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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 146—81st Congress

Chapter 280—1st Session

H. R. 3997

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| Digest of Public Law 146 | 1 |
| Index and Summary of History on H. R. 3997 | 3 |
| Index to Debate on H. R. 3997 | .6 |

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 146

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1950. Provides direct appropriations of \$717,895,607 and authorizations to borrow from the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of \$453 million. In addition, permanent appropriations are available in the amount of \$141,400,692.

Items of major significance, including amounts of increase or decrease as compared with fiscal year 1949, are as follows: AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - \$257,043,439 appropriated (increase of \$112,062,657); Act provides advance authorization for formulation and development of the 1950 Agricultural Conservation Program in the amount of \$300 million, of which not to exceed \$15 million may be used for acreage allotments and marketing quotas - maximum conservation payments which may be made to any participant increased to \$2,500 (\$750 in 1949); ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS - \$30,150,774 appropriated (increase of \$15,267,673 - Act establishes this item as a main-head appropriation - formerly included with Conservation and Use); SUGAR ACT - \$60 million appropriated (decrease of \$12,005,645); NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT - direct appropriation of \$83,500,000 provided (previously financed by transfer from Sec. 32 funds - increase of \$8,500,000); MARKETING SERVICES - \$10,468,500 appropriated (increase of \$178,428); COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION - the Act authorizes use of \$12 million for administrative expenses from corporate funds (increase of \$1,185,300); FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION - \$4,054,000 appropriated for operating and administrative expenses (increase of \$161,300); SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE - \$52,173,800 appropriated (increase of \$3,537,174); LAND UTILIZATION PROGRAM - \$1,225,000 appropriated (increase of \$35,000).

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION: Salaries and expenses - \$23,649,000; Loan funds are to be provided by borrowing from the Treasury in lieu of direct appropriation - \$85 million provided for production and subsistence loans (increase of \$10 million); \$15 million for farm tenancy loans (same as 1949), and \$3 million for water facilities loans (increase of \$1,490,000).

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION - \$6,063,000 for administrative expenses, and \$350 million for loans. In addition, the Act authorizes additional borrowing for REA loans not in excess of \$150 million upon certification of need by the Secretary of Agriculture (1949 loan authorization, \$400 million).

For the AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION - \$60,351,823 (additional funds for 1950, contained in H. J. Res. 327, in the amount of \$1,750,000 for Control of Emergency Outbreaks). Significant changes over 1949 include: Research on Agricultural Problems of Alaska - increase of \$234,000; Bureau of Animal Industry (excluding Foot-and-Mouth Research Facilities) - decrease of \$867,511, including a \$425,000 reduction due to the discontinuance of the Agriculture Remount Service, for which the Act provides that not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the liquidation of the Service on or before December 31, 1949. Language is continued authorizing the Secretary to transfer from any funds available to the Department such amounts as may be necessary for the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico, subject to later reimbursement when an appropriation therefor is made. (The Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949, appropriated \$500,000, to remain available until expended, for preparation of plans and specifications for foot-and-mouth disease research facilities, limiting total cost in connection with the proposed laboratory to \$25 million, and permitting purchase of an option

on suitable land). Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering - a net decrease of \$611,736; Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine (exclusive of Control of Emergency Outbreaks of Insects and Plant Diseases) - increase of \$573,931. In addition, the Act earmarks \$173,500 for bee culture and \$450,000 for Oriental fruitfly research; Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry - a decrease of \$293,930. The Act provides that of the \$1,745,000 appropriated for Control of Emergency Outbreaks of Insects and Plant Diseases (E&PQ), \$250,000 may be transferred to "Forest Pest Control Act."

RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT - \$19 million (an increase of \$5,150,000; including: Payments to States, \$5 million; utilization research \$5 million; cooperative research other than utilization, \$3 million; marketing research and services, \$6 million). The Act provides that not less than \$45,000 shall be available under Title II for work on fats and oils outlets, and not less than \$180,000 shall be used under section 10 (a) for additional research on fats and oils, of which not less than \$45,000 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies. The Act further provides that no part of this appropriation shall be used for beginning construction of any building costing in excess of \$15,000.

For the FOREST SERVICE, excluding permanent appropriations and "Fighting Forest Fires" deficiency - \$52,977,500 is available (a net increase of \$40,128). Significant items include: National Forest Protection and Management, \$26,348,000 (an increase of \$454,000); Farm and Other Private Forestry Cooperation, \$1,100,000 (an increase of \$285,500); Acquisition of Lands, Superior National Forest, increase of \$75,000 (new item).

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION - The Act appropriates \$500,000 for salaries and expenses of FCA and limits the assessments to be made against FCA corporations for supervisory and other services not to exceed \$2,294,000. In addition, the Act provides the following limitations on corporation funds that may be utilized for administrative expenses as follows: Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, \$1,500,000; Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, \$1,398,000; Production Credit Corporation, \$1,328,000.

FLOOD CONTROL - \$9,500,000. (increase of \$3,495,540); EXTENSION SERVICE (principally payments to States) - \$32,557,160, including an increase of \$1 million, as authorized, for payments to States under Section 23 of the Bankhead-Jones Act, Title II; OFFICE OF INFORMATION - \$1,248,728 (increase of \$69,996); BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - \$4,646,900 (decrease of \$134,157); SECTION 32 FUNDS - the Act provides a limitation on amount available to be used to pay any subsidy, benefit, or indemnity to manufacturers or of dealers in insulation products of "not to exceed \$150,000" (\$500,000 in 1949).

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 3997

- January 26, 1949 Hearings: House, H. R. 3997. Pt. 1.
- February 8, 1949 Print of an amendment proposed by Senators Pepper and Holland.
- February 17, 1949 Hearings: House, H. R. 3997. Pt. 2.
- April 4, 1949 House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 3997. House Report 384. Committee Prints of the bill and report. Print of the bill as reported.
- April 5, 1949 House debated and passed H. R. 3997 with an amendment. The amendment agreed to was by Rep. Stefan, Nebr., to provide for shelterbelt research under "Forest and range management investigations" (p. 4016).
- The following amendments were rejected:
By Rep. Barrett, Wyo., to restore "National forest protection and management" to the Budget estimate of \$26,489,000. (pp. 4017-20).
By Rep. Worley, Tex., to increase "Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land" from \$1,124,000 to \$5,234,300, by a 23-91 vote (pp. 4020-1).
By Rep. Miller, Nebr., to increase the amount for liquidation of the Agriculture Remount Service from \$50,000 to \$150,000 and to extend the date for liquidation from Dec. 31, 1949 to Dec. 31, 1950 (pp. 4021-2).
By Rep. Staggers, W. Va., to provide for additional facilities at Camp Horseshoe, W. Va., under "National forest protection and management," in an amount of \$40,000, by a 55-77 vote (pp. 4022-3).
By Rep. Andresen, Minn., to reduce the maximum ACP payments from \$2,500 to \$750, by a 40-95 vote (pp. 4024-6).
By Rep. Blatnik, Minn., to provide \$100,000 for acquisition of land to facilitate control of soil erosion and flood damage in the Superior National Forest, by a 30-89 vote (pp. 4026-7).
An amendment by Rep. Tackett, Ark., to provide that 10% of forest receipts be available for recreational purposes, was ruled out of order (p. 4026).
- April 6, 1949 Print of H. R. 3997 as referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations.
- April 13, 1949 Hearings: Senate, H. R. 3997.
- May 10, 1949 Senate Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 3997 with amendments. Senate Report 362. Committee print of the bill and report. Print of the bill as reported.
- Print of an amendment proposed by Senators Ferguson and Bridges.
- May 17, 1949 Senate began debate on H. R. 3997.
- Senate agreed to all committee amendments except the increase

in the flood control item. That amendment was carried over because of a request of Sen. Wherry, who criticized the Dept. for not having submitted the Missouri River Basin report (pp. 6445-6). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Russell, which had been approved by the Committee but was omitted from the printed bill through error, to strike out the authorization for FHA loans to be without interest. (p. 6447). Also agreed to an amendment by Sen. Saltonstall to permit use of RMA funds for development of inspection, grading, and standards of fish (p. 6447). Sen. Langer offered an amendment to increase the REA salaries-expenses item by \$1,000,000, and announced that he would offer two additional amendments regarding REA. Sen. Pepper announced that he will move to reconsider the "Forest and range management investigations item in order to increase the amount by \$35,000 (p. 6448). He also stated that he may present an amendment to increase the school-lunch item (pp. 6448-9).

Prints of amendments proposed by Senators Langer, Humphrey, and Pepper.

May 18, 1949

Senate debate continued.

Senate agreed to the committee amendment increasing the flood-control item. Sen. Wherry announced that he received the Secretary's Missouri River Basin report (p. 6526-7). During this discussion Sen. McClellan said he had doubts as to the advisability of providing for an additional flood-control employee in the Secretary's Office and asked that Sen. Russell consider the matter in conference.

Rejected, 14-60, an amendment by Sen. Long to increase the school-lunch item (pp. 6527-34).

Rejected amendments by Sen. Langer to increase REA administrative expenses and to increase the loan authorization (pp. 6510-22, 6525-6). An amendment by Sen. Langer to provide \$50,000 for research on methods of using REA lines for rural telephones was ruled out of order as being legislation on an appropriation bill (p. 6526).

Sen. Ferguson offered an amendment to direct the Secretary, with Budget Bureau approval, to make such reductions in Title I items as would reduce the appropriations by a total of 5%, provided that no item could be reduced more than 20%. Sen. Russell announced that he will make a point of order against the amendment. (pp. 6534-6).

May 19, 1949

Senate concluded debate and passed H. R. 3997 with amendments.

The Ferguson amendment, to require the Department to reduce the total by 5%, was ruled out of order (p. 6566).

A motion by Sen. Ferguson to suspend the rules and agree to the amendment was rejected, 32-52 (pp. 6567-77).

An amendment by Sen. Ferguson to recommit the bill with instructions for the Committee to reduce the total by 5% was rejected, 32-50 (pp. 6577-87).

Senate conferees were appointed.

Print of H. R. 3997 with the amendments of the Senate numbered.

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the fresh air. It felt like a warm blanket after a long journey. The sun was shining brightly, and the birds were chirping in the background. I took a deep breath and felt a sense of relief. The landscape was beautiful, with rolling hills and a clear blue sky. I walked along the path, enjoying the view and the gentle breeze. The people I met were friendly and welcoming. They showed me the best spots for hiking and sightseeing. I was lucky to have a guide who knew the area so well. We went to some of the most beautiful places, and I took many photos. The trip was really enjoyable, and I had a great time. I will definitely come back soon.

2. The second thing I noticed was the friendly people. They were so nice and helpful. I was a bit lost at first, but they showed me the way. They also gave me some good advice on where to go and what to do. I was really lucky to have them as my guide. They made the trip so much more enjoyable. I will definitely come back soon.

3. The third thing I noticed was the beautiful landscape. It was so peaceful and relaxing. The hills were so green, and the sky was so blue. I took many photos of the landscape. I was really lucky to have a guide who knew the area so well. We went to some of the most beautiful places, and I took many photos. The trip was really enjoyable, and I had a great time. I will definitely come back soon.

4. The fourth thing I noticed was the delicious food. There were so many different dishes to try. I was really lucky to have a guide who knew the area so well. We went to some of the most beautiful places, and I took many photos. The trip was really enjoyable, and I had a great time. I will definitely come back soon.

5. The fifth thing I noticed was the amazing views. There were so many beautiful spots to see. I was really lucky to have a guide who knew the area so well. We went to some of the most beautiful places, and I took many photos. The trip was really enjoyable, and I had a great time. I will definitely come back soon.

June 7, 1949 House conferees appointed.

June 23, 1949 House received the conference report, House Report 899.
Tables showing summary of the actions of the conferees.

June 24, 1949 Both Houses agreed to the conference report.

Agreed to amendments to E&PQ items as being in technical disagreement (pp. 8492-5, 8465-9). Sen. Russell inserted the Secretary's letter asking for clarification of the \$15,000,000 provision regarding acreage allotments and marketing quotas and stated: "There was no intention on the part of the conferees to limit the total appropriation to \$15,000,000..." (p. 8469).

June 29, 1949 Approved. Public Law 146.

INDEX TO DEBATE ON

H. R. 3997

Agricultural Adjustment Administration Program

See: PMA conservation and use of agricultural lands

Agricultural Research Administration 3998-9, 4026, 6444
 Dutch elm disease 4023-4
 Guayule(rubber) 4014-15, 6444
 Insect control 4013, 4024

Budget . 3884, 3991, 4000-01, 4008, 4019, 6534-36, 6565-70, 6571-74
 Five percent reduction 6565-70, 6571-74, 6575-87

Bureau of Agricultural Economics 3998, 4026, 6444, 6569

Bureau of Animal Industry
 Animal husbandry 6444
 Meat inspection 6444, 6572, 8467
 Remount service 4021-22

Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry

Research laboratories 6445, 8468

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine 8492-3
 Dutch elm disease 8468
 Oriental fruit fly 3993, 4008-9, 6445, 8494
 Wheat sawfly 8466

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, & Agricultural Engineering

Crop research (gladiolus) 8467
 Field laboratory 6444-5, 8466, 8467
 Pecan experiments 8467

Commodity Credit Corporation

Commodity classification 3995, 4028
 Funds 4000, 4002, 4005, 4007, 4011, 8494

Corn borer 3995

Deflation

See: Prices

Dutch elm disease

See: Agricultural Research Adm. & Bureau of Entomology
 and Plant Quarantine

Economic Cooperation Administration

Purchasing 4006, 4007, 4008, 6571

Extension Service

4-H Clubs 3993, 3998, 4001, 4010, 4011, 4013, 4027

Experiment Stations

Alaska 3995

| | |
|---|--|
| Farm Credit Administration | 8494 |
| Farmers Home Administration | |
| . 3993, 3999, 4000, 4001, 4002, 4007, 4013, 4027-28, 6447, | 8494 |
| Fats and Oils | |
| Synthetic baking compounds | 4017 |
| Fisheries | |
| See: Research and Marketing Administration | |
| Flood Control | 4011, 4014, 6444, 6445-46, 6526-27, 6570 |
| Food Substitutes | 4017 |
| Foot and Mouth Disease | 4013 |
| Forest Service | |
| Fire Control | 4004 |
| Forest pest control | 4004-5, 4013, 6445 |
| Forest and range management | 4016, 6445, 6448 |
| National forests | 6445, 6569 |
| Personnel | 3994, 4007 |
| Program | 3999-4004 |
| . 4007, 4009, 4010-11, 4017-20, 4026-27, 4028, 6445, | 6571, 8494 |
| Recreational areas | 4008, 4009-10, 4022-23, 4026, 6570, 8467 |
| Roads | 4007, 4008, 4018, 4027, 6445, 6569 |
| Tree planting | 4004, 4020 |
| Funds | |
| See: Budget | |
| Guayule (rubber) | |
| See: Agricultural Research Administration | |
| Insect Control | 6445 |
| See also: Agricultural Research Administration and Entomology | |
| and Plant Quarantine | |
| Land Utilization and Retirement of Submarginal Land . | 4020-21, 6446 |
| Library | 6444, 6572 |
| Loans, farm | |
| See: Farmers Home Administration | |
| Meat Inspection | |
| See: Bureau of Animal Industry | |
| Naval Stores | 6445 |
| Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations | 4006 |
| Office of Information | 3998 |
| Office of the Secretary | 6571, 6576 |
| See also: Economic Cooperation Administration | |
| Oriental Fruit Fly | |
| See: Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine | |

| | |
|--|---|
| Personnel | |
| Employment | 6571 |
| Plant Diseases | 6445 |
| See also: Agricultural Adjustment Administration | |
| Potato Program | |
| See: Prices, support | |
| Prices (Parity) | |
| Commodity | 3995, 4012 |
| Deflation | 3995, 4012 |
| Support | 3995-7, 4002, 4005, 4007-8, 4012 |
| Production and Marketing Administration | |
| Conservation and use of agricultural land resources. .3991, 3992 | |
| 4002, 4005, 4006, 4012, 4013, 4024-26, 4028, 6446, 6572-73, 8469 | |
| Funds | 3999, 4012 |
| Marketing services | 6447 |
| School Lunch program | 3992, 3999, 4005 |
| . 4006, 4010, 4026, 6447, 6448-49, 6527-34, 6569, 8464, 8467, 8494 | |
| Section 32 funds | 3992, 4006, 4028, 6447, 6573, 8494 |
| Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation | 6447 |
| Research and Marketing Act | 3993, 4006, 4013, 6444 |
| Fish or shellfish | 6447 |
| Rural Electrification Administration | |
| | 3991-2, 3996, 4000, 4001-02, 4005, 4006, 4011 |
| | 4013, 4014, 4026, 4028, 6448, 6511-22, 6526, 8468, 8492, 8493 |
| School Lunch Program | |
| See: Production and Marketing Administration | |
| Section 32 Funds | |
| See: Production and Marketing Administration | |
| Soil Conservation Service | |
| Districts | 3992, 3994, 3996, 4015-16, 4027, 4028, 8493 |
| Funds | 3992, 3999, 4012 |
| Program | 3999, 4003, 4012, 6568 |
| Research | 6446 |
| Solicitor's Office | 6565, 6571-72 |
| Soybeans | 4017 |
| Surplus Commodities | 4005 |
| Tables | 4008, 4019 |
| Wildlife | 4009-10 |
| Wine Industry, California | 4016-17 |

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

81ST CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } No. 384

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1950

APRIL 4, 1949.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. WHITTEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3917]

The Committee on Appropriations presents herewith the bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in the budget on pages 279 to 420, inclusive, and 1259 to 1345, inclusive.

The bill carries a total of \$701,122,079 in direct appropriations. This sum is offset by a reduction of appropriations provided in the bill totaling \$189,000,000. The Pay Act increase obligation for 1949 is yet to be appropriated. Deficiency estimates totaling \$9,017,440 are pending. The two latter sums, when taken into account, bring the total of the accompanying bill for 1950 under the net amount for 1949 by \$70,814,314.

The bill is \$25,798,829 below the budget estimate for direct appropriations for 1950. This decrease has been accomplished, notwithstanding the committee has provided a direct appropriation of \$75,000,000 for the school-lunch program, as against the budget proposal for a transfer of that amount from section 32 funds. The committees' action thus restores \$75,000,000 to the permanent appropriation in connection with the diversion of surplus agricultural commodities.

REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS

The Budget has proposed and the committee has approved a reduction in appropriations amounting to \$189,000,000. This reduction is

in connection with the Federal land banks and is the whole of the revolving fund in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury for subscriptions to the paid-in surplus of the Federal land banks.

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

Rural electrification loans.—The bill proposes an authorization of the budget estimate of \$350,000,000 in REA loans to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury when needed to pay for construction in connection with projects under the REA program.

However, to provide against the contingency of the program developing at a more rapid rate than is contemplated by the budget, the bill contains language authorizing the use of an additional sum not exceeding \$150,000,000. Such additional amount is not to be used unless the \$350,000,000 authorization shall prove insufficient, and then only in such amounts as the Secretary may certify from time to time is necessary to implement projects which have been approved.

Farmers' home loans.—The bill provides loan authorizations, in lieu of direct appropriations as proposed in the budget, totaling \$101,750,000 for the several loan programs under the Farmers' Home Administration.

The loan authorizations provided are: For farm-tenant loans, \$15,000,000; for production and subsistence loans, \$85,000,000; and for water-facilities loans, \$1,750,000. The amounts approved are, respectively in the sums proposed by the budget for direct appropriations, with the exception of the production and subsistence loans, where the amount is \$10,000,000 above the budget but is the same as the total amount available for such loans during the current year.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATIONS

The bill also includes the total amount of the budget estimate for administrative expense limitations, of \$16,316,000. These limitations apply to the several corporations, the administrative expenses of which are paid for from corporate funds but within the limitations provided in the bill. The Commodity Credit Corporation has been allowed \$12,000,000 for this purpose, which is an increase of \$4,425,000 over the amount provided in the regular act for 1949. The increase is occasioned by the expansion of loan and price support programs brought about by the record 1948 crops of certain major farm commodities. A deficiency estimate of \$3,239,700 for the fiscal year 1949 due to the same causes is now pending.

The several corporations and farm credit institutions supervised by the Farm Credit Administration, whose allowances have been slightly reduced under those of 1949, account for the balance of the total administrative expense limitations covered by the bill.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS

The permanent appropriations are, of course, not carried in the accompanying bill. For the information of the House, however, a table of the permanent appropriations, total expenditures from which in 1950 are estimated at \$139,001,310 may be found on page 42 of this report.

There is also a table of the estimated disbursements from trust funds to be found on page 42. The trust funds are moneys belonging to nongovernmental persons or groups, and the Departmental

disbursements are made in accordance with the several laws covering the respective funds for the benefit of the owners of the funds.

In the hearings on this bill the committee has been cognizant of the absolute need that for each dollar expended we must insist on a dollar in value. We have constantly urged a review by the bureau and agency heads of their plans and programs to the end that full utilization and maximum results be obtained from the funds carried in this bill. There are many places where additional funds could well be used. However, there is reason to believe that the answer is not necessarily more funds but in surveying the problem and the funds already being expended, with better planning that more results can come from the funds available.

Many of the various acts under which the Department operates badly need codification and consolidation. The fault for the situation lies with the Congress—except that in the opinion of the committee the Department should have worked out a plan for the consolidation of the acts under which it operates and recommended its adoption to the appropriate legislative committee. The present situation is expensive, wastes time and personnel, and makes it more difficult for the committee, the Congress, and even for heads of the various bureaus and agencies to keep up with or to supervise the departments' operation.

For instance, the Office of Experiment Stations gets its funds from eight different acts or authorizations, the Extension Service from nine different authorizations. There are slight variations of the formula in each instance. It is believed, however, that one act could be drawn, consolidating all these without substantially changing the allocation to any State and yet with much benefit to the work of the Department.

The Research and Marketing Act of 1946, except for the contract and committee provisions, gives no authority to the Department that it did not already have. Yet we find the Department doing research under its old authority, from the special research fund set up by the Bankhead-Jones Act, and then much more with funds from the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

This means much bookkeeping, and if duplication of work is to be prevented, much personnel to see that there is no duplication. It means it is next to impossible to properly control the Department either from within or without; if the funds are not forthcoming from one act, then they may be from another. It means frequently that personnel must charge a part of their time to appropriations from one act and part to another. This same situation exists with regard to many other activities of the Department.

This situation has come about largely by reason of the practice of passing a new act every time something comes up rather than amend the old.

The committee recommends a study of the matter and a codification of these acts with consolidation where needed, believing it will result in better work by the Department at much less expense.

The committee is fully cognizant of the problems that confront agriculture today, and which will perhaps become worse before they become better. We cannot help but believe that any program that would restrict the American farmer to producing almost entirely for domestic consumption, would be a mistake, regardless of the support price. Any unnecessary reduction in the production of wealth within our Nation is, to the mind of the committee, a serious mis-

take. We must insist on the right of the farmers of this Nation to export surpluses and earnestly request that the appropriate legislative committees and the executive department of the Government recognize this necessity and retain the Nations' fair share of world markets, with reasonable agreements for such movement of surplus agricultural products into world trade, though it be necessary to make use of bilateral trade agreements, or even for a two-price system. We believe it is essential that the Secretary of Agriculture be placed in a stronger position to better represent agriculture in the solving of foreign-trade problems.

CLOSING OF STATIONS RESULTING FROM ABSORPTION OF PAY ACT INCREASES

The Federal Employees' Pay Act adopted in the last session of the Congress, increasing the pay of Federal employees by \$330 each would automatically increase the appropriation required for the various activities carried in the bill where such activities involve the use of personal services. However, the Budget Bureau in submitting estimates for 1950 has required the absorption of all or a part of the Federal pay increases in most of the appropriation items in the bill. Such absorption can only be accomplished through the reduction of personnel and work. The total amount of Pay Act increases for appropriated funds under the 1950 budget is \$16,186,340. The total amount of absorption which the budget proposes the several bureaus shall put into effect amounts to \$6,443,790. The remainder of the Pay Act increase obligation amounting to \$9,742,550 has been included in the budget estimates for the several activities for 1950. The Pay Act increase absorptions have been applied in many instances through the complete discontinuance of certain work projects or the closing of certain stations away from Washington. While many of these stations are small, they are, nevertheless, of very vital importance to the solving of agricultural problems in the general areas where such stations are located and the effect of closing them under the 1950 budget has been very disruptive. (It is the belief of the committee that such absorptions should not be made by total elimination of such stations and their work. The committee has disapproved the budget proposals for the discontinuance of the stations and work referred to and expects the Department to readjust its program of absorptions to apply to those places where the work of the bureau may be curtailed and not in those places where it will be eliminated.) A few examples of stations which are proposed for elimination in the budget estimates but which the committee insists remain in operation are—

- (1) Dry-land station, Dalhart, Tex.
- (2) Irrigation agriculture station, Hermesten, Oreg.
- (3) Pecan laboratories at Shreveport, La., and Brownwood, Tex.
- (4) Grape laboratory at Sandusky, Ohio.
- (5) Research on stored tobacco insects at Richmond, Va.
- (6) Laboratory at Sacramento, Calif., on control of pea aphid in cereal and forage crops.

The foregoing list is not intended to exclude stations not named but which fall within the category above defined. There is a very substantial number of stations which could be included in the foregoing

list. These stations are known to the Department and it will take the appropriate action with respect to all of them.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The committee has approved \$2,143,300 of direct appropriation for the Office of the Secretary, an increase of \$7,500 above the budget. The increase is intended to provide additional assistance in the Budget Office made necessary by the increased demands on that Office. In addition to the direct appropriation, the budget proposes transfers from certain appropriations to the appropriation for the Office of the Secretary in a total sum not exceeding \$109,280. The latter amount includes a transfer of \$13,516 from the appropriation for flood control to provide an officer directly under the Secretary to review and consider flood-control surveys recommended by those in direct charge of the flood-control work. This transfer of \$13,516 is disallowed for the reason that the committee believes the Forest Service and Soil Conservation Service officials charged with responsibility of formulating the programs for flood control are fully competent to formulate the plans for the work and that requiring the program to be reviewed by the proposed official in the Office of the Secretary will make only for unnecessary delay in execution of the projects.

RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946

The committee has approved the budget total of \$19,000,000 under this act and has also approved the budget allocations of the amount to the several sections under title I and to title II of the act, namely, \$5,000,000 for payments to States for State agricultural experiment stations under section 9 of the act which is an increase of \$1,750,000 over the allotment for the current year; \$5,000,000 for research on utilization under section 10 (a) of the act, which is an increase of \$1,100,000 over the allotment for the current year; \$3,000,000 for cooperative research other than research on utilization under section 10 (b) of the act, which is an increase of \$1,050,000 over the current allotment; and \$6,000,000 for the improvement and development of distribution and marketing under title II of the act, which is an increase of \$1,250,000 over the current allotment.

The bill includes a limitation on the entire appropriation under the Research and Marketing Act that "No part of this appropriation shall be used for beginning construction of any building costing in excess of \$15,000," inasmuch as any major construction should be presented separately in the budget and specifically approved by the Congress, rather than undertaken out of lump sums. The committee has disapproved the proposed allotment of \$252,000 for a cold weather building at Northern Laboratory, because the Department of the Army has facilities to do experimental work on alcohol injection into engines. The Department has advised this will meet these needs.

When the initial budget estimate under this act was being considered by the committee 2 years ago, the Department was unable to advise the committee respecting the particular projects of research for which the proposed appropriation would be expended. It was pointed out that procedures under the act contemplated that the several specific projects to be implemented through appropriations therefor should

first have the consideration of commodity committees appointed by the Secretary from persons outside the Government having either commercial, scholastic, or other appropriate relations to the production and marketing of the particular category of commodities. The advices of the several commodity committees are then reviewed by the National Advisory Committee appointed by the Secretary, which, in turn, submits its advice to the Secretary covering the relative value of the various research projects proposed by the commodity committees and the priority of importance of the several proposed research undertakings. It is at this point that the law contemplates the Secretary shall make final determination as to which research projects are to be implemented from the appropriation which has been made by the Congress. At the time the first estimate was submitted 2 years ago, the foregoing procedures were not yet in operation, and it was for that reason the Department was unable to advise the committee and the Congress respecting the specific researches which would be undertaken if the requested appropriations were made.

For the past 2 years the Congress has gone along with the Department in its request for appropriations for research under the Research and Marketing Act without detailed justifications as to the line projects research for which the money would be expended. Such practice, while necessary at the time, is not wise as a general policy and could lead to much waste of Federal funds. This fact is sharply pointed up by the fact that it now develops that the regular appropriations for the bureaus have been substantially augmented by allotments from the Research and Marketing Act appropriations. Many of these allotments are for research projects which are so similar to the projects which have been carried on in the past from regular appropriations that it is frequently difficult to distinguish between the old-line research project and the new research project set up under the allotments from the Research and Marketing Act. There have been instances where the Congress has made specific reductions in appropriations for the regular bureaus which have been offset—in some cases more than offset—by allotments from the Research and Marketing Act appropriation. In certain instances, some very fine distinctions have been drawn to preclude the inference that bureaus have recouped their losses in the regular appropriations by securing allotments from the lump-sum appropriation under the Research and Marketing Act.

Now, however, the procedures contemplated by the act have been established and there is actually a backlog of approved projects waiting for available funds and the Department is in a position annually to provide the necessary detailed information.

The Department first offered this program without such detailed justification. However, at the conclusion of the initial appearance of the Department on this item, the committee directed that the Administrator of the Research and Marketing Act should return at the conclusion of the hearings of the remaining bureaus of the Department with definite project break-downs of the amount requested under that act for the fiscal year 1950.

>The committee is convinced that only by requiring the Department to justify the research projects in advance will it be possible for the Congress to maintain its prerogative of specifying the purposes for which appropriated moneys may be expended and its responsibility

Research and Marketing Act.

of seeing that funds are properly used. It is also the only method whereby the Congress can prevent its determinations respecting specific projects under the regular appropriations for the old-line bureaus being circumvented through allotments from the appropriation for the Research and Marketing Act. Many of the cases seem to the committee to be pretty close to the line and it is believed that there will be a far better understanding between the committee and the Department if the specific research projects are explained in advance.

Contract work.—The Research and Marketing Act includes very liberal authority for expending the funds appropriated for carrying out the act by having the work done through contracts. The act exclusive of section 9 relating to payments to land-grant colleges, gives the Secretary the utmost freedom to have researches performed and to supply marketing services through the negotiation of contracts (for a maximum period of 4 years and without requirement to advertise for bids). The committee believes that the action of the Congress in exempting the work done under this act from the general provisions of the law relating to the letting of contracts is highly significant and indicative of the intent of the Congress that the Department shall use its contract authority in connection with the work to the fullest possible extent. (Utilization of the contract authority in connection with this work will tend to prevent the excessive building up of Government personnel in the regular research bureaus of the Department and the committee is certain the Congress itself desires to limit the growth of the departmental establishment as much as possible within the requirements of the work to be done.)

In view of the short time the Department had to complete its detailed justification of projects for 1950, the committee has approved the projects submitted, permitting about 10 percent freedom in modifying or changing the particular detailed justifications submitted. Hereafter, ~~however~~, the committee intends to require that such projects be justified in the same manner as are the requests from the regular agencies and bureaus of the Department, leaving to the Department its full authority to do the work by contract when so authorized under the terms of the act.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$2,235,500 for the Office of the Solicitor which represents an increase of \$155,500 over the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1949. After taking into account the cost of the pay increase, the actual increase for 1950 is \$21,500. Because of the increased burden on the Solicitor's office through the increased program authorized in this bill for the Rural Electrification Administration and the increased amount of work due to the inauguration of several new acreage allotment and marketing quota programs, the committee believes the increase granted will not be in excess of the requirements.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

The bill includes \$1,248,728 for the Office of Information, which is \$79,728 above the budget. The budget increase is brought about through the provision of \$166,054 for the printing of a special farmers'

Yearbook

bulletin which will be a homemakers' food and nutrition handbook prepared by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics and which will be available for distribution on the same basis as other farm bulletins. To make such publication possible the committee has made an offsetting decrease which reduces the net increase in this item to \$79,728. This is accomplished through providing for the reprinting of the 1948 Department of Agriculture Yearbook on "Grass" in lieu of the printing of a new yearbook as proposed in the budget. The yearbook on "Grass" has been one of the most popular of yearbooks published in recent years and the demand for it is very greatly in excess of the supply. The committee believes it is better policy to reprint the better yearbooks from time to time in order to bring about a wider distribution than to print a new yearbook every year in insufficient quantity to meet the demand. The reprint will of course be for congressional distribution by the Senate and the House in the same ratio as provided by law for the original edition.

The committee believes the bulletin on food and nutrition will meet the very wide need of having the results of the work of this Bureau disseminated and used. This bulletin will be one of the most important publications to date and of equal benefit to both farm and urban families.

LIBRARY

The committee has allowed \$700,000 for this item which is a decrease of \$22,400 under the budget estimate. It is the opinion of the committee that this small decrease can be accomplished without any serious effects on the quality of the work performed.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Economic investigations.—The committee has approved \$1,850,000, a reduction of \$330,000 below the budget estimate and, on comparable basis, a reduction of \$230,000 below the amount available for 1949. The amount granted includes \$50,000 of the budget increase of \$100,000 for studies of the Missouri Basin project. In view of the large programs of research in particular phases of the agricultural economy and its relation to the general economy of the country the committee believes that this general research program can be curtailed. The Department should completely reappraise the work program being supported by this appropriation with a view to absorbing the reduction by eliminating those phases of work which either are adequately covered by other activities in the Department or have lost their current significance and are being carried on purely because of their traditional importance.

Crop and livestock estimates.—The budget estimate is \$2,582,000 which is a decrease of \$66,900 under the amount available for 1949 due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. The committee has allowed \$2,646,900 which is an increase over the budget estimate of \$64,900. This increase is for the purpose of restoration of the partial absorption of Pay Act costs of \$66,900 less \$2,000 intended for the purchase of automobiles.

The statistics produced are of vital importance to the success of the various programs administered by the Department and the

committee believes that the level of operation in 1949 should be maintained rather than impose a reduction here while increasing the amount for general economic investigations, discussed in the foregoing paragraph.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

The budget estimate of \$526,400 is a decrease of \$29,000 under the amount available in 1949 due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. The committee has allowed \$576,400 which is an increase of \$50,000 over the budget estimate.

In view of the number of commodities now in the hands of the Government through the Commodity Credit Corporation, the committee is of the opinion that strong efforts must be made to attain our fair share of foreign markets. The Secretary of Agriculture should be made a member of the Advisory Board of the Export-Import Bank and of the International Monetary Fund. He must be placed in this strong position to insist on proper attention to our agricultural problems and to assist in making trade agreements and other practices. His hand must be strengthened if agriculture is to receive the attention which is not only deserved but absolutely necessary in the next few years.

The committee is extremely doubtful whether the interests of American agriculture are adequately represented in the capitals of the world. The relationship of the Agriculture attachés, at the various foreign posts, to the Department of Agriculture is too remote under present arrangements and it is the committee's desire that immediate and urgent attention be given to the situation both by the administrative agencies of the Government and to such extent as may be necessary by the legislative committee of the Congress. The committee is dubious about the practice of employing such attachés as employees of the Department of State inasmuch as it appears that agricultural training and background too frequently are subordinated to requirements of the Department of State in the selection of personnel. The first consideration in such selections should—and must—be familiarity with American agriculture. Currently the Department of Agriculture has no contact with these attachés, except through the channels of the Department of State and it is of prime importance that some direct contact be established so that appropriate coordination can be maintained between the programs of the Department of Agriculture and rapidly changing world conditions. Therefore the committee has included an increase of \$50,000 for the establishment of a foreign contact service which will enable the Department of Agriculture to have its own personnel make periodic calls at important foreign capitals. This direct line of contact would be mutually advantageous to the personnel of the Department of State who necessarily are out of direct contact with domestic developments for long periods, and to the Department of Agriculture. Furthermore, the proposal would afford to the Department of Agriculture a facility for the same kind of activity now carried on by the Department of Commerce with respect to commercial attachés.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Payments to States.—The budget estimate for this item is \$25,966,950 which is the same as was available in 1949. The committee has allowed \$26,966,950 which is an increase of \$1,000,000. This increase completes the final increment of the Bankhead-Flannagan Act and brings to a total of \$26,966,950 annual funds available for payments to States for the Extension Service.

The increase of \$1,000,000 has been approved by the committee because of the need to give adequate support to the 4-H Club activities. The value of this work is definitely proven and there is a great need for 4-H or assistant agents for such work in many areas.

The members of these clubs are the future farmers of America. The development of these boys and girls not only in their knowledge of farming and homemaking but in citizenship is fine to behold.

The committee believes it highly important to support those areas which do not now have sufficient personnel for this 4-H Club work. It is a splendid investment in the future of America.

Salaries and expenses, administration and coordination of extension work.—The budget estimate of \$885,500 has been allowed by the committee. This is a decrease of \$21,200 under the amount available in 1949 which is due to the partial absorption of Pay Act costs. The total amount available to the extension service, including the Smith-Lever permanent appropriation of \$4,704,710, therefore, is \$32,562,160.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION, OFFICE OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$414,400 which is a decrease of \$20,600 under the amount available in 1949 as follows: Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs, \$6,600, and decrease due to elimination of a nonrecurring item provided in the 1949 act for repairs to certain service buildings at the agriculture research center, \$14,000.

SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$1,230,000 for the special research fund. While this figure is the same amount as the appropriation in the regular act for 1949, it represents an actual reduction of \$50,000 by reason of the budget provision requiring this appropriation to absorb \$50,000 for Pay Act increases not so required to be absorbed during the present fiscal year. In order that the Pay Act absorption should not affect the work in the nine regional laboratories, the budget has increased the allotment for these stations by \$50,000, with a corresponding decrease in the allotment for departmental special research projects. This decrease is proposed by the Department to be met by the curtailment or discontinuance of a number of the projects, among which is the work now being carried on at Florence, S. C. The committee disapproves the closing out of the work of this station and has effected an increase of \$10,000 in the allotment to the departmental projects in order that the tobacco work referred to can be continued.

RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS

The budget estimate for this item is in the sum of \$522,000. The amount appropriated for this purpose for 1949 is \$349,000 and that is the amount which the committee has approved in the pending bill for 1950. It is directed that the entire amount of the committee's reduction below the budget be applied to the guayule project. The committee has eliminated the authority proposed by the budget to purchase not to exceed 60 acres of land in Texas for nursery and other production tests on guayule and construction on such land of buildings costing not in excess of \$10,000 each. New researches provided by the budget are for investigations on (1) development and introduction of tannin for domestic production, \$40,000; (2) strategic vegetable oils, \$50,000; and (3) hard fiber plants for strategic cordage, \$50,000.

The committee is convinced that the effort to produce suitable quantities of rubber from guayule is futile. More than \$50,000,000 has been spent on this project since its inception during the recent World War.

Large acreages planted to guayule with great promise of production of natural rubber on our own soil eventually were given up as hopeless and the enormous expenditure, now charged off as part of the cost of the war, must be looked upon as a pure loss. The results of subsequent investigations and experimentations have not been impressive.

RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

Two years ago, in the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1948, the Congress made the initial appropriation for the beginning of a program of agricultural research in Alaska to be carried on by the Federal Department of Agriculture. At the same time, because of unsatisfactory reports concerning the conduct of research by the experiment station of the University of Alaska, to which substantial annual Federal contributions had been made under the Land Grant College Acts for a number of years, the Congress discontinued the land grant college appropriation for the Territory and transferred the use of the lands, buildings, and equipment of the Territorial station to the Department of Agriculture for the use of the latter in the conduct of the research program for which the appropriation was made. The action taken by the Congress 2 years ago was recognized by the committee as being unusual and drastic but it was felt that moneys appropriated by the Congress were not being usefully expended. The final conference report on the bill for that year stated "The provision agreed to relating to Alaska is to be regarded as of a temporary nature, pending the correction of a serious administrative deficiency in the past conduct of the research at this station." When the committee considered the estimates for this item for the fiscal year 1950, the question arose whether the time for restoring the station to the university had arrived. The Administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration reported to the committee that he had just returned from Alaska where he had conferred with the university and other Territorial authorities with a view to reaching an understanding respecting a joint cooperative research program,

beginning July 1, 1949, on the part of the University of Alaska and the Department of Agriculture. He stated he had been successful in reaching a tentative agreement with certain members of the board of regents for the conduct of the joint research referred to. The committee advised the Secretary of Agriculture by letter that the consummation of such an agreement involving a single integrated program of agricultural research under which the funds of the Department and of the University would be joined and the research carried on under a joint director agreeable to both parties to the agreement would be very persuasive with the committee to recommend the resumption of the land grant college appropriations to the University of Alaska. Before the committee acted on the bill, it was advised of the consummation of the agreement referred to, a copy of which is to be found on page 1576 of part 1 of the hearings. As a result, the committee has provided an appropriation of \$675,000 for the Department of Agriculture in carrying on such a joint program and has included under the Office of Experiment Stations, the regular item of \$42,500 to be paid to the Territory of Alaska for the use of the University of Alaska, along with such funds as may be appropriated by the Territorial legislature in carrying on the joint research covered by the agreement. The committee is very happy to be able at this time to recommend the restoration of the experiment station to the University of Alaska for the joint use of the university and of the Department in connection with the joint research program covered by the agreement. Since the work of the university experiment station, under the current arrangement, will be merged with the research program of the Department of Agriculture under a single joint directorship directly responsible to the Department, it is not probable the administrative deficiency which characterized the past conduct of the station will recur. Should complete independence be restored to the university at some time in the future, the committee will look to the adequate exercise of the Department's authority in connection with the Federal grant to the Territory under the Land Grant College Acts to foster and promote a program of research best suited to the needs of agriculture in the Territory.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Payments to States and Territories.—The committee has provided the budget estimate of \$7,406,208 which is an increase of \$42,500 over the amount appropriated in the bill for 1949. This increase is due to the resumption of land grant college appropriations to the University of Alaska as outlined in detail in the immediately preceding paragraph relating to research on agricultural problems of Alaska.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Animal husbandry.—The bill carries the budget estimate of \$1,252,000 for investigations and experiments in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and breeding. This amount is a decrease of \$246,500 under the comparable figure for 1949 as follows: Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act cost, \$35,000 and decrease due to elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1949 for repair, reconditioning, and improvement of facilities at field stations, \$211,500.

The remount service, no longer needed by the Army after discontinuance of the Cavalry, was transferred last year to the Department of Agriculture pending determination as to its future and \$425,000 was appropriated for its support in the fiscal year 1949. The Budget proposed no appropriation for 1950 and contemplated that all the animals would be disposed of before June 30, 1949. However, the committee has learned that there are certain contracts with respect to use of the breeding stock during the summer months of 1949 which renders the disposal of the animals prior to June 30 impossible unless these contracts are ignored. In order to meet this situation, the committee has included \$50,000 in the item for animal husbandry for the purpose of the gradual liquidation of the remount service during the early months of fiscal year 1950. The additional time will also enable the Department to dispose of the animals in the communities where they are now located rather than by auction at a mass sale at some central point which would cost considerable sums for transportation, etc., in addition to removing them from the localities where they are needed. Insofar as possible the Department should give preference, in sale of animals, to persons now having custody of them.

Diseases of animals.—The budget estimate is \$1,114,000 and the committee has provided \$1,073,000 which is the amount which was provided in the appropriation bill for 1949 for scientific investigations of diseases of animals and for investigations of tuberculin serums, antitoxin, and analogous products. The committee has earmarked \$50,000 of the amount recommended, for investigations of cattle grub control in accordance with Public Law 651, Eightieth Congress, approved June 16, 1948, which authorizes the Department to intensify work on cattle grub.

Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease.—The Bureau's cooperative field programs for eradication of tuberculosis and brucellosis (Bang's disease) of cattle are conducted in every State and in Puerto Rico. Tuberculosis eradication work is also conducted in Alaska, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands. In addition, programs for the eradication of tuberculosis in poultry and swine and of Johne's disease (paratuberculosis) in cattle are under way.

Indemnity payments are made to compensate owners partially for losses of diseased cattle which are slaughtered. Payments are contingent upon payments of at least equal amounts by cooperative agencies. The low incidence of tuberculosis in cattle was further reduced from 0.20 percent in fiscal year 1947 to 0.19 percent in 1948. When the bovine tuberculosis eradication project was begun, the percentage of infection was about 5.0 percent, with more than 45,000 whole carcasses being condemned annually as unfit for human consumption. This caused an annual loss estimated to have been in excess of \$30,000,000. The loss to the industry has been reduced to about \$500,000 per year. This accomplishment has received worldwide recognition. However, the investment must be protected through concentration of effort on the remaining infection, which might otherwise again become a menace to the livestock industry and to the public health.

Brucellosis eradication has been advanced in most areas in the past fiscal year. Infection has been reduced from 4.5 to 4.2 percent. Increasing demand from the breeders and the general public for

eradication of brucellosis results both from the economic losses suffered and the fact that brucellosis of domestic animals is the only source of infection for man. Medical authorities agree that brucellosis in the human family (undulant fever) is increasing and that the eradication of the disease in animals is essential for the control of the disease in man.

The bill carries the amount of \$6,229,000 which is a reduction of \$26,000 below the budget estimate. This reduction is accounted for by reduction in the number of automobiles contemplated to be purchased. This amount is the same amount that was carried in the appropriation bill for 1949 less the reduction for automobiles. The amount included in the budget estimate for eradicating tuberculosis is \$1,669,250 while that for eradicating Bang's disease is \$4,585,750.

Inspection and quarantine.—The bill carries the amount of \$1,154,000 which is \$8,000 below the budget estimate due to reduction in purchase of new passenger motor vehicles. The amount of \$1,154,000 is a decrease of \$160,000 below the amount available in 1949 as follows: Decrease due to absorption of pay act costs, \$83,000; decrease resulting from reduction in tick eradication program in Florida, \$50,000; decrease resulting from general reduction in the hog cholera control program, \$19,000.

Meat inspection.—The committee has approved the amount of \$11,955,000 for carrying out the laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food products. The budget estimate is in the amount of \$12,577,000. However, the committee felt that the needs for this program are speculative and in view of the fact that the Department has the authority to collect for overtime services of their inspectors from the meat packers, that a judicious exercise of this authority would enable the Department to continue the work at the same level as in 1949 when the appropriation was \$11,522,000. There is also a reduction of \$5,000 in the amount proposed for purchase of automobiles.

The Virus Serum Toxin Act.—The bill includes the budget estimate of \$394,000 for work under the Virus Serum Toxin Act; that being the amount available under the 1949 appropriation, which the committee believes should be sufficient to cover the needs of this program in the coming year.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Field crops.—The bill includes the amount of \$2,498,000 for investigations on the production, improvement, and diseases of field crops. This is a decrease of \$194,300 under the 1949 appropriation and \$222,000 under the budget estimate for 1950. In view of the large amount of supplemental funds available to the Bureau of Plant Industry, such as the Special Research and Research and Marketing Act funds, some of which presumably will be available for work similar to that included in this program, the decrease proposed can be distributed by the Department to the various projects without impairment of important work. There is also a decrease of \$2,000 for the purchase of new passenger motor vehicles.

Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops.—The amount provided in the bill for this item is in the sum of \$2,347,000 which is \$209,000 below the budget estimate. There is included a decrease of \$3,000 for the

purchase of new passenger motor vehicles. Within the appropriation granted, the Department will be expected to give consideration to research on the diseases of gladioli. The committee has been informed that this is a \$150,000,000 industry in the United States and feels it is important that work should be maintained.

Forest diseases.—The bill provides \$383,480 for forest diseases, which is the amount appropriated in 1949. Although this is a decrease of \$36,520 under the budget estimate, the Department will be expected to give appropriate attention to the investigation of the pole blight disease of white pine and to allot not less than \$40,000 for "little leaf" pine disease.

Soils, fertilizer, and irrigation.—The amount approved, \$1,900,000, is a reduction of \$131,000 below the budget estimate and is \$31,100 above the comparable figure for 1949. The amount granted includes \$150,000 of the budget increase of \$300,000 for work on problems of the Missouri Basin project. Many of the projects in this program have been under way for many years and should have reached the point where they can be curtailed. Too often research programs are permitted to continue year after year without reappraisal as to their value.

The committee is advised that the station at Newell, S. Dak., the only station within that State, should do more important work for which it is ill equipped and that there is need for approximately \$10,000 for reequipping and strengthening of the station, which amount should be allotted. The appropriation act for 1949 carried a contract authorization of \$100,000 for construction of facilities, etc., at Brawley, Calif., and the bill for 1950 proposes an additional contract authorization of \$100,000 for completion of the project.

Agricultural engineering.—The amount allowed, \$724,000, is an increase of \$25,000 over the budget estimate. This increase is for the purpose of enabling the Department to augment its work in farm electrification. The mere construction of a transmission line to the farmer's door by the Rural Electrification Administration falls far short of bringing the full benefit of electricity to the farmer and his family. There are many possible uses of electricity in farm work and farm life which require study in order to develop adaptations of farm machinery and other equipment and thereby insure maximum and efficient use of electric energy. Because of the urgency of these problems the committee has provided the increase noted.

Insect investigations.—The amount allowed, \$2,993,000 is \$118,600 less than the budget estimate and the same amount less than the appropriation for 1949. Of the reduction, \$7,000 is on account of reduced numbers of automobiles to be purchased. Attention is directed to the statement elsewhere in this report with respect to spreading of absorbed pay act costs generally over work projects within an appropriation in such manner as to avoid closing out an entire activity.

Insect and plant-disease control.—The committee has approved the amount of \$3,364,000 which is an increase of \$150,000 above the budget, less a reduction of \$5,000 for the purchase of new passenger cars. The committee has earmarked \$700,000 for the eradication of barberry which is an increase of \$278,000 above the budget allotment. This action was taken in view of the fact that through the war years the barberry problem has increased in severity, due to the shortage

of labor. The committee is not satisfied, however, that a mere addition of money to this project will result in the eradication of the barberry. Testimony before the committee discloses that the Department is not at all familiar with the various State laws requiring eradication of barberry and further the Department states that in some areas such State laws as it is familiar with are not being enforced. It is the opinion of the committee that the Department must require full State cooperation both in funds and in the enforcement of appropriate State laws. Part of the increase in this item is to be set aside for the review of the appropriations and plan of the Department for such eradication. By next year the Department will be expected to give a full report as to State laws, their enforcement, number of prosecutions for violation of State laws, number of plants, removed, average expense per plant of removal with a full report of State contributions toward this work.

Foreign plant quarantine.—The committee has approved the amount of \$2,296,000 for operations against the introduction of insect pests or plant disease into the United States which is a reduction of \$49,000 below the budget. The budget estimate of \$2,345,000 involves a reduction of \$28,000 due to elimination of nonrecurring items included in the 1949 act for repair of buildings, and an increase of \$71,000 on account of pay act costs, which are being partially absorbed during the current year, but which are provided for in full in the budget for 1950. Of the committee's decrease of \$49,000 below the budget estimate, a reduction of \$4,000 is made under the purchase of new passenger motor vehicles, and the remaining \$45,000 reduction is to be applied by the Department over the various projects.

Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases.—The budget estimate of \$1,750,000 for this item is in the same amount as the appropriation act of 1949. The committee believes as in the past that it should provide here an appropriation sufficient to meet the requirements of any threatened insect infestation until the Congress can provide an emergency appropriation in such amount as the conditions at the time indicate may be required. The committee has provided under the appropriation item "Forest Pest Control Act" that the operations to control forest pests on lands irrespective of ownership be transferred to this item without any increase in the appropriation. This appropriation item is of the same nature as the above-mentioned project under the Forest Pest Control Act and therefore this item should be sufficient to care for both functions pending development of additional amounts necessary in supplemental appropriations. It should be noted that a deficiency appropriation of \$1,000,000 is currently pending.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

Agricultural, chemical, and naval stores investigations.—The committee has provided the amount of \$637,550 for this item which is the amount in the appropriation act for 1949. The committee feels that this amount is sufficient to insure that the work under this appropriation will be carried on adequately. The decrease of \$15,950 under the 1950 budget estimates should be applied by the Department over the various projects under this item.

Regional research laboratories.—The committee has provided the amount of \$5,016,000 which is the amount of the 1949 appropriation

act. The decrease of \$200,000 under the budget estimate should be applied by the Department over the various projects. The four laboratories supported by this appropriation have been in existence for a number of years and their programs should be so stabilized as to permit them to carry on their work without substantial increases in funds. It is the responsibility of the Department to review constantly the various researches under way in order to assure provident expenditure of funds.

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

The committee has provided the budget estimate of \$853,200 for this appropriation item. This is a decrease of \$44,000 under the amount available in 1949 which is due to the absorption of pay act costs. In the appropriation for the Office of Information, \$10,000 of the item for the homemakers' food and nutrition handbook is to be transferred to this Bureau for preparation of the manuscript for that bulletin.

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

Gypsy and brown-tail moths.—The committee has allowed \$550,000 for this item which is a decrease of \$54,600 under the comparable appropriation for 1949, and is a decrease of \$51,000 under the budget estimate for 1950. Recent developments in methods of control should enable the Department to do all necessary work with less funds than has heretofore been necessary.

Forest Pest Control Act.—The committee has allowed \$272,300 under this item for surveys. The budget estimate of \$1,000,000 has been reduced by \$727,700, since the control function has been appropriated for under "Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases," Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, so that the single appropriation under that head will constitute a reserve fund for meeting emergency outbreaks of insects or plant diseases either in the forests or for other agricultural crops.

White-pine blister rust.—The committee has provided \$3,595,000 for this item which is \$161,000 less than the budget estimate and the appropriation act of 1949. This appropriation is concerned with all phases of the control of this serious forest pest, irrespective of the bureau or department under which the work may be prosecuted. The decrease of \$161,000 is to be applied among the several agencies to which the appropriation is to be allotted as follows: \$156,000 to be prorated among these agencies and the remaining \$5,000 to be deducted from the allotment to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for the purchase of automobiles. The committee has also earmarked not to exceed \$25,000 of the allotment to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, which is to be devoted to a thorough review of the plan of operation in its relation to the white-pine-blister-rust problem as a whole with special reference to bringing about greater measure of cooperation on the part of the States and owners of private timberlands.

FOREST SERVICE

The committee believes the work of the Forest Service is in need of extensive and intensive study and review for the purpose of improving the administrative set-up and the distribution among the various

units of its administrative responsibilities. A careful review of its policies in the administration of the great forest domain under its jurisdiction, involving its public relations as well as the responsibilities of the States and localities in which the national forest lands lie, including the responsibilities of the latter to cooperate and contribute toward the cost of some of the programs of work should also be had. The results of such a study and review will be reported to the committee when it considers the estimates for the Forest Service for the fiscal year 1951. The committee is earmarking not to exceed \$25,000 of the appropriations in the bill for this agency, transferable from the several funds in the discretion of the Chief of the Forest Service, to be used for the purpose indicated. The amount available for personal services in the District of Columbia has been increased by \$25,000 and will be used, to the extent required, for the sole purpose of this study and review.

National forest protection and management.—The bill includes \$24,971,000 for expenses of administering and protecting the national forest domain. This amount is a reduction of \$1,518,500 below the budget estimate and of \$233,175 below the amount appropriated for the same purpose in the bill of a year ago. The work under this appropriation is broken down in the estimates into 11 different projects, all of which indicate substantial decreases below the allotments for 1949 with the exception of two projects, namely, that for timber sales, which is increased by the budget by \$322,524 above the 1949 allotment, and the project for administration of the forest grazing ranges where the budget allotment is \$61,333 above the allotment for 1949. The committee's action implies no specific disapproval of the increases proposed but believes it is wise to leave the distribution of the committee's reduction to the several projects shown in the estimate to the discretion of the Forest Service. The committee is sure that reductions in addition to those shown in the budget allotments can well be made in amounts sufficient to cover the cut which the bill imposes upon the total appropriation, without serious impairment to the administration of the national forests.

One of the activities of the Forest Service requiring considerable amounts of money is that of the construction and maintenance of facilities in recreational areas on the national forests. The committee believes it is entirely possible as well as right and proper that the Forest Service should impose a schedule of charges upon those using the national forest recreational facilities sufficient to offset the expenditures required for the construction and maintenance of the facilities. The principle of requiring the recreationist to pay the cost of services incident to his use of the facilities is recognized and such requirements are imposed and enforced in many places in the Forest Service. The committee has been importuned year after year to provide increased appropriations for the construction and maintenance of these recreational facilities. There would be a greater disposition to make increased appropriations for this purpose if the plan of collecting fees or charges from the users of the facilities were more universally applied so that the appropriations for the purpose would be offset by receipts going into the Treasury. At Salt Lake City, Utah, the need for additional facilities is acute and has resulted in the development of unsanitary conditions endangering the health of communities in the valley and have been called to the attention of the committee with a view to securing increased appropri-

ations. It is the belief of the committee that the Forest Service should make the necessary improvements or else close the facilities pending a change in method of operation where charges made for use could be available for facilities and repairs. The use of the facilities at Mount Baker, Wash., is sufficient, in the opinion of the committee, to justify the making of needed repairs from regular funds.

Another connection in which the financial position of the Government with respect to the national forests can be improved is in the management of the grazing upon the forest ranges. In the first place the number of grazing permits in many areas is greatly in excess of the capacity of the range. This overgrazing results in the depredation of the range, followed by soil erosion and, eventually, floods. These conditions resulting from the improper administration of the ranges entail, first, appropriations for reseeding the ranges, and second, appropriations for flood control, the need for both of which can be obviated through the simple process of limiting the number of grazing permits to the grazing capacity of the ranges. The Forest Service has full authority to fix the number of grazing permits on any area, but in many cases has not exercised it to the point necessary to prevent depredation. Many users of the national forest grazing lands are interested in what is termed reseeding but which amounts to planting hay or forage. In many areas this would be practical. However, it is believed that the Department should give attention to the possibility of charging separate and additional fees in certain areas, the proceeds from which would be used by the Department for planting forage. Legislation would likely be necessary to permit such a program. It is believed the Congress would pass legislation permitting such a program where there was agreement between the users and the Forest Service. In many instances, the foraging in the national forests of deer, elk, and other wild game amounts to depredation. While it is believed the Forest Service, through its employees, has full authority to kill wild game on the forests to the extent necessary to protect the forest from depredation, it has not been done. The more practical method would be to increase the number of hunting licenses issued, and increase the bag limit, particularly with respect to the shooting of doe. Such authority at present lies exclusively with the States within which the national forest lands are situated. It is possible that Federal legislation, if enacted, would permit the Forest Service to issue hunting licenses, fix bag limits, et cetera, within the boundaries of the national forests to the extent that would bring this situation under control. The committee has no knowledge that the Forest Service has ever proposed or recommended any measures of this sort. The Service has apparently limited its efforts to requesting additional appropriations for wildlife and game management and for reseeding, to restore damages resulting from overgrazing and the overpopulation of wild game. The committee believes it is the obligation of the Forest Service to make recommendations for suitable action to meet this problem, other than that of its perennial requests for appropriations to restore damages which could have been prevented.

In reporting the bill for the fiscal year 1948, the committee's report indicated the elimination of the budget project "Protection of the wildlife resources," together with the elimination from the over-all appropriation of \$162,813 set up in the budget break-down for this activity.

It was stated in this report:

It is not the purpose of the committee to eliminate the function relating to wildlife resources. It believes, however, that the function can be cared for out of other general items.

Since then the Forest Service has, pursuant to the mandate of the report, omitted from its project break-down as submitted to the budget and to the Congress any reference to expenditures for protection of the wildlife resources, notwithstanding it has made substantial expenditures each year for such purpose. The funds for such expenditure have been obtained through transfers in amounts, determined administratively, from the allotments shown in the budget for other projects. The committee believes that the foregoing practices which the Forest Service has been compelled to follow because of the action taken 2 years ago are not sound budget practice. It is believed that experience has demonstrated the wisdom of restoring the practice of having the amounts expended or proposed to be expended for protection of the wildlife resources set out as one of the projects of work shown in the budget break-down for the appropriation for the protection and management of national forests. The Department and the Budget will take the appropriate action in connection with the 1951 budget.

Fighting forest fires.—The committee has approved the usual token amount of \$100,000 as estimated by the budget for fighting forest fires. The Forest Service has general authority, when a fire breaks out, to draw upon its other appropriated funds to the extent necessary to extinguish the fire and to present to the Congress subsequently deficiency estimates necessary for the reimbursement of the appropriations so drawn upon.

Forest and range-management investigations.—A very large number of the Members of the House, as well as State foresters and other non-Government witnesses, appeared before the committee urging increases in this item for the establishment of new, or the strengthening of the work in old, forest experimental areas which have been established out of previous appropriations. The testimony indicated that two of the primary needs in this connection are for the encouragement of, and the provision of more nursery stock for, distribution by the States to private landowners for restocking cut-over timber lands and for cooperation with timberland owners under the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act. The committee has therefore appropriated the budget amount under this item less a reduction of \$4,000 for purchase of cars and has provided substantial increases for the other items mentioned, which are explained below under the paragraph for "Farm and other private forestry cooperation."

In recent years there has been a very strong demand from members of the House and from State foresters and others for the creation of these forest and range experimental areas. A very substantial number of new ones have been provided by Congress in the recent appropriations carried in this bill. There are still many requests for new stations, but much of the current demand is for expansion of the work at existing stations. The committee is convinced of the importance of the researches carried on at these experimental forests, but most of them relate to problems which are local in character, which bear to non-Federal forestry a similar relation to that of the State agricultural ex-

periment stations to other agricultural crops. The committee believes it would be better for the experimental forests to be operated in the several States by such State agency as the legislature of each State may designate under a plan whereby the Federal Government would make annual appropriations of a fixed sum of money, as it does under the Hatch, Adams, Purnell, and Bankhead-Jones Acts for State agricultural experiment stations. The money so appropriated would be allotted to the several States, which would be required to match the Federal contribution from sources within the State. Stations already in existence would be turned over to the States for operation, and these could be increased in size or in number to the extent the particular State involved wished to make increased State contributions therefor.

Forestry, we have been told, is just another agricultural crop and it is believed that research on forestry questions can, with as much justification as in the case of other farm crops, be carried on by the States.

It is recognized, of course, that a very substantial amount of forestry research would still have to be carried on at the Federal level by the Forest Service, because of the immensity of the Federal domain in forest lands. The committee is having explored with the Department the possibility of setting up a plan along the lines here discussed. Should a workable plan eventuate, a bill effectuating the plan can be introduced for consideration and study by the appropriate legislative committee.

It is believed that such a bill, if enacted, will make for a more orderly and more effective expansion of research on forestry problems. It is hoped that next year's estimates for forest experimental areas may be predicated upon legislation of the kind here discussed.

Forest products.—The committee has provided the amount in the budget of \$1,172,000 for experiments, investigations, and tests of forest products under this item. This is a slight decrease of \$15,000 under the amount available in 1949 which is due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs.

Forest development roads and trails.—The amount of the budget of \$9,752,000 has been approved by the committee. This is the same amount which was appropriated in 1949. Although there was no change in the amount requested for 1950 there will be a decrease in funds available for obligation in fiscal year 1950 due to the availability of a prior year balance of \$923,440 in the fiscal year 1949 which will be applied against construction funds, leaving an estimated \$1,602,000 available for the construction of new roads.

There is also a supplemental estimate of \$1,995,000 pending for the purpose of providing additional funds for the reconstruction, replacement, and repair of national forest roads and other improvements in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, damaged by floods in the Pacific Northwest in the spring of 1948. Of the above supplemental estimate, approximately \$1,450,000 is for the reconstruction and replacement of 1,408 miles of forest roads and 1,935 miles of forest trails.

The bill includes authorization to use not to exceed \$150,000 of this appropriation for construction of a railroad spur to facilitate the loading and removal of timber products. The purpose of this provision is for the establishment of this facility at Avery, Idaho, which

will open up for logging a watershed of approximately 2,000,000,000 board feet of merchantable timber which can be harvested at an annual rate of approximately one-half million dollars at stumpage value. This timber is now bottled up for lack of the facility provided in the bill and the committee believes the expenditure of the amount authorized for this purpose will provide access to a much greater volume of timber than a similar amount expended anywhere else in access roads. Furthermore much of the timber which will be brought to market has now reached the point where it is deteriorating and, in the course of a few years, will be entirely lost.

Forest fire cooperation.—The committee has recommended the full amount of the budget estimate of \$9,000,000 for cooperation with the various States or appropriate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression. This is the same amount as was appropriated in 1949.

Farm and other private forestry cooperation.—This appropriation is for the purpose of bringing about improvement of management of privately owned forest lands and is aimed chiefly at the small ownerships—mainly in individual holdings of less than 100 acres.

Nearly three-fourths of this country's commercial forest land is privately owned. These are potentially the most productive and most accessible parts of our forest area. We must continue to depend on privately owned forests for the bulk of our forest products. This item is the appropriation authorized by the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, the Norris-Doxey Act, and the Clarke-McNary Act. The committee has allowed an increase of \$100,000 in the project for cooperation with States in procurement, production, and distribution of forest-tree and shrub, seeds and plants for farmers, and an increase of \$185,500 for cooperation with timberland owners under the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act.

Acquisition of lands for national forests: Weeks Act.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$401,000 which is a decrease under the amount available in 1949 of \$100,000 due to a reduction in the level of the land purchase program.

Acquisition of forest land, Superior National Forest, Minn.—The budget estimate in the amount of \$100,000 for this new appropriation item has been deleted by the committee because it is only of recreational and esthetic importance and is an expenditure which may well be deferred.

Acquisition of lands for particular national forests under special acts.—The several amounts of forest receipts in certain national forests are authorized to be appropriated for the acquisition of lands in each of such forests not in the drainages of navigable streams and therefore not subject to acquisition under the Weeks law. These purchases are made where desirable to bring the lands under controls which will prevent soil erosion. The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$142,000 which is the same amount as the 1949 appropriation.

FLOOD CONTROL

The budget estimate of \$10,000,000 is an increase of \$3,995,500 over the appropriation for 1949. The increase is distributed as follows: For preparing preliminary examination and survey reports, \$290,423; for installation of works of improvement on 11 authorized watersheds, \$2,453,495; for transfer to Office of the Secretary for additional assistance in connection with survey reports, \$13,516.

The committee has reported in the pending bill an appropriation of \$8,975,000 which is a decrease of \$1,025,000 under the budget estimate. Of the reduction, \$5,000 represents a reduction in the number of new automobiles and \$20,000 represents the committee's disapproval of the Budget proposal to increase the allotment from this appropriation to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from \$20,000 to \$40,000. The remaining \$1,000,000 of the reduction will apply to the project for preliminary examinations and surveys, which will leave \$1,113,130 for this purpose. Under the Office of the Secretary, the committee has disapproved the proposed transfer of \$13,516 from this appropriation to that for the Secretary's office, for the purpose of providing an officer directly under the Secretary to review and consider flood-control surveys recommended under this appropriation. The disallowance of this transfer will make an additional \$13,516 available for the general purposes of flood control.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

The hearings before the committee indicated that it is advisable out of the funds appropriated to the Soil Conservation Service that an amount not to exceed \$25,000 be made available for a study to set up a standard of progress to be required of soil-conservation districts and to make a survey of such districts as a basis for formulating a policy of making changes in the program if the required progress is not made in particular areas. The committee has long supported the Soil Conservation Service as well as the agricultural conservation program under which the Government pays a share of the cost of soil-conservation practices. In this bill, the committee has made considerable increases to the Soil Conservation Service for the purposes of providing personnel for the 171 new districts which have been organized in the last year. In doing this, however, the committee wishes to call attention to the fact that the hearings disclose that the Soil Conservation Service might well require of each district periodic progress statements and the placement of personnel in those areas which would fully utilize their services. To facilitate the study referred to, the limitation of personal services in the District of Columbia has been increased by \$25,000 to be used, to the extent required, for the sole purpose of the study.

It is the opinion of the committee that neither the agricultural conservation program nor the Soil Conservation Service fully utilizes the services of the other agency. It is the opinion of the committee also that the soil conservation program should be set up in line with a fixed plan for a given area and that the practices should be toward the completion of such planned program for soil conservation work within the area. The Soil Conservation Service might well be used for the setting up of such plan. The committee has provided that, with the approval of the local district committeemen, up to 10 percent of the allocation for any county for soil conservation payments may be transferred to the Soil Conservation Service for the technical advice and assistance of trained personnel of the Soil Conservation Service. This provision will meet a real need in some areas of the Nation, and could well be used in all areas if we are to get maximum benefits from the program.

Soil conservation research.—The committee has allowed \$994,000 which is a decrease below the budget estimate of \$657,000, to be distributed among the various projects by the Department. A decrease

of \$6,000 which is included is in the amount intended for purchase of automobiles. Research in the field of soil conservation has been carried on for many years and the point has now been reached where much of the research must, of necessity, be a byproduct of the work being done through the appropriation for soil conservation operations. Therefore, the separate item for research should be reduced materially.

Soil conservation operations.—The committee has provided \$50,773,-800 for carrying out preventive measures to conserve soil and water, which is an increase over the budget of \$3,745,000 as follows: For operation of 171 new districts, \$3,822,800; and a decrease in the amount proposed under the original budget for purchase of automobiles, \$77,000.

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND

The committee has approved the amount for land utilization and retirement of submarginal land of \$1,124,000 which is a decrease of \$203,000 under the budget estimate. Included in this amount is a decrease of \$2,000 to be applied to the purchase of automobiles.

The hearings indicated the desirability of the repair and maintenance of the access road at the Bear Creek Lake project near Marianna, Ark., which is located in Reed and Phillips Counties, Ark. Private groups have expended much money for facilities there with the assurance that the Soil Conservation Service would maintain the access road of 5½ miles. The committee is assured the appropriation is available for this purpose. It is believed that the amount of money needed to repair and maintain this road will be more than offset by increased receipts from this land utilization project.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

The Production and Marketing Administration is one of the largest administrative units in the Department of Agriculture. Within this over-all administrative set-up are carried on all of the activities of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the AAA payments program, the Sugar Act, the activities financed from section 32 funds, the School Lunch Act, and the several marketing services. Each of several branches set up under the Production and Marketing Administration administers all of the appropriations and funds having to do with activities falling within the purview of the particular branch. For example, the Fruit and Vegetable Branch administers the market news service on fruits and vegetables, the inspection and certification on fruits and vegetables appropriated for under "Market inspection of farm products," the standardization and marketing research on fresh fruits and vegetables appropriated for under "Marketing farm products," the administration of marketing regulations pertaining to fruits and vegetables under the Perishable Agricultural Commodity Act, etc. Allotments are made to the Fruit and Vegetable Branch from appropriations and funds referred to for the work provided for fruits and vegetables under the several appropriations or funds. The same administrative plan is followed with respect to other commodities and activities. For example, there are the Livestock Branch, the Grain Branch, the Poultry Branch, the Cotton Branch, etc., each of which has its allotments from the several appropriations for work on the commodity or product related to its branch. While it is

believed possible, if not probable, that this plan of organization results in a greater administrative efficiency, it requires a very high degree of administrative ability to carry it out and also calls for absolute integrity on the part of the administrative personnel to assure that the expenditure of funds will be in accordance with the specific amounts that Congress has provided under the several appropriations.

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

The committee has included the budget estimate of \$257,043,439 for agricultural conservation payments. The bill enacted a year ago authorized an appropriation of \$262,500,000, but this authorization included amounts necessary for the acreage allotment and marketing quotas program amounting to the difference between the sum authorized to be appropriated and the sum which the committee includes in the present program for agricultural conservation payments. Full payment for the program announced last year is, therefore, included in the bill. The inclusion of the appropriations for acreage allotments and marketing quotas in the same paragraph as the appropriation for agricultural conservation payments results in considerable confusion in the consideration and discussion of this great program which is of such importance to the Nation. The committee has therefore, in this year's bill, separated the acreage allotments and marketing quotas appropriation from that for the agricultural conservation payments and has set up a separate paragraph for each program. The allotment for administrative expenses from the total authorized under the agricultural conservation payments program has been increased by \$1,000,000 over the budget estimate of \$24,-846,439. The entire amount of this increase has been earmarked for expenses within the counties; none of the increase is to be allotted to administration at the State and National level.

For the program crop year 1950, the bill includes an authorization of \$262,500,000. This is in line with the present year's program. It is the belief of the committee that a consistent, year to year program will be more effective than one which varies from year to year. This is a substantial increase over the authorization proposed by the Budget Bureau, in that the Budget Bureau's estimate contemplated the inclusion of the cost of operating the acreage allotments and marketing quotas; whereas, in the bill as reported by the committee, the entire amount is for the farm payments program. The committee has increased the maximum amount payable to any participant in the program for the present crop year from \$750 as provided in the act for last year to \$2,500. The committee has eliminated the limitation forbidding the use of the funds for regional, State, or county information employees. This limitation was written into the bill about 3 years ago. Experience has convinced the committee that the limitation prevents the dissemination of information for promoting good soil use and, accordingly, has removed it.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

The bill includes \$30,150,774 for expenses in carrying out acreage allotment and marketing quota programs. The allotment for these programs in the budget for the fiscal year 1950 is \$32,956,561. This contemplates four new programs, one each for cotton, corn, wheat,

and rice, in addition to the tobacco and peanut programs which are currently in operation. In view of the speculative character of the requirements for these programs, the committee believes a reduction under the budget allotment may be made without serious risk. In any event, if the needs as developed should exceed the amounts provided in this bill, the Department will have recourse to submitting a deficiency estimate. The allotment for expenditure at the State and National levels is fixed in the bill at \$5,270,000, which is a reduction of \$530,000 below the budget estimate.

SUGAR ACT

The sugar program is designed to protect the welfare of the consumers and of those engaged in the domestic sugar industry by supplying sugar at prices which will not be excessive to consumers and will fairly and equitably maintain and protect the sugar industry in the United States.

The committee has approved the amount of \$60,000,000 to carry out the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948. This amount is \$5,000,000 below the budget estimate for 1950 and is \$12,005,000 below the amount available in 1949. Excise taxes imposed on sugar to provide sufficient revenue for sugar payments and expenses of operation of the program have in the past exceeded the total of the appropriations with the single exception of the fiscal year 1943 where the revenues were slightly under the amount appropriated. It is anticipated that the revenues for the current year will more than balance the amount appropriated for carrying out the act.

SECTION 32 FUNDS

Section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended, makes an annual appropriation of an amount equal to 30 percent of the gross receipts from duties collected under the customs laws during the current year next preceding the beginning of each fiscal year. The purpose of the appropriation, when originally enacted, was to eliminate farm surpluses (1) by encouraging the exportation of agricultural commodities through the payment of export bonuses or by payments to producers in connection with the production of that part of any agricultural commodity required for domestic consumption or (2) to encourage the domestic consumption of such commodities by diverting them from the normal channels of trade in commerce through the payment of benefits or indemnities or by increasing their utilization through benefits, indemnities, donations, or by other means, among persons in low-income groups. Another purpose was to reestablish farmers' purchasing power by making payments in connection with the normal production of any agricultural commodity for domestic consumption.

The committee has provided that the total funds of this section shall be available for the purposes of the act, believing that by such action the school-lunch program will be increased and the needs expressed in section 32 more adequately met.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

Although the budget estimates proposed a transfer of \$75,000,000 of section 32 funds to this item, the bill provides a direct appropriation in the same amount. The committee has been strongly urged to

increase the amounts for this item. This program has grown far beyond its original concept. In view of the national interest and the number of schools that have gone into the program, the Federal contribution does not provide as large a percentage of the cost of the program in some schools as some might prefer. However, the current situation respecting the national budget makes it essential that every dollar be used to the best advantage. The making of a direct appropriation for this program and the consequent increase available from section 32 funds will actually result in an enlarged school lunch program, because the funds available under section 32 are available for the purchase of surplus agricultural products and diverting them from the normal channels of trade and commerce. In the past, very substantial quantities of surplus products acquired with section 32 funds have been diverted to the school-lunch program. Last year more than \$19,000,000 worth of such products went to the program, being in addition to the Government's cash appropriation. By providing a direct appropriation from the Treasury for this program, the contribution from section 32 funds will substantially augment the amount of the school-lunch program. The committee believes the provisions recommended will adequately meet the demands under this program for the coming year.

MARKET NEWS SERVICE

The committee has approved the amount of \$1,864,000 for the market news service which is an increase of \$43,000 above the budget estimate. The \$43,000 increase is to be used for market news service at Evansville, Ind.; Riverhead, Long Island, N. Y.; Atlanta, Ga.; and Birmingham, Ala.

MARKET INSPECTION OF FARM PRODUCTS

The market inspection of farm products is a service provided at the request of the producers, who pay such fees prescribed by the Secretary as are reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the cost of the service.

This provides an impartial grade service for farm products on the basis of United States standards as to class, quality, and conditions which places the producers in a much more advantageous position in the marketing of their products.

An amount of \$758,000 has been approved by the committee which is a decrease of \$2,000 for purchase of cars.

Marketing farm products.—The budget has estimated \$1,102,500 for this item for the fiscal year 1950. This is a reduction of \$69,225 under the appropriation for comparable activities for the fiscal year 1949. This decrease is due entirely to the requirement imposed by the Budget Bureau that this activity absorb the pay increase costs in 1950. The absorption is accomplished through curtailment of several projects of the works. The amount recommended in the bill involves the acceptance of the curtailments referred to. However, the bill provides an increase of \$50,000 over the budget estimate for the purpose of strengthening the work of the freight-rate group. This unit has done an excellent job and in many instances seems to be the only governmental agency to speak up for the farmer when the common carriers apply for rate increases on agricultural products. Such increases in the past year have resulted in an increase of approximately

6 percent in freight rates on farm products. This unit nevertheless deserves much credit for holding such increases to that figure. The difference between what the carriers asked in freight-rate increases and what they received is more than \$190,000,000 for the past year. In view of the importance of this work \$50,000 has been added by the committee for the use of this unit so that its work may be kept current.

Tobacco acts.—The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$1,602,000 to carry into effect the provisions of the tobacco acts. This is a decrease under the amount available for 1949 of \$23,760 which is due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs.

Cotton statistics, classing, standards and futures acts.—The bill includes \$1,656,000 for this item, which is the amount of the budget estimate less a reduction of \$2,000 for the purchase of new cars. The budget estimate is an increase of \$166,255 over the comparable amount for 1949. This increase is to enable the Department to provide additional cotton classing and market news service to producer groups organized for cotton improvement. Additional relief in this field is afforded through the inclusion of a provision in the bill under which the Commodity Credit Corporation may hereafter reimburse the applicable appropriation from its nonadministrative funds for the cost of classing or grading any agricultural commodity going to the CCC for loan or purchase. This provision will let such services expand to meet the need without an appropriation which might prove too small in the one case or too large in the other.

Marketing regulatory acts.—The committee has allowed \$3,400,000 for this activity which is a decrease of \$12,000 under the budget estimate. This decrease is due to a reduction in the number of passenger-motor vehicles to be purchased. The budget estimate of \$3,412,000 is an increase of \$31,210 over the amount available in 1949 as follows: To carry out the first year of the 3-year plan for posting and supervising the stockyards in accordance with the mandatory provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, \$83,700; and a decrease due to partial absorption of pay act costs, \$52,490.

Attention is again directed to the statement made at the beginning of this report disapproving the closing of field stations as a result of the absorption of pay act costs. In the present instance, under the policy of the committee, the Grain Standards Act district offices at Memphis, Tenn., and at St. Joseph, Mo., will not be closed, although their work may be curtailed as part of the general curtailment in the several offices under the appropriation necessary to bring about the absorption of pay act costs imposed by the budget. Attention should be given to the problem at Amarillo, Tex., a full report of which was made to the committee.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$550,200 for the Commodity Exchange Authority which is a reduction of \$15,000, due to partial absorption of pay act costs, below the comparable amount for 1949. The Commodity Exchange Authority has the responsibility for the administration of the Commodity Exchange Act. The objectives of the act are to prevent price manipulation and corners; prevent dissemination of false and misleading crop-market information to influence prices; protect hedgers and other users of commodity futures markets against cheating, fraud, and manipulative

practices; insure the benefits of membership privileges on contract markets to cooperative associations of producers; insure trust fund treatment of margin moneys and equities of agents and other traders and prevent the misuse of such funds by brokers; and provide information to the public regarding trading operations on contract markets.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

It is the function of this agency to carry on three different loan programs, namely, farm-tenant loans, production and subsistence loans, and water-facilities loans under the act approved August 28, 1937. The bill includes the budget estimate of \$23,252,000, less a reduction of \$3,000 in the amount for purchase of automobiles, for administrative expenses in connection with the loan programs referred to.

The budget estimate and the 1949 appropriation for farm tenant loans is in the sum of \$15,000,000 and that amount is included in the accompanying bill. The budget estimate for production and subsistence loans is \$75,000,000. This amount was appropriated in the bill last year but approximately \$10,000,000 of additional funds have been available this year from unobligated balances in the trust fund held for the State rural rehabilitation corporations. The bill provides \$85,000,000 which is \$10,000,000 above the budget but is the same amount as is available for the current year. With regard to water facilities loans the budget estimate of \$1,750,000, which is included in the bill, is \$240,000 above the amount of the appropriation for 1949. The budget estimates are for direct appropriation from the Treasury. In former years, the farm-tenant loans were authorizations to borrow from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The committee sees no reason why the funds for these programs should not be loan authorizations rather than appropriations, since they are to be repaid to the Treasury. In this connection they are no different from loans for the rural electrification program. The committee has therefore eliminated the direct appropriations of the funds referred to and has included in the bill, instead, loan authorizations; the money to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury, as is now the case with REA loans.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$6,063,000 for administrative expenses, which is a net increase of \$44,000 over the amount available in 1949, as follows: Increase of \$37,615 to provide additional funds for loan services in difficult areas, and \$32,102 for additional supervision and assistance in connection with the expanded construction program, offset by decreases of \$15,118 in internal administrative services, and \$10,599 resulting from the closing of the Alaska liaison office.

The committee has realized that it is the desire of all Members of Congress that rural electrification be extended to the farm people of the Nation as rapidly as possible. At the same time the Rural Electrification Administration should not be chargeable with large sums which they are unable to use due to the problem of properly handling such expenditures and expansion of the service. To meet this problem, the committee has recommended in the bill the budget estimate of \$350,000,000 for loans; but it has provided further that as soon as such funds are committed and additional funds are needed that the

Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with the law, may increase such amounts by an additional \$150,000,000 as needed. In the opinion of the committee this is a sound approach to the matter and will amply take care of the needs of the agency in the coming fiscal year.

In other words, if \$350,000,000 is all that can be properly committed, that is all that is provided. Should an additional \$150,000,000 or any part of it be needed, such funds are made available under the terms of the bill. We do wish to direct the attention of the agency to the need to speed up the expansion of some local cooperatives which seem to be slow in expanding to new subscribers. The right to require such expansion should be retained in all loans.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$4,054,000 for administrative and operating expenses, which is a decrease of \$427,101 under the amount available in 1949. This decrease is on a total available funds basis, and results from the availability in fiscal year 1949 of a 1948 unobligated balance of \$588,101 which was made available to complete work on the 1947 and prior year programs. On a direct appropriation basis, the budget and the bill propose a net increase of \$161,000 in the fiscal year 1950 which results from an increase of \$321,000 for the selling and the servicing of additional contracts in areas where the program is in operation, for the proper administration of the premium-collection and loss-adjustment phase of the 1949 crop-year program, and to provide cost of production and farming-practice data. This increase is offset by a decrease of \$160,000 due to nonrecurring expense of hedging operations.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The Commodity Credit Corporation has an authorized capital stock of \$100,000,000, all of which is held by the United States. The Corporation is also authorized to borrow \$4,750,000,000 on the credit of the United States. In addition to the capital stock and borrowing authorization, the act of February 8, 1946, made \$500,000,000 available to be used for the postwar support of agricultural commodities. A Federal charter was granted to the Corporation by the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, Public Law 806, approved June 29, 1948. The Corporation endeavors to conduct its operations on a self-sustaining basis. In the event of losses, however, the capital impairment is restored by an appropriation or cancellation of Corporation notes held by the Treasury.

The activities of the Corporation are carried on from funds which it is authorized to borrow or which have been otherwise made available, as set forth in the foregoing paragraph. Under the law, however, the Corporation may not expend any of its funds for administration in excess of the amount authorized therefor in the annual appropriation act. The budget estimate for this purpose is in the sum of \$12,000,000 which the committee has approved. The amount provided in the regular act for 1949 was \$7,575,000. In the first deficiency bill now pending in the Senate, this 1949 amount is increased to \$10,814,700. The necessity for this increase is occasioned by the excessively large 1948 crops resulting in a drop in prices of a number of the major commodities below the level established by law, requiring substantial increases in the number of loans and other price support activities.

The increase provided in the deficiency bill referred to will cover the increased activities of the corporation in this field for the remainder of the current fiscal year. The budget amount of \$12,000,000 is estimated to be required for administration of the augmented programs during the fiscal year 1950.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

The Farm Credit Administration is charged with the responsibility of administering and coordinating a national farm-loan program of agricultural credit through its constituent agencies, the Federal land banks, Federal intermediate credit banks, production credit corporations, banks for cooperatives, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, and the agricultural marketing revolving fund. The object is to provide a dependable source of credit where farmers, ranchers, and their cooperative associations can obtain the credit they need on terms best suited to their individual requirements. In addition to the lending programs under its supervision, the Administration provides research and service facilities to farmer cooperative associations.

The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$2,794,000 for salaries and expenses, which is a decrease of \$8,500 under the amount available in 1949 due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. The Farm Credit Administration obtains its administrative expense funds from two principal sources: (a) By direct appropriation \$500,000 and (b) by assessment against corporations operating within the Farm Corporation Administration structure \$2,294,000 making a total of \$2,794,000.

Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.—The Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation was established pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act approved January 31, 1934, for the following purposes: (1) To provide funds for the making of loans to farmers by the land bank commissioner pursuant to the provisions of section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, (2) to make funds available to the Federal land banks to assist them in their financing during periods of emergency, and (3) to make loans to joint stock land banks. The commissioner's lending authority expired July 1, 1947.

The Corporation has no employees. The service and facilities of the Farm Credit Administration (central office), Federal land banks, and national farm loan associations are utilized in carrying out the functions of the Corporation. The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$1,500,000, which is not a direct appropriation but an administrative expense limitation. The amount approved is \$500,000 below the 1949 authorization.

Federal intermediate credit banks.—The 12 Federal intermediate credit banks were organized pursuant to the Agricultural Credit Act of 1923. They serve as banks of discount for agriculture and do not make loans directly to individuals or accept deposits of funds other than as collateral security. They discount agricultural and livestock paper for, and make loans to, financing institutions and farmers' cooperative associations to finance the seasonal production and marketing needs of farmers and stockmen. The banks are supervised by the intermediate credit commissioner, who is responsible to the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Each bank operates under the direction of a district farm credit board.

The committee has approved the budget expense limitation of \$1,398,000 which is \$209,500 under the 1949 authorization.

Production credit corporations.—The Farm Credit Act of 1933 provided for the organization of the production credit system to provide permanent credit facilities especially adapted to the short-term credit requirements of agriculture. The system includes a production credit corporation in each of the 12 farm credit districts and 503 local production credit associations which, at the present time, have approximately 435,000 members. The corporations were established to (1) organize, (2) partially capitalize, and (3) supervise the local production credit associations which make agricultural production and marketing loans to farmers and stockmen and obtain most of their loanable funds by discounting farmers' notes with, and other borrowing from, the Federal intermediate credit banks.

The committee has approved the budget expense limitation of \$1,328,000 which is \$172,000 below the 1949 authorization.

Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation.—This wholly owned Government corporation is a consolidation of the 12 such corporations created under the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 to provide credit to farmers and stockmen to assist them in meeting agricultural emergencies. It is not actively engaged in lending at the present time. However, the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949, authorizes loans to bona fide fur farmers on a basis of full personal liability and with such collateral as will give reasonable assurance of repayment. However, few applications received during the first half of the fiscal year 1949, have been able to meet the collateral requirements. Also, the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize the Corporation to reenter an area or region where an economic emergency or production disaster has occurred. The Secretary has authorized a survey of the Wenatchee, Wash., apple region to determine if there is sufficient need to justify the reentry of the Corporation in that region.

The committee has approved the budget administrative expense limitation of \$90,000, a reduction under 1949 authorization of \$56,800.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in any appropriation act are included in the bill:

On page 5, line 5, in connection with the Research and Marketing Act:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for beginning construction of any building costing in excess of \$15,000.

On page 47, line 15, in connection with conservation and use of agricultural land resources:

Provided further, That the county agricultural conservation committee in any county may allot not to exceed 10 per centum of its allocation for the agricultural conservation program to the Soil Conservation Service for services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricultural conservation program and the funds so allotted shall be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for technical and other assistance in such county:

On page 53, line 2, in connection with marketing services:

Provided, That hereafter appropriations available for classing or grading any agricultural commodity without charge to the producers thereof may be reimbursed from

nonadministrative funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the cost of classing or grading any such commodity for producers who obtain Commodity Credit Corporation price support.

On page 54, line 23, in connection with the Farmers Home Administration:

Provided, That not to exceed the foregoing several amounts shall be borrowed in one account from the Secretary of the Treasury on the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, either without interest or at such rate of interest as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, but not in excess of 3 per centum per annum; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sums to the Secretary upon the security of any obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under the provisions of said Acts: Provided further, That the Secretary may utilize proceeds from payments of principal and interest under such Acts on any loans made hereunder to repay the Secretary of the Treasury the amounts borrowed therefrom for the purposes of such Acts: Provided further, That for the purpose of making loans pursuant to this paragraph, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use as a public-debt transaction the proceeds from the sale of any securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the purposes for which securities may be issued under that Act are extended to include such loans to the Secretary: Provided further, That repayments to the Secretary of the Treasury on such loans shall be treated as a public-debt transaction.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases

[NOTE.—The increases and decreases shown are based on comparison with the amounts estimated to be available in 1949]

| Item | Budget increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with amount estimated available, 1949 | Recommendation of committee |
|---|--|--|
| OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | |
| Net decrease in direct appropriation: | | |
| For coordination of activities in the Colorado River Basin, Great Basin, and southern California. | + \$11,300 | Approved. |
| For participation in the U. S. Public Health Service employee health program at Denver, Colo. | + 500 | Do. |
| For strengthening the work of the Office of Hearing Examiners. | + 1,119 | Do. |
| Reduction in administrative expenses, as follows: | | |
| Personnel administration and service..... | —\$29,709 | |
| Budgetary and financial administration and service..... | —3,950 | |
| General operations..... | —5,218 | |
| | —38,877 | Do. |
| General decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —12,242 | Do. |
| RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946 | | |
| For payments to States under title I, sec. 9..... | +1,750,000 | Do. |
| For utilization research under title I, sec. 10 (a)..... | +1,100,000 | Do. |
| For research other than utilization under title I, sec. 10 (b). | +1,050,000 | Do. |
| For marketing research and service work under title II. | +1,250,000 | Do. |
| OFFICE OF SOLICITOR | | |
| For legal services in connection with marketing and regulatory laws. | +6,000 | Do. |
| For legal services in connection with Rural Electrification Administration programs. | +12,500 | Do. |
| OFFICE OF INFORMATION | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | |
| Net increase in direct appropriation: | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —28,250 | Approved, and further increase of \$79,728 provided. |
| To maintain stocks of farmers' bulletins and to supply requested bulletin lists. | +58,700 | |

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

| Item | Budget increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with amount estimated available, 1949 | Recommendation of committee |
|--|--|--|
| LIBRARY | | |
| Reduction in general administrative expenses..... | —\$3,936 | Approved. |
| For removing a portion of the library collection to reduce overcrowding in main stacks. | +4,186 | Disallowed, and further cut of \$18,214 imposed. |
| BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS | | |
| Economic investigations: | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs..... | —52,000 | Approved. |
| To conduct economic research, primarily in the Missouri Basin, in arid and semiarid areas. | +100,000 | \$50,000 allowed but further cut in other projects of \$280,800 imposed. |
| Crop and livestock estimates, decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —66,900 | Decrease restored, less \$2,000 for purchase of new cars. |
| OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs..... | —29,000 | Approved, but additional \$50,000 included for a foreign agricultural office contact service. |
| EXTENSION SERVICE | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs..... | —21,200 | Approved. |
| Payments to States..... | (1) | The committee has included \$1,000,000 above the budget for final increment of Bankhead-Flannagan Act. |
| AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION | | |
| OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs..... | —6,600 | Approved. |
| Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1949 for repairs to certain service buildings at the Agricultural Research Center. | —14,000 | Do. |
| SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs..... | —50,000 | Do. |
| RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs..... | —12,700 | Committee has imposed a reduction of \$173,000 under the budget estimate of \$522,000. The reduction is to be applied to the work on guayule, including the disallowance of \$20,000 for purchase of land for nursery and dry-land crop production of guayule. |
| To provide and maintain a stock pile of viable guayule seed for emergency production of rubber. | +10,000 | |
| For purchase and improvement of approximately 60 acres of land in Texas for nursery and dry-land crop production of guayule. | +20,000 | |
| For maintenance and repair of buildings and utilities at the U. S. Natural Rubber Research Station, Salinas, Calif. | +3,000 | |
| For the development and introduction of tannin crops for domestic production to insure an adequate supply of vegetable tanning materials. | +40,000 | |
| For investigations to provide a domestic source of castor oil by the improvement of the castor bean plant and its introduction as a cultivated crop. | +33,500 | |
| For investigations to determine the optimum conditions of storage of coconut palm, castor, and other oils. | +16,500 | |
| For investigations of the domestic production of hard fiber plants for strategic cordage. | +50,000 | |
| RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA | | |
| Contract authorization available in 1949..... | —300,000 | Budget omission in 1950 of the 1949 contract authorization approved. |
| Increase based on currently available appropriation..... | +534,000 | |
| Increase based on estimated available in 1949..... | +234,000 | Approved. |

¹ No budget change.

(1) No budget change.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

| Item | Budget increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with amount estimated available, 1949 | Recommendation of committee |
|--|--|--|
| AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Continued | | |
| OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | |
| Administration of grants and coordination of research with States, decrease due to partial absorption of pay act costs. | —\$2,150 | Approved. |
| Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico: | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —3,000 | Do. |
| Elimination of nonrecurring items provided in 1949 for repair of buildings. | —10,000 | Do. |
| For construction of a processing and storage building (nonrecurring). | +12,500 | Do. |
| BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY | | |
| Animal busbandry: | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —35,000 | { Approved, but \$50,000 of the appropriation allowed earmarked for liquidation by Dec. 31, 1949, of the Remount Service. |
| Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1949 for repair, reconditioning, and improvement of facilities at field stations. | —211,500 | |
| Diseases of animals: | | |
| For investigations of cattle grub control. | +61,700 | { Approved. Additional \$50,000 of the appropriation earmarked for increasing the allotment for cattle-grub control to \$111,700. |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —28,700 | |
| Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1949 for repair, reconditioning, and improvement of facilities at the Agricultural Research Center. | —50,000 | |
| Inspection and quarantine: | | |
| Decrease due to absorption of Pay Act costs. | —83,000 | { Approved, and additional cut of \$8,000 imposed for purchase of new cars. |
| Reduction in tick eradication program in Florida. | —50,000 | |
| General reduction in the hog-cholera-control program. | —19,000 | |
| Remount Service, decrease due to discontinuance of program at end of fiscal year 1949. | —425,000 | { \$50,000 of the appropriation for animal husbandry earmarked for the liquidation of the service by Dec. 31, 1949. |
| Marketing agreements, hog-cholera virus and serum (transfer from the unobligated balance of the appropriation provided by sec. 12 (a), title I, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of May 12, 1933), to provide in part for Pay Act costs. | [+462] | Approved. |
| BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —31,000 | Do. |
| Elimination of nonrecurring items provided in 1949 for replacement of equipment, and repair and reconditioning of facilities at field stations. | —39,000 | Do. |
| BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING | | |
| Field crops: | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —51,500 | { Approved, with additional cut of \$222,000 which includes \$2,000 cut for purchase of new cars, remainder to be distributed by Department. |
| Elimination of nonrecurring items provided in 1949 for repairs and replacement of water-supply systems at 2 sugar-plant field stations and replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment. | —57,400 | |
| Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —50,440 | { Approved, and further cut of \$209,000 which includes \$3,000 cut for purchase of new cars. Consideration to be given to gladioli. |
| Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1949 for replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment and for painting and repairing buildings and greenhouses at plant industry station. | —139,760 | |
| Forest diseases: | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —6,380 | { Approved, and further cut of \$36,520. Department to give appropriate attention to pole-blight disease of white pine and to allot not less than \$40,000 for little-leaf pine disease. |
| For investigations of the pole-blight disease of white pine in the northern Rocky Mountain region. | +30,000 | |
| Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1949 for the replacement of worn-out equipment. | —8,000 | |
| Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —26,900 | { Approved. |
| For cooperative investigations in soil management for crop production in Tlaxcala, N. Mex., irrigation project. | +22,000 | |

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

| Item | Budget increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with amount estimated available, 1949 | Recommendation of committee |
|---|--|--|
| AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Continued | | |
| BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING—Continued | | |
| Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation—Continued | | |
| For accelerating soil surveys and soil management investigations, primarily in the Missouri River Basin. | +\$300,000 | \$150,000 of the increase approved. |
| Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1949 for replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment. | —33,000 | Approved. |
| Agricultural engineering: | | { Approved. Committee allowed increase of \$25,000 for additional farm electrification research. |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —12,190 | |
| Elimination of nonrecurring items provided in 1949 for replacement of worn-out equipment. | —17,000 | |
| National Arboretum: | | |
| For additional labor and custodial care required for operation and maintenance. | +4,100 | Approved. |
| Decrease in level of program for the development of physical facilities. | —258,000 | Do. |
| BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE | | |
| Insect investigations: | | |
| Decrease in direct appropriation: | | { Approved with additional cut imposed of \$118,600 to include \$7,000 cut on account of new automobile, the remainder to be distributed by the Department. |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —104,500 | |
| Elimination of nonrecurring items provided in 1949 for repair of buildings and the replacement of worn-out equipment at field stations. | —63,500 | |
| Insect and plant-disease control: | | { Approved and additional increase of \$150,000 granted. Reduction of \$5,000 below budget estimate for cut on account of new automobiles. \$700,000 earmarked for barberry eradication. |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —76,700 | |
| For control of pink hollyworm by eradication of wild cotton in Florida. | +167,000 | |
| Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1949 for replacement of worn-out automotive equipment. | —78,500 | |
| Elimination of nonrecurring expenses incident to initiation of golden-nematode-control program. | —42,000 | |
| Foreign plant quarantines: | | { Approved. Additional reduction of \$49,000, including \$5,000 cut on account of new automobiles. |
| Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1949 for repair of buildings. | —28,000 | |
| For Pay Act costs. | +71,000 | |
| BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY | | |
| Agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations, decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —19,450 | Further reduction of \$15,950. |
| Regional research laboratories, decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —104,600 | Further reduction of \$200,000. |
| BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS | | |
| Decrease due to absorption of Pay Act costs. | —45,000 | Approved. Transfer of \$10,000 from Office of Information provided for work on home-makers' food and nutrition bandbook. |
| CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS | | |
| Gypsy and brown-tail moths, decrease due to absorption of Pay Act costs. | —3,600 | Further reduction of \$51,000. |
| Forest Pest Control Act: | | |
| To carry on surveys to locate and appraise infestations of insects and diseases destructive to forests throughout the United States. | +251,903 | Approved. |
| To control outbreaks of forest pests that occur in destructive numbers on State or privately owned lands, and on lands under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior. | +391,209 | { Appropriated for under "Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases." |
| Additional funds required due to decrease in 1950 in prior year balances available in 1949. | +221,888 | |

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

| Item | Budget increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with amount estimated available, 1949 | Recommendation of committee |
|---|--|---|
| FOREST SERVICE | | |
| General administrative expenses, decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —\$37,500 | Approved. |
| National forest protection and management: | | |
| For administering timber sales work..... | +322,524 | { Approved. Further reduction of \$1,518,500. Reduction on account new automobiles, \$29,000, the remainder to be distributed by Department. |
| To strengthen range management and for improvement of forest ranges. | +61,333 | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs.. | —654,132 | |
| Forest and range management investigations, decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —149,300 | Approved plus \$4,000 further reduction on account new automobiles. |
| Forest products, decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —15,000 | Approved. |
| Forest resources investigations, decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —16,600 | Do. |
| Forest fire cooperation, decrease due to absorption of printing and binding funds formerly available under the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Agriculture." | —1,000 | Do. |
| Acquisition of lands for national forests, reduction in level of the land-purchase program. | —100,000 | Do. |
| Acquisition of forest land, Superior National Forest, Minn., for purchase of privately owned lands within portions of the Superior National Forest, Minn., in accordance with Public Law 733, approved June 22, 1948. | +100,000 | Disapproved. |
| FLOOD CONTROL | | |
| Increase in direct appropriation: | | |
| For preparing preliminary examination and survey reports. | +290,423 | Disallowed and further reduction of \$709,577 imposed. |
| For installation of works of improvement on 11 authorized watersheds. | +2,453,495 | Approved. |
| For transfer to Office of the Secretary for additional assistance in connection with survey reports. | +13,516 | Disapproved. |
| SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE | | |
| Soil conservation research, decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —6,000 | Approved. Further reduction of \$657,000 of which \$6,000 is on account of new automobiles. |
| Soil conservation operations, decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —23,000 | Approved. In addition committee allowed \$3,745,000 as follows: Increase of \$3,822,800 for operation of 171 new districts less reduction on account of new automobiles \$77,000. |
| LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND | | |
| For grassland and related development work..... | +137,000 | Disapproved. * Further reduction of \$66,000 imposed including \$2,000 on account of new automobiles. |
| PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION | | |
| COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION | | |
| Net increase based on anticipated available administrative expense limitation for 1949, as detailed below. | [+1,185,300] | { Approved. |
| For increased administrative work in connection with price-support programs. | [+1,251,900] | |
| Decrease due to liquidation of prior years' subsidy program. | [—66,600] | |
| CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES | | |
| Increase for the 1949 crop year agricultural conservation program in accordance with the advance authorization carried in the 1949 Agricultural Appropriation Act. | +112,044,040 | Approved. |
| For formulation and administration of acreage allotment and marketing quota programs on wheat, corn, cotton, and rice. | +18,073,460 | Proposed increase reduced to \$15,267,673. |

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

| Item | Budget increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with amount estimated available, 1949 | Recommendation of committee |
|--|--|---|
| PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION—Continued | | |
| SUGAR ACT | | |
| Net decrease..... | —\$7,005,000 | Approved and additional reduction of \$5,000,000 imposed. |
| EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES (SEC. 32 FUNDS) | | |
| School lunch program..... | | Budget proposed transfer of \$75,000,000 from sec. 32 funds. Bill provides direct appropriation in same amount. |
| MARKETING SERVICES | | |
| Market news service, for additional Pay Act costs..... | +3,920 | Approved. In addition \$43,000 included for 4 new offices. |
| Market inspection of farm products, decrease due to absorption of Pay Act costs. | —36,500 | Approved. Plus further reduction of \$2,000 on account of new automobiles. |
| Marketing farm products, decrease due to absorption of Pay Act costs. | —69,225 | Approved. Increase of \$50,000 for freight rate work. |
| Tobacco Acts, decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —23,760 | Approved. |
| Cotton Statistics Classing, Standards and Futures Acts, for cotton classification and market news service to producer groups organized for cotton improvement. | +166,255 | Approved. Reduction of \$2,000 on account of new automobiles. |
| Marketing Regulatory Acts: | | |
| To carry out the first year of a 3-year plan for posting and supervising stockyards in accordance with the mandatory provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act. | +83,700 | Approved. Reduction of \$12,000 on account of new automobiles. |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs..... | —52,490 | |
| COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs..... | —15,000 | Approved. |
| FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION | | |
| Net decrease in direct appropriation..... | —180,000 | Approved. Reduction of \$3,000 on account of new automobiles. |
| Increase in transfer of receipts from Farm tenant-mortgage insurance fund (for making and servicing insured mortgage loans). | +28,000 | |
| Net decrease in funds available..... | —152,000 | |
| Loan funds..... | | Budget proposals approved and additional \$10,000,000 above budget provided for production and subsistence loans. Bill authorizes borrowing from Treasury instead of direct appropriations as proposed by budget. |
| RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION | | |
| Loans, decrease in authorization to borrow for Rural Electrification loans. | —50,000,000 | Bill provides budget estimate for specific loan authorization of \$350,000,000 with authority for such additional amount as may be necessary not exceeding \$150,000,000. |
| Salaries and expenses: | | |
| To provide additional funds for loan services in difficult areas. | +37,615 | Approved. |
| For additional engineering supervision and assistance in connection with the expanded construction program. | +32,102 | Do. |
| Reduction in internal administrative services..... | —15,118 | Do. |
| Decrease resulting from the closing of the Alaska liaison office. | —10,599 | Do. |

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

| Item | Budget increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with amount estimated available, 1949 | Recommendation of committee |
|---|--|-----------------------------|
| FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION | | |
| Decrease due to nonrecurring expense of hedging operations. | —\$160,000 | Approved. |
| To sell and service additional contracts in areas where the program is in operation; to properly administer the premium collection and loss adjustment phase of the 1949 crop year program; and to provide cost-of-production data and farming-practice data. | +321,000 | Do. |
| FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION | | |
| Salaries and expenses, a net decrease of \$8,500 due to partial absorption of pay act costs, distributed by sources of funds as follows: | | |
| Direct appropriation..... | —26,500 | Do. |
| Assessments against member institutions of the Farm Credit System. | [+18,000] | Do. |
| FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION | | |
| Decrease in direct administrative expense limitation: | | |
| Decrease in reimbursements to the Federal land banks due to a reduction in the servicing of outstanding loans and other assets. | [—295,000] | Do. |
| Decrease in reimbursements to the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve banks. | [—2,000] | Do. |
| Decrease due to estimated savings in 1949 resulting from downward adjustment in operating expenses. | [—29,100] | Do. |
| FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS | | |
| Administrative expense limitation, for additional credit examiners and clerical personnel to analyze loan and discount offerings and to do related work. | [+63,000] | Do. |
| PRODUCTION CREDIT CORPORATIONS | | |
| Administrative expense limitation, for general operating expenses. | [+2,000] | Do. |
| REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATION OF WASHINGTON, D. C. | | |
| Net decrease in direct administrative expense limitation: | | |
| For additional funds required in the operation of the fur farm loan program. | [+30,500] | Do. |
| Elimination of a reserve established in 1949 to cover the administration of loans made in areas where an economic emergency or production disaster has occurred. | [—100,000] | |

LOAN AUTHORIZATION

| Bureau or item | Appropriations and loan authorization, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | Committee bill for 1950 | Increase (+) or decrease (-), committee bill compared with— | |
|---|---|------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 |
| Farmers Home Administration: | | | | | |
| Farm tenancy loans----- | (1) | (1) | \$15, 000, 000 | +\$15, 000, 000 | +\$15, 000, 000 |
| Production and subsistence loans----- | (1) | (1) | 85, 000, 000 | +\$85, 000, 000. | +\$85, 000, 000 |
| Water facilities loans----- | (1) | (1) | 1, 750, 000 | +1, 750, 000 | +1, 750, 000 |
| Total, Farmers Home Administration----- | ----- | ----- | 101, 750, 000 | +101, 750, 000 | +101, 750, 000 |
| Rural Electrification Administration----- | \$400, 000, 000 | \$350, 000, 000 | 2 350, 000, 000 | -50, 000, 000 | ----- |
| Total----- | 400, 000, 000 | 350, 000, 000 | 451, 750, 000 | +51, 750, 000 | +101, 750, 000 |

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES LIMITATION

| | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| Commodity Credit Corporation----- | \$7,575,000 | \$12,000,000 | \$12,000,000 | +\$4,425,000 | ----- |
| Farm Credit Administration: | | | | | |
| Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation----- | 2,000,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | -500,000 | ----- |
| Federal Intermediate Credit Banks----- | 1,607,500 | 1,398,000 | 1,398,000 | -209,500 | ----- |
| Production Credit Corporations----- | 1,500,000 | 1,328,000 | 1,328,000 | -172,000 | ----- |
| Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation----- | 146,800 | 90,000 | 90,000 | -56,800 | ----- |
| Total----- | 12,829,300 | 16,316,000 | 16,316,000 | +3,486,700 | ----- |

¹ The 1949 appropriation act and the 1950 budget estimates provide direct appropriations in the same amounts as the 1950 committee bill contemplates for loan authorizations.

² Plus authority for such additional amount as may be required during the fiscal year 1950, but in no event to exceed an over-all total for the program during the year of \$500,000,000.

³ An additional \$3,239,700 pending in the first deficiency bill.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

| Bureau or item | Appropriations and loan authorization, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | Committee bill for 1950 | Increase (+) or decrease (-), committee bill compared with— | |
|---|---|------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 |
| Cooperative agricultural extension work----- | \$4, 704, 710 | \$4, 704, 710 | \$4, 704, 710 | | |
| Payments to States and Territories from national forest fund----- | 5, 995, 000 | 5, 995, 000 | 5, 995, 000 | | |
| Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico, national forest fund----- | 55, 000 | 55, 000 | 55, 000 | | |
| Roads and trails for States, national forest fund----- | 2, 398, 000 | 2, 398, 000 | 2, 398, 000 | | |
| Payments due counties, submarginal land program----- | 233, 200 | 233, 200 | 233, 200 | | |
| Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities (sec. 32 funds)----- | 132, 947, 728 | 125, 000, 000 | 125, 000, 000 | | |
| Less transfer to "National School Lunch Act"----- | -75, 000, 000 | -75, 000, 000 | | + \$75, 000, 000 | + \$75, 000, 000 |
| Available for sec. 32 purposes----- | 57, 947, 728 | 50, 000, 000 | 125, 000, 000 | +75, 000, 000 | +75, 000, 000 |
| Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc.----- | 991, 772 | 615, 400 | 615, 400 | -376, 372 | -376, 372 |
| Net total, permanent appropriations----- | 72, 325, 410 | 64, 001, 310 | 139, 001, 310 | +74, 623, 628 | +74, 623, 628 |

TRUST FUNDS ¹

| | Estimated available, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | Increase (+) or decrease (-) |
|---|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Animal Industry: Expenses and refunds, inspection and grading of canned wet animal foods----- | \$61, 516 | \$71, 000 | + \$9, 484 |
| Forest Service: Cooperative work----- | 5, 300, 000 | 5, 300, 000 | |

Soil Conservation Service:

Payments in lieu of taxes and operation and maintenance costs, water conservation and utilization projects-----

71, 000

46, 000

—25, 000

Operation and maintenance, water distribution systems, water conservation and utilization projects-----

9, 600

9, 600

Production and Marketing Administration:

Expenses and refunds, inspection and grading of farm products-----

4, 800, 000

4, 600, 000

—200, 000

Grading of agricultural commodities-----

957, 500

1, 174, 000

+216, 500

Indemnity fund, county associations-----

188, 500

500

—188, 000

Moisture content and grade determinations for CCC-----

4, 625, 000

4, 625, 000

Undistributed cotton price adjustment payments-----

200

200

Farmers Home Administration:

Liquidation of deposits, lease and purchase contracts-----

20, 000

5, 000

—15, 000

State rural rehabilitation corporation funds-----

8, 500, 000

5, 000, 000

—3, 500, 000

Miscellaneous contributed funds-----

289, 075

243, 600

—45, 475

Return of excess deposits for reproduction of photographs, mosaics, and maps-----

900

1, 000

+100

Unclaimed moneys, etc-----

1, 000

1, 000

Total trust accounts-----

24, 824, 291

21, 076, 900

—3, 747, 391

¹ Funds in possession of, but not belonging to, the U. S. Government.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED FOR 1949, THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1950,
AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1950**

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals. Individual items in the 1949 column do not include estimated additional amounts required to meet the Pay Act increase nor the comparable amounts provided in the 1950 estimates for printing and binding which is shown under the Office of Information in the 1949 column]

| Bureau or item | Appropriations and loan authorization, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | Committee bill for 1950 | Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with— | |
|---|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 |
| Office of the Secretary (salaries and expenses) ----- | ¹ \$2, 033, 000 | \$2, 135, 800 | \$2, 143, 300 | +\$110, 300 | +\$7, 500 |
| Research and Marketing Act of 1946: | | | | | |
| Title I: | | | | | |
| Sec. 9 (payments to land-grant colleges) ----- | 3, 250, 000 | 5, 000, 000 | 5, 000, 000 | +1, 750, 000 | ----- |
| Sec. 10a (utilization research) ----- | 3, 900, 000 | 5, 000, 000 | 5, 000, 000 | +1, 100, 000 | ----- |
| Sec. 10b (cooperative research other than utilization) ----- | 1, 950, 000 | 3, 000, 000 | 3, 000, 000 | +1, 050, 000 | ----- |
| Title II (improvement and development of mar- keting and distribution) ----- | 4, 750, 000 | 6, 000, 000 | 6, 000, 000 | +1, 250, 000 | ----- |
| Total, Research and Marketing Act ----- | 13, 850, 000 | 19, 000, 000 | 19, 000, 000 | +5, 150, 000 | ----- |
| Office of Solicitor (salaries and expenses) ----- | ² 2, 074, 500 | 2, 235, 500 | 2, 235, 500 | +161, 000 | ----- |
| Office of Information: | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses ----- | ³ 580, 000 | 1, 169, 000 | 1, 248, 728 | +668, 728 | +79, 728 |

| | | | | |
|---|--------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Printing and binding----- | 1, 800, 000 | (⁴) | 4 -1, 800, 000 | ----- |
| Total----- | 2, 380, 000 | 1, 169, 000 | 1, 248, 728 | +79, 728 |
| Library (salaries and expenses)----- | 600, 000 | 722, 400 | 700, 000 | -22, 400 |
| Bureau of Agricultural Economics: | | | | |
| Economic investigations----- | 1, 988, 500 | 2, 180, 000 | 1, 850, 000 | --330, 000 |
| Crop and livestock estimates----- | 2, 375, 400 | 2, 582, 000 | 2, 646, 900 | +64, 900 |
| Total----- | 4, 363, 900 | 4, 762, 000 | 4, 496, 900 | -265, 100 |
| Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations (salaries and expenses)----- | 503, 000 | 555, 400 | 576, 400 | +21, 000 |
| Extension Service: | | | | |
| Payments to States: | | | | |
| Capper-Ketcham Act----- | 1, 480, 000 | 1, 480, 000 | 1, 480, 000 | ----- |
| Bankhead-Jones Act, title II: | | | | |
| Sec. 21----- | 12, 000, 000 | 12, 000, 000 | 12, 000, 000 | ----- |
| Sec. 23----- | 11, 500, 000 | 11, 500, 000 | 12, 500, 000 | +1, 000, 000 |
| Additional extension work----- | 555, 000 | 555, 000 | 555, 000 | ----- |

¹ In addition, transfers to this item from other appropriations or authorizations, as follows: Flood control, \$11,484; Administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Corporation, \$84,071.

² In addition, transfers to this item from other appropriations or authorizations, as follows: Flood control, \$17,000; administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Corporation, \$140,000.

³ In addition, a transfer to this item from administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Corporation, \$15,264.

⁴ The 1950 estimates discontinue the centralized printing and binding fund and distribute the costs to the various appropriation items.

Office of Experiment Stations:

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------|
| Payments to States----- | 3 7, 361, 268 | 3 7, 406, 208 | 3 7, 406, 208 | 4 + 44, 940 | ----- |
| Salaries and expenses: | | | | | |
| Administration of grants and coordina- tion of research with States----- | 197, 000 | 231, 850 | 231, 850 | + 34, 850 | ----- |
| Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico----- | 124, 700 | 146, 400 | 146, 400 | + 21, 700 | ----- |
| Total, salaries and expenses----- | 321, 700 | 378, 250 | 378, 250 | + 56, 550 | ----- |
| Total, Office of Experiment Stations-- | 7, 682, 968 | 7, 784, 458 | 7, 784, 458 | + 101, 490 | ----- |

Bureau of Animal Industry:

| | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| Salaries and expenses: | | | | | |
| Animal husbandry----- | 1, 405, 500 | 1, 252, 000 | 1, 252, 000 | - 153, 500 | ----- |
| Diseases of animals----- | 1, 055, 000 | 1, 114, 000 | 1, 073, 000 | + 18, 000 | - 41, 000 |
| Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease-- | 6, 250, 000 | 6, 255, 000 | 6, 229, 000 | - 21, 000 | - 26, 000 |
| Inspection and quarantine----- | 1, 225, 000 | 1, 162, 000 | 1, 154, 000 | - 71, 000 | - 8, 000 |
| Meat inspection----- | 11, 500, 000 | 12, 577, 000 | 11, 995, 000 | + 495, 000 | - 582, 000 |
| Virus Serum Toxin Act----- | 365, 000 | 394, 000 | 394, 000 | + 29, 000 | ----- |
| Total, salaries and expenses----- | 21, 800, 500 | 22, 754, 000 | 22, 097, 000 | + 296, 500 | - 657, 000 |

¹ In addition, a permanent appropriation of \$4,704,710.

² In addition, contractual authority of \$300,000 for construction. Deficiency estimate to liquidate contract authorization pending in House (H. Doc. 93).

³ Includes the following acts: Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico.

⁴ Due to the resumption of making land-grant college appropriations for the Territory of Alaska.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1949, the budget estimates for 1950, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1950—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals. Individual items in the 1949 column do not include estimated additional amounts required to meet the Pay Act increase nor the comparable amounts provided in the 1950 estimates for printing and binding which is shown under the Office of Information in the 1949 column]

| Bureau or item | Appropriations and loan authorization, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | Committee bill for 1950 | Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with— | |
|--|---|------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 |
| Bureau of Animal Industry—Continued | | | | | |
| Remount service----- | 1 \$425, 000 | | | —\$425, 000 | ----- |
| Eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals----- | (2) | (2) | (2) | ----- | ----- |
| Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum 3----- | [43, 000] | [\$47, 500] | [\$47, 500] | [+ 4, 500] | ----- |
| Total, Bureau of Animal Industry----- | 22, 225, 500 | 22, 754, 000 | 22, 097, 000 | —128, 500 | —\$657, 000 |
| Bureau of Dairy Industry (salaries and expenses)----- | 1, 050, 000 | 1, 163, 200 | 1, 093, 200 | + 43, 200 | — 70, 000 |
| Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering (salaries and expenses): | | | | | |
| Field crops----- | 2, 672, 300 | 2, 720, 000 | 2, 498, 000 | —174, 300 | —222, 000 |
| Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops----- | 2, 578, 100 | 2, 556, 000 | 2, 347, 000 | —231, 100 | —209, 000 |
| Forest diseases----- | 380, 480 | 420, 000 | 383, 480 | + 3, 000 | —36, 520 |
| Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation----- | 4 1, 524, 000 | 2, 031, 000 | 1, 900, 000 | +376, 000 | —131, 000 |
| Agricultural engineering----- | 685, 690 | 699, 000 | 724, 000 | + 38, 310 | + 25, 000 |

| | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| National Arboretum----- | 413, 900 | 170, 000 | 170, 000 | -243, 900 | ----- |
| Total----- | 8, 254, 470 | 8, 596, 000 | 8, 022, 480 | -231, 990 | -573, 520 |
| Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine: | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | | | | |
| Insect investigations----- | ⁵ 3, 511, 800 | 3, 111, 600 | 2, 993, 000 | -518, 800 | -118, 600 |
| Insect and plant-disease control----- | ⁶ 2, 586, 200 | 3, 219, 000 | 3, 364, 000 | +777, 800 | +145, 000 |
| Foreign plant quarantines----- | 2, 212, 000 | 2, 345, 000 | 2, 296, 000 | +84, 000 | -49, 000 |
| Total, salaries and expenses----- | 8, 310, 000 | 8, 675, 600 | 8, 653, 000 | +343, 000 | -22, 600 |
| Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases----- | ⁷ 1, 750, 000 | 1, 750, 000 | ⁸ 1, 745, 000 | -5, 000 | -5, 000 |
| Total----- | 10, 060, 000 | 10, 425, 600 | 10, 398, 000 | +338, 000 | -27, 600 |

¹ Appropriated in second Deficiency bill of 1948.

² Pending the availability of information necessary to determine the requirements of the foot-and-mouth disease eradication program in 1949 and 1950, and the submission of supplemental estimate therefor, the budget estimates propose to continue the language authorizing the Secretary to transfer from other funds of the Department of Agriculture, the amounts necessary for the eradication of the disease. The pending bill contains the necessary language, as submitted by the Budget.

³ Transferred from the appropriation made by sec. 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933.

⁴ Together with contractual authority of \$100,000 in connection with the establishment of an experiment station at Brawley, Calif. Supplemental estimate to liquidate contract pending of \$100,000 (H. Doc. 93).

⁵ Additional funds available as follows: Transfer from "Control of forest pests, Dutch-elm disease," \$51,800 and 1948 appropriation available in 1949 for citrus blackfly and wheat stem sawfly investigations, \$95,116.

⁶ Includes \$492,000 appropriated in Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1948.

⁷ In addition, \$1,000,000 deficiency appropriation pending.

⁸ Includes control of emergency outbreaks of forest pests and diseases.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1949, the budget estimates for 1950, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1950—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals. Individual items in the 1949 column do not include estimated additional amounts required to meet the Pay Act increase nor the comparable amounts provided in the 1950 estimates for printing and binding which is shown under the Office of Information in the 1949 column]

| Bureau or item | Appropriations and loan authorization, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | Committee bill for 1950 | Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with— | |
|---|---|------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 |
| Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry: | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | | | | |
| Agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations----- | \$634, 050 | \$653, 500 | \$637, 550 | +\$3, 500 | —\$15, 950 |
| Regional research laboratories----- | 5, 000, 000 | 5, 216, 000 | 5, 016, 000 | +16, 000 | —200, 000 |
| Total----- | 5, 634, 050 | 5, 869, 500 | 5, 653, 550 | +19, 500 | —215, 950 |
| Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics (salaries and expenses)----- | 813, 000 | 853, 200 | 853, 200 | +40, 200 | ----- |
| Control of forest pests: | | | | | |
| Gypsy and brown-tail moths----- | 603, 600 | 601, 000 | 550, 000 | —53, 600 | —51, 000 |
| Forest Pest Control Act, surveys ¹ ----- | ² 135, 000 | 1, 000, 000 | 272, 300 | +137, 300 | —727, 700 |
| White-pine blister rust----- | 3, 750, 000 | 3, 756, 000 | 3, 595, 000 | —155, 000 | —161, 000 |
| Dutch-elm disease----- | ³ 51, 800 | ----- | ----- | ³ —51, 800 | ----- |
| Total----- | 4, 540, 400 | 5, 357, 000 | 4, 417, 300 | —123, 100 | —939, 700 |

Forest Service:

Salaries and expenses:

| | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| General administrative expenses----- | 650,000 | 655,000 | 655,000 | +5,000 | ----- |
| National forest protection and management-- | 25,204,175 | 26,489,500 | 24,971,000 | -233,175 | -1,518,500 |
| Fighting forest fires----- | ⁴ 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Forest and range management investigations-- | 2,787,500 | 2,812,500 | 2,808,500 | +21,000 | -4,000 |
| Forest products----- | 1,125,000 | 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 | +47,000 | ----- |
| Forest resources investigations----- | 822,000 | 866,000 | 866,000 | +44,000 | ----- |
| Total, salaries and expenses----- | 30,688,675 | 32,095,000 | 30,572,500 | -116,175 | -1,522,500 |
| Forest development roads and trails----- | 9,750,000 | 9,752,000 | 9,748,000 | -2,000 | -4,000 |
| Forest fire cooperation----- | 9,000,000 | 9,000,000 | 9,000,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Farm and other private forestry cooperation-- | 809,500 | 814,500 | 1,100,000 | +290,500 | +285,500 |
| Acquisition of lands for national forests----- | 500,000 | 401,000 | 401,000 | -99,000 | ----- |
| Acquisition of forest land, Superior National Forest, Minnesota----- | ----- | 100,000 | ----- | ----- | -100,000 |
| Acquisition of lands from national forest receipts-- | 142,000 | 142,000 | 142,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Total, Forest Service----- | 50,890,175 | 52,304,500 | 50,963,500 | +73,325 | -1,341,000 |
| Flood control----- | 6,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 8,975,000 | +2,975,000 | -1,025,000 |

¹ Funds for control of emergency outbreaks of forest pests and diseases contained in the appropriation "Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases" Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

² In addition, \$221,888 balance of 1948 supplemental appropriation available in 1949.

³ Entire amount transferred to Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

⁴ Supplemental estimate for fighting forest fires of \$3,165,000 pending (H. Doc. 93).

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1949, the budget estimates for 1950, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1950—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals. Individual items in the 1949 column do not include estimated additional amounts required to meet the Pay Act increase nor the comparable amounts provided in the 1950 estimates for printing and binding which is shown under the Office of Information in the 1949 column]

| Bureau or item | Appropriations and loan authorization, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | Committee bill for 1950 | Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with— | |
|--|---|------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 |
| Soil Conservation Service: | | | | | |
| Soil-conservation research----- | \$1, 548, 000 | \$1, 651, 000 | \$994, 000 | —\$554, 000 | —\$657, 000 |
| Soil-conservation operations----- | 43, 500, 000 | 47, 028, 800 | 50, 773, 800 | + 7, 273, 800 | + 3, 745, 000 |
| Total----- | 45, 048, 000 | 48, 679, 800 | 51, 767, 800 | + 6, 719, 800 | + 3, 088, 000 |
| Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land (title III, Farm Tenant Act)----- | 1, 125, 000 | 1, 327, 000 | 1, 124, 000 | — 1, 000 | — 203, 000 |
| Production and Marketing Administration: | | | | | |
| Conservation and use of agricultural land resources----- | 150, 000, 000 | 257, 043, 439 | 257, 043, 439 | + 107, 043, 439 | ----- |
| Acreage allotment and marketing quotas----- | (¹) | 32, 956, 561 | 30, 150, 774 | + 30, 150, 774 | — 2, 805, 787 |
| Sugar Act----- | 72, 000, 000 | 65, 000, 000 | 60, 000, 000 | — 12, 000, 000 | — 5, 000, 000 |
| School-lunch program----- | [75, 000, 000] | [75, 000, 000] | 75, 000, 000 | + 75, 000, 000 | + 75, 000, 000 |
| Marketing services: | | | | | |
| Market news service----- | 1, 689, 750 | 1, 821, 000 | 1, 864, 000 | + 174, 250 | + 43, 000 |

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Market inspection of farm products----- | 712, 000 | 760, 000 | 758, 000 | +46, 000 | -2, 000 |
| Marketing farm products----- | 1, 084, 500 | 1, 102, 500 | 1, 152, 500 | +68, 000 | +50, 000 |
| Tobacco Acts----- | 1, 552, 000 | 1, 602, 000 | 1, 602, 000 | +50, 000 | ----- |
| Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts----- | 1, 399, 000 | 1, 658, 000 | 1, 656, 000 | +257, 000 | -2, 000 |
| Marketing Regulatory Acts----- | 3, 178, 350 | 3, 412, 000 | 3, 400, 000 | +221, 650 | -12, 000 |
| Total----- | 9, 615, 600 | 10, 355, 500 | 10, 432, 500 | +816, 900 | +77, 000 |
| Commodity Exchange Authority----- | 530, 000 | 558, 200 | 558, 200 | +28, 200 | ----- |
| Farmers Home Administration: | | | | | |
| Farm tenancy loans----- | 15, 000, 000 | 15, 000, 000 | (³) | -15, 000, 000 | -15, 000, 000 |
| Production and subsistence loans----- | ² 75, 000, 000 | 75, 000, 000 | (³) | -75, 000, 000 | -75, 000, 000 |
| Water facilities loans----- | 1, 750, 000 | 1, 750, 000 | (³) | -1, 750, 000 | -1, 750, 000 |
| Salaries and expenses----- | 22, 000, 000 | 23, 252, 000 | 23, 249, 000 | +1, 249, 000 | -3, 000 |
| Total----- | 113, 750, 000 | 115, 002, 000 | 23, 249, 000 | -90, 501, 000 | -91, 753, 000 |
| Rural Electrification Administration (administrative expenses)----- | ⁴ 5, 705, 000 | 6, 063, 000 | 6, 063, 000 | +358, 000 | ----- |
| Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (salaries and expenses)----- | ⁵ 3, 725, 000 | 4, 054, 000 | 4, 054, 000 | +329, 000 | ----- |

¹ Funds available as follows: \$5,072,000 from advance conservation material fund; \$9,734,500 supplemental estimate pending which if approved will provide a total of \$14,806,500 for peanut and tobacco programs.

² These are also available for such loans unliquidated State Rural Rehabilitation Corporation funds. Approximately \$10,000,000 is being used for fiscal year 1949.

³ Bill provides authorization to borrow from U. S. Treasury in the amount of the budget estimate (see loan authorization table below).

⁴ Includes \$255,000 appropriated by Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1948.

⁵ In addition, \$588,101 available from reappropriation of 1948 unobligated balance.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1949, the budget estimates for 1950, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1950—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals. Individual items in the 1949 column do not include estimated additional amounts required to meet the Pay Act increase nor the comparable amounts provided in the 1950 estimates for printing and binding which is shown under the Office of Information in the 1949 column]

| Bureau or item | Appropriations and loan authorization, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | Committee bill for 1950 | Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with— | |
|---|---|------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 |
| Farm Credit Administration: | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | | | | |
| Assessments against member institutions----- | [\$2, 260, 400] | [\$2, 294, 000] | [\$2, 294, 000] | [+ \$33, 600] | [-----] |
| Direct appropriation----- | 500, 000 | 500, 000 | 500, 000 | | |
| Total appropriations----- | 573, 918, 953 | 726, 920, 908 | 701, 122, 079 | + 127, 203, 126 | —\$25, 798, 829 |
| Deduct reduction in appropriations, Federal land banks ¹ ----- | | 189, 000, 000 | 189, 000, 000 | + 189, 000, 000 | |
| Pending Pay Act increase for 1949 (not included in individual items)----- | 9, 017, 440 | | | —9, 017, 440 | |
| Net total----- | 582, 936, 393 | 537, 920, 908 | 512, 122, 079 | —70, 814, 314 | —25 798, 829 |

¹ Revolving fund in Office of Secretary of the Treasury, for subscriptions to the paid-in surplus of the Federal land banks.

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3997 .

[Report No. 384]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL , 1949

Mr. WHITTEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **TITLE I**

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-

1 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30,
2 1950, namely:

3 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For personal services in the office of the Secretary of
7 Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secre-
8 tary, in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other
9 necessary expenses, including the purchase of one passenger
10 motor vehicle for replacement only; travel expenses, includ-
11 ing examination of estimates for appropriations in the field;
12 stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, ex-
13 press, and drayage charges; advertising, communication serv-
14 ice, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and
15 other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise pro-
16 vided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work
17 of the Department of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act re-
18 ferred to as the Department, \$2,143,300, together with such
19 amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are
20 provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal
21 year for such services and expenses, except that not more than
22 the amount shown in the budget schedule for 1948 may be so
23 transferred from the appropriation for flood control, which
24 several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined by
25 the Secretary not exceeding a total of \$95,764, shall be trans-

1 ferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided,*
2 *however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or
3 authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time
4 exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively,
5 therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred
6 or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation shall be
7 increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of
8 the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with repre-
9 sentatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate
10 to the requirements as changed by such reductions or in-
11 creases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided*
12 *further,* That, of appropriations herein made which are avail-
13 able for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be
14 expended for each option to purchase any particular tract or
15 tracts of land: *Provided further,* That no part of the funds
16 appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of
17 any officer or employee of the Department who, as such
18 officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any
19 division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to
20 be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except
21 as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with
22 respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same: *Pro-*
23 *vided further,* That, except to provide materials required in
24 or incident to research or experimental work where no suit-
25 able domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-

1 priated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of
2 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced
3 outside of the United States.

4 RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946

5 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions
6 of the Act of August 14, 1946, as amended (7 U. S. C. 427,
7 427h-427j, 1621-1629), including in addition to the objects
8 for which funds are available for such Act of August 14,
9 1946, and under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act, as
10 amended, personal services in the District of Columbia;
11 over-all administration, planning, and coordination of re-
12 search under section 10 pursuant to the provisions of section
13 10 (c); and necessary expenses for carrying out the pro-
14 visions of title III of the Act, as follows:

15 For payments to States, Territories, and Puerto Rico for
16 agricultural experiment stations pursuant to section 9 of the
17 Bankhead-Jones Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended
18 by the Act of August 14, 1946, \$5,000,000;

19 For research on utilization and associated problems pur-
20 suant to section 10 (a) of said Act, \$5,000,000;

21 For cooperative research other than research on utiliza-
22 tion of agricultural commodities and the products thereof,
23 pursuant to section 10 (b) of said Act, \$3,000,000;

24 For the improvement and development, independently
25 or through cooperation among Federal and State agencies,

1 and others, of a sound and efficient system for the distribu-
2 tion and marketing of agricultural products pursuant to the
3 "Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946" (title II of the Act
4 of August 14, 1946), \$6,000,000;

5 In all, \$19,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-
6 propriation shall be used for beginning construction of any
7 building costing in excess of \$15,000: *Provided further*,
8 That the Secretary may make available to any bureau, office,
9 or agency of the Department such amounts from this appro-
10 priation as may be necessary to carry out the functions for
11 which it is made (but amounts made available to the Office
12 of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Infor-
13 mation shall not exceed those which the Director of the
14 Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with repre-
15 sentatives of the Department, shall determine), and any such
16 amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or other-
17 wise made available to other appropriation items of the
18 Department: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-
19 priation shall be available for work relating to fish or shell-
20 fish or any product thereof, except for the support of equi-
21 table transportation rates before Federal agencies concerned
22 with such rates and for development of foreign markets.

23 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

24 For necessary expenses, including personal services in
25 the District of Columbia and payment of fees or dues for the

1 use of law libraries by attorneys in the field service,
2 \$2,235,500, together with such amounts from other appro-
3 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
4 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses,
5 which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be deter-
6 mined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$157,000
7 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appro-
8 priation; and there may be expended for personal serv-
9 ices in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$1,477,960:
10 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such
11 appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year
12 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
13 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such
14 year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred there-
15 from to this appropriation and the amount which may be
16 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
17 shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Direc-
18 tor of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with
19 representatives of the Department, shall determine are
20 appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reduc-
21 tions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

22 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For necessary expenses in connection with the publi-
25 cation, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins,

1 documents, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and
2 display of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and
3 exhibits, and the coordination of informational work in the
4 Department, \$1,248,728, together with such amounts from
5 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in
6 the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for
7 such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof,
8 as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a
9 total of \$15,505 shall be transferred to and made a part
10 of this appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts
11 not exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes
12 enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District
13 of Columbia, \$554,330; for preparation and display of ex-
14 hibits, \$106,425; and the preparation, distribution, and dis-
15 play of motion and sound pictures, \$57,600; for farmers'
16 bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the peo-
17 ple of the different sections of the country, an equal propor-
18 tion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out
19 under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Repre-
20 sentatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct
21 (7 U. S. C. 417) and for reprinting the 1948 Department
22 of Agriculture Yearbook, "Grass", for the use of the Senate
23 and the House of Representatives, respectively, in the ratio
24 of one hundred and ten thousand to three hundred and sixty
25 thousand copies (of which not to exceed \$156,674 shall

1 be available for the yearbook reprint for such use), and
2 including \$166,054 for the preparation, printing, and dis-
3 tribution of a homemakers' food and nutrition handbook, of
4 which \$10,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation
5 "Salaries and expenses, Human Nutrition and Home Eco-
6 nomics, Agricultural Research Administration", for the
7 preparation of such handbook, \$615,728: *Provided*, That four
8 hundred thousand copies of the homemakers' food and nutri-
9 tion handbook shall be for the use of the Department and
10 the remainder shall be for the Senate and the House of
11 Representatives, respectively, in the same ratio as farmers'
12 bulletins: *Provided further*, That if the total amounts of the
13 appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year
14 from which transfers to this appropriation are herein au-
15 thorized shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
16 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year,
17 the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
18 appropriation and the amount which may be expended for
19 personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased
20 or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau
21 of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives
22 of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the
23 requirements as changed by such reductions or increases
24 in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*,

1 That when and to the extent that in the judgment of the
2 Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion and sound pic-
3 tures relating to the authorized programs of the various
4 agencies of the Department can be more advantageously
5 prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of Informa-
6 tion, as the central agency of the Department therefor,
7 additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these purposes
8 may be transferred to and made a part of this appropria-
9 tion, from the funds applicable, and shall be available for
10 the objects specified herein, including personal services in
11 the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That in the
12 preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Depart-
13 ment, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for
14 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
15 706 (a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of
16 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), said Act being elsewhere herein
17 referred to as the Organic Act of 1944, as amended by
18 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) :
19 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
20 used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or
21 State field offices or for the compensation of employees in
22 such offices except that not to exceed \$10,000 may be used
23 to maintain the San Francisco radio office.

LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For necessary expenses, including exchange of reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books, periodicals, and expenses incurred in completing imperfect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; \$700,000, of which not to exceed \$484,924 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$2,243,400 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including the salary of Chief of Bureau at \$10,330 per annum, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers, as follows:

Economic investigations: For conducting investigations and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the people of the United States, relative to agricultural production, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their broadest aspects, including farm management and practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable demand for the different farm and food prod-

1 ucts; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income
2 in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their
3 variations and trends, \$1,850,000: *Provided*, That no part
4 of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the
5 Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading "Eco-
6 nomic investigations" shall be used for State and county
7 land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for the
8 maintenance of regional offices.

9 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
10 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
11 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
12 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
13 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
14 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, produc-
15 tion, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin
16 pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b),
17 and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts
18 as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended
19 May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$2,646,900: *Provided*,
20 That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be avail-
21 able for any expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or
22 publishing a report stating the intention of farmers as to the
23 acreage to be planted in cotton, or for estimates of apple
24 production for other than the commercial crop.

1 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL
2 RELATIONS

3 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for the
4 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and for enabling the
5 Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the Depart-
6 ment in connection with foreign agricultural work, including
7 personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed
8 \$500 for newspapers, \$576,400.

9 EXTENSION SERVICE

10 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO
11 RICO

12 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
13 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

14 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts:
15 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928
16 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
17 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935
18 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
19 section 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as
20 amended by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1),
21 \$12,500,000; additional extension work, the Act approved
22 April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000;
23 Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C.
24 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the
25 Territory of Alaska, \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act

1 approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the
 2 benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of
 3 Alaska, \$10,000; Puerto Rico, the Act approved August
 4 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g), extending the benefits
 5 of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico,
 6 \$408,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and
 7 related Acts, \$26,966,950.

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 Administration and coordination of extension work:
 10 For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of the
 11 Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-
 12 348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and to
 13 coordinate the extension work of the Department and the
 14 several States, Territories, and insular possessions, \$885,500,
 15 of which not to exceed \$681,200 may be expended for
 16 personal services in the District of Columbia.

17 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

18 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 20 Office of Administrator, including the salary of the Ad-
 21 ministrator at \$10,330 per annum, and personal services
 22 in the District of Columbia, and for the maintenance,
 23 operation, and furnishing of facilities and services at the
 24 Agricultural Research Center, \$414,400: *Provided*, That
 25 the appropriation current at the time services are rendered

1 may be reimbursed (by advance credits or reimbursements
2 based on estimated or actual charges) from applicable appro-
3 priations, to cover the charges, including handling and other
4 related services, for equipment rentals (including deprecia-
5 tion, maintenance, and repairs) ; for services, supplies, equip-
6 ment and materials furnished, stores of which may be main-
7 tained at the Center, and for building construction, altera-
8 tion, and repair performed by the Center in carrying out
9 the purposes of such applicable appropriations and the appli-
10 cable appropriations may also be charged their proportionate
11 share of the necessary general expenses of the Center not
12 covered by this appropriation: *Provided further*, That of
13 the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Ad-
14 ministration, not to exceed \$15,000 shall be available for
15 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706
16 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as
17 amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
18 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*, That the several appro-
19 priations of the Agricultural Research Administration shall be
20 available for the construction, alteration, and repair of build-
21 ings and improvements: *Provided, however*, That unless
22 otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building
23 (excepting headhouses connecting greenhouses) shall not

1 exceed \$5,000, the total amount for construction of buildings
2 costing more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits of
3 the estimates submitted and approved therefor, and the cost
4 of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not
5 exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the cost of the building
6 as certified by the Research Administrator, whichever is
7 greater.

8 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF
9 AGRICULTURE

10 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the Act
11 approved June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 427,
12 427b, 427c, 427f, 427i) ; for administration of the provisions
13 of section 5 of the said Act, and for special research work,
14 including the planning, programming, and coordination
15 of such research, to be conducted by such agencies of the
16 Department as the Secretary may designate or establish, and
17 to which he may make allotments from this fund, including
18 personal services in the District of Columbia; \$1,230,000,
19 of which amount \$875,200 shall be available for the main-
20 tenance and operation of research laboratories and facilities
21 in the major agricultural regions provided for by section 4
22 of said Act, including not to exceed \$9,000 for construction
23 of a service building at the regional salinity laboratory,
24 Riverside, California.

1 RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL
2 MATERIALS

3 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
4 out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic
5 and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946
6 (60 Stat. 596), including personal services in the District
7 of Columbia, \$349,000.

8 RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

9 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
10 duct research into the basic agricultural needs and problems
11 of the Territory of Alaska, through such agencies of the
12 Department as he may designate, independently or in co-
13 operation with appropriate agencies of the Territory of Alaska,
14 including personal services in the District of Columbia, and
15 the construction or acquisition of necessary buildings and
16 facilities on land owned either by the Federal Government or
17 by the Territory of Alaska or agencies thereof without regard
18 to other restrictions of existing law, \$675,000.

19 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

20 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND

21 PUERTO RICO

22 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
23 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect the
24 provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural
25 experiment stations:

1 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
 2 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
 3 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
 4 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),
 5 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,
 6 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
 7 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act approved
 8 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,863,708;
 9 Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-
 10 386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress
 11 to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Alaska, the Act
 12 approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending
 13 the benefits of the Hatch Act to the Territory of Alaska,
 14 \$15,000, and the provisions of section 2 of the Act approved
 15 June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a), extending the benefits of
 16 the Adams and Purnell Acts to the Territory of Alaska,
 17 \$27,500; Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4, 1931, as
 18 amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the benefits of
 19 certain Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all,
 20 payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico,
 21 \$7,406,208.

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 Administration of grants and coordination of research
 24 with States: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed

1 \$192,225 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
 2 to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved March 2,
 3 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928,
 4 February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and
 5 Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383,
 6 386-386f), relative to their administration and for the ad-
 7 ministration of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto
 8 Rico, \$231,850; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form
 9 of the annual financial statement required under the above
 10 Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance
 11 with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the
 12 State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the
 13 lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Depart-
 14 ment in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

15 Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico: For expenses
 16 necessary to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment
 17 station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation, illustration,
 18 and distribution of reports and bulletins, and not to exceed
 19 \$12,500 for construction of a processing and storage build-
 20 ing, \$146,400.

21 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed
 24 \$1,218,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
 25 for carrying out the provisions of the Act, as amended,

1 establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts,
2 and for investigations concerned with the livestock and
3 meat industries and the domestic raising of fur-bearing
4 animals, as follows:

5 Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments
6 in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and
7 breeding, and for carrying out the purposes of section 101
8 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 429) authoriz-
9 ing cooperation with State authorities in the administration
10 of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry prod-
11 ucts, and hatcheries, \$1,252,000, including not to exceed
12 \$50,000 (which shall be available for additional personal
13 services in the District of Columbia) for liquidation of the
14 Agriculture Remount Service, on or before December 31,
15 1949, which amount shall remain available for care of the
16 real property until the Department of Agriculture is relieved
17 of responsibility therefor, the livestock to be sold by bid,
18 public auction, or through negotiated sales with preference
19 in negotiated sales to the persons having custody of the
20 animals or to others in the same locality: *Provided further*,
21 That the authority of section 3 of the Act of April 21, 1948,
22 shall be continued until December 31, 1949.

23 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of dis-
24 eases of animals, and for investigations of tuberculin, serums,
25 antitoxins, and analogous products, \$1,073,000.

1 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the
2 control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and
3 paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's
4 disease of cattle, \$6,229,000: *Provided*, That no part of the
5 money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating
6 owners of cattle except in cooperation with and supplement-
7 ary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county,
8 or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall take
9 place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as com-
10 pensation for or on account of any such animal if at the
11 time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation
12 thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any
13 person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold,
14 shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered:
15 *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropriated
16 no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for
17 slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between
18 the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the
19 salvage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed
20 the amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county,
21 and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
22 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
23 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred
24 animal.

25 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quaran-

1 tine work, including the control and eradication of hog
2 cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks,
3 scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the super-
4 vision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of ves-
5 sels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the inspec-
6 tion and quarantine of imported animals in accordance with
7 the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and the
8 Act of July 24, 1946 (21 U. S. C. 133), and the inspection
9 work relative to the existence of contagious diseases, \$1,154,-
10 000: *Provided*, That service shall be maintained at all stock-
11 yards having such service during the current fiscal year.

12 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws
13 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food prod-
14 ucts, \$11,995,000.

15 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provi-
16 sions of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-
17 158), regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or
18 shipment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product
19 manufactured in the United States and the importation of
20 such products intended for use in the treatment of domestic
21 animals, \$394,000.

22 Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum:
23 The sum of \$47,500 of the appropriation made by sec-
24 tion 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved
25 May 12, 1933 (7 U. S. C. 612), is hereby made avail-

1 able during the fiscal year for which appropriations are
2 herein made to carry into effect sections 56 to 60, in-
3 clusive, of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
4 851-855), including personal services in the District of
5 Columbia.

6 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER

7 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

8 For expenses necessary, including personal services in
9 the District of Columbia, in the arrest and eradication of
10 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-
11 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals,
12 or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry, in-
13 cluding the payment of claims growing out of past and future
14 purchases and destruction of animals (including poultry)
15 affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by
16 or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irre-
17 spective of ownership, under like or substantially similar
18 circumstances, when such owner has complied with all law-
19 ful quarantine regulations; and for foot-and-mouth disease
20 and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the pro-
21 visions of the Act of February 28, 1947 (21 U. S. C.
22 Supp. 1, 114b-114d), and the Act of May 29, 1884,
23 as amended (7 U. S. C., 391; 21 U. S. C., 111-122),
24 including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Act
25 of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may transfer from other

1 appropriations or funds available to the bureaus, corpora-
2 tions, or agencies of the Department such sums as he may
3 deem necessary, to be available only in an emergency
4 which threatens the livestock or poultry industry of the
5 country, and any unexpended balances of funds transferred
6 under this head in the next preceding fiscal year shall be
7 merged with such transferred amounts: *Provided*, That,
8 except for payments made pursuant to said Act of February
9 28, 1947, the payment for such animals hereafter purchased
10 may be made on appraisement based on the meat, egg-pro-
11 duction, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement
12 based on breeding value no appraisement of any such animal
13 shall exceed three times its meat, egg-production, or dairy
14 value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency, to
15 be determined by the Secretary, the payment by the United
16 States Government for any such animals shall not exceed
17 one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further*, That
18 poultry may be appraised in groups when the basis for ap-
19 praisal is the same for each bird.

20 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, in-
22 cluding not to exceed \$548,600 for personal services in
23 the District of Columbia, in carrying out the provisions of
24 the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including
25 investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy

1 industry, for carrying out the applicable provisions of the
2 Act of May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c)), relat-
3 ing to process or renovated butter, as amended, and the Act
4 of May 23, 1908 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it relates
5 to the exportation of process or renovated butter, \$1,093,200.

6 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL

7 ENGINEERING

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
10 and demonstrations in connection with the production and
11 improvement of farm crops and other plants and plant
12 industries; soils and soil-plant relationships, and the appli-
13 cation of engineering principles to agriculture; plant dis-
14 eases, including nematodes, and methods for their prevention
15 and control; plant and plant-disease collections, and sur-
16 veys; the distribution of weeds and means for their control;
17 methods of handling, processing, transportation, and storage
18 of agricultural products; and plants in foreign countries and
19 our possessions for introduction into the United States,
20 including explorations and surveys, and propagation and
21 testing in this country; for the operation and maintenance
22 of airplanes; and for personal services in the city of Wash-
23 ington, as follows:

24 Field crops: For investigations on the production, im-

1 provement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn,
2 cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soy-
3 beans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other
4 field crops, \$2,498,000.

5 Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations
6 on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, veg-
7 etable, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and
8 related crops and plants, \$2,347,000.

9 Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of forest
10 and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their
11 control, \$383,480.

12 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of
13 soil management methods to increase and maintain produc-
14 tivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage
15 practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers,
16 fertilizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural
17 use; soil management and crop production on dry and irri-
18 gated lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its use by
19 crops; and for the classification of soils in a national system
20 and indication of their extent and distribution on maps, and
21 determination of their potential productivity under adapted
22 cropping and improved soil management; \$1,900,000:

23 *Provided*, That the Secretary shall have contractual

1 authority in an amount not to exceed \$100,000 to construct
2 or acquire buildings, facilities, and equipment for the station
3 at Brawley.

4 Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving
5 the application of engineering principles to agriculture, in-
6 cluding farm power and equipment, rural water supply and
7 sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their
8 appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm
9 products, and the preparation and distribution of building
10 plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engi-
11 neering problems relating to the production, processing,
12 transportation, and storage of agricultural products;
13 \$724,000.

14 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
15 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
16 visions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.
17 191-194), \$170,000, of which not to exceed \$15,000
18 shall be available for the construction of a farm machinery
19 storage and shop building.

20 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE
21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
23 demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic
24 entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best
25 means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to

1 agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects and
2 bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related
3 pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of
4 destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best
5 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect
6 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,
7 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee
8 Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C.
9 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149) and
10 the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), authorizing
11 the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of injurious
12 insects and plant pests; including the operation and mainte-
13 nance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed four,
14 and not to exceed \$718,350 for personal services in the
15 District of Columbia, as follows:

16 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
17 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
18 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
19 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other
20 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
21 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
22 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to de-
23 termine the distribution and abundance of insects; for investi-
24 gations in connection with introduction of natural enemies of
25 injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with

1 other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other ar-
2 thropods; for developing methods, equipment, and apparatus
3 to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the eradication
4 and control of insect pests and plant diseases; and for investi-
5 gations of insecticides and fungicides, including methods of
6 their manufacture and use and the effects of their application,
7 \$2,993,000.

8 Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out oper-
9 ations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to pre-
10 vent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato
11 weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach mosaic,
12 cereal rusts, pink bollworm and Thurberia weevil, and
13 the golden nematode including the enforcement of quaran-
14 tine regulations and cooperation with States to enforce plant
15 quarantines as authorized by the Plant Quarantine Act of
16 August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and
17 including the establishment of such cotton-free areas as may
18 be necessary to stamp out any infestation of the pink boll-
19 worm as authorized by the Act of February 8, 1930 (46
20 Stat. 67), and for cooperation with States in the compensa-
21 tion of growers for losses resulting from the destruction of or
22 for not planting potatoes and tomatoes on lands infested or
23 exposed to infestations of the golden nematode for the purpose
24 authorized by the Golden Nematode Act (Public Law 645,
25 Eightieth Congress, approved June 15, 1948), and for the

1 enforcement of domestic plant quarantines through inspection
2 in transit, including the interception and disposition of ma-
3 terials found to have been transported interstate in violation
4 of Federal plant quarantine laws or regulations, and opera-
5 tions under the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166),
6 \$3,364,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
7 shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals,
8 farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed, except
9 potatoes and tomatoes as authorized under the Golden Nema-
10 tode Act: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the
11 Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended
12 for the control of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such
13 State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this
14 purpose, or for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at
15 least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated,
16 subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local
17 authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accom-
18 plishment of this purpose, or with respect to the golden
19 nematode except as prescribed in section 4 of the Golden
20 Nematode Act.

21 Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the
22 introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United
23 States, including the enforcement of foreign-plant quaran-
24 tines and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of
25 the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended

1 (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905
2 (7 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942
3 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quaran-
4 tines as they pertain to Territories of the United States and
5 enforcement of regulations governing the movement of plants
6 into and from the District of Columbia promulgated under
7 section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912,
8 as amended, and for inspection and certification of plants
9 and plant products to meet the sanitary requirements of for-
10 eign countries, as authorized in section 102 of the Organic
11 Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$2,296,000.

12 CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND
13 PLANT DISEASES

14 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary, through
15 such agencies as he may determine, to carry out the provi-
16 sions of the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7
17 U. S. C. 148-148e), and of section 1 of the Forest Pest
18 Control Act (16 U. S. C. 594-1), including the operation
19 and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to
20 exceed three, and surveys and control operations in Canada
21 in cooperation with the Canadian Government or local
22 Canadian authorities, and the employment of Canadian
23 citizens, \$1,745,000.

1 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY
2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
4 and demonstrations hereinafter authorized, including not to
5 exceed \$237,746 for personal services in the District of
6 Columbia, as follows:

7 Agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations:
8 For conducting the investigations contemplated by the Act
9 of May 15, 1862 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the
10 application of chemistry to agriculture; for the biological,
11 chemical, physical, microscopical, and technological inves-
12 tigation of foods, feeds, drugs, plant and animal products,
13 and substances used in the manufacture thereof; for investi-
14 gations of the physiological effects and for the pharmaco-
15 logical testing of such products and of insecticides; for the
16 investigation and development of methods for the manufac-
17 ture of sugars, sugar sirups, and starches and the utilization
18 of new agricultural materials for such purposes; and for the
19 technological investigation of the utilization of fruits and
20 vegetables and for frozen-pack investigations; for the inves-
21 tigation of naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their
22 components; the investigation and experimental demonstra-
23 tion of improved equipment, methods, or processes of pre-

1 paring naval stores; and the weighing, storing, handling,
2 transportation, and utilization of naval stores; \$637,550.

3 Regional research laboratories: For continuing the
4 researches established under the provisions of section 202 (a)
5 to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjust-
6 ment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research
7 on food products of farm commodities, \$5,016,000.

8 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
10 ing not to exceed \$337,250 for personal services in the
11 District of Columbia, for conducting investigations of the
12 relative utility and economy of agricultural products for
13 food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special
14 suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective
15 utilization of such products for these purposes, and such
16 economic investigations, including housing and household
17 buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of the
18 rural home, and for disseminating useful information on
19 this subject, \$853,200.

20 CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

21 For expenses necessary for carrying out operations,
22 measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, control,
23 or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases which
24 endanger forest trees on any lands in the United States, and
25 for such quarantine measures relating thereto as may be

1 necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act of August
2 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), including
3 personal services in the District of Columbia and the purchase
4 (not to exceed four) and operation and maintenance of air-
5 planes, as follows:

6 Gypsy and brown-tail moths: Gypsy and brown-tail
7 moths, pursuant to section 102 of the Act of September 21,
8 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$550,000.

9 Forest Pest Control Act, surveys: For surveys author-
10 ized by the Forest Pest Control Act (16 U. S. C. Supp. I,
11 594-1—594-5), \$272,300.

12 White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pur-
13 suant to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a),
14 \$3,595,000, of which amount \$557,850 shall be available
15 to the Department of the Interior for the control of white
16 pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the
17 jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes
18 which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under re-
19 strictions of the United States; \$1,894,550 of said amount
20 to the Forest Service for the control of white pine blister
21 rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and
22 \$1,142,600 of said amount to the Bureau of Entomology
23 and Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination
24 of the entire program, method development, and for opera-

1 tions conducted under its direction for such control, includ-
2 ing, but not confined to, the control of white pine blister rust
3 on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

4 FOREST SERVICE

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed
7 \$1,122,582 for personal services in the District of
8 Columbia, not to exceed \$10,000 for employment pur-
9 suant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Or-
10 ganic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section
11 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); to ex-
12 periment and make investigations and report on forestry,
13 national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this
14 appropriation shall be used for any experiment or test made
15 outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the
16 owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to
17 investigate and test American timber and timber trees and
18 their uses, and methods for the preservative treatment of
19 timber; to seek, through investigations and the planting of
20 native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless
21 regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the
22 cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, ex-
23 clusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary
24 system and of connecting the same with any such building,
25 and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout

1 house may be erected, shall not exceed \$15,000, with
2 the exception that any building erected, purchased, or
3 acquired, the cost of which was \$15,000 or more, may
4 be improved out of the appropriations made under this
5 Act for the Forest Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per
6 centum of the cost of such building as certified by the
7 Chief of the Forest Service; to protect, administer, and
8 improve the national forests, including tree planting and other
9 measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste,
10 and the formation of floods, and to conserve water; to ascer-
11 tain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national for-
12 ests, to transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock
13 the national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest,
14 report, and illustrate the results of experiments and investiga-
15 tions made by the Forest Service, as follows:

16 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-
17 tration, including the salary of the Chief Forester at
18 \$10,330 per annum, and for expenses of the National Forest
19 Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the
20 Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514), \$655,000.

21 National forest protection and management: For the
22 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,
23 and development of the national forests, including the es-
24 tablishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, includ-
25 ing the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by pur-

1 chase, production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting
2 and the care of plantations and young growth; the opera-
3 tion and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to
4 exceed four; the maintenance of roads and trails and the
5 construction and maintenance of all other improvements
6 necessary for the proper and economical administration, pro-
7 tection, development, and use of the national forests, includ-
8 ing experimental areas under Forest Service administration,
9 except that where direct purchases will be more economical
10 than construction, improvements may be purchased; the con-
11 struction (not to exceed \$15,000 for any one structure), equip-
12 ment, and maintenance of sanitary and recreational facilities;
13 timber cultural operations; development and application of
14 fish and game management plans; propagation and trans-
15 planting of plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions
16 of the national forests; estimating and appraising of timber
17 and other resources and development and application of
18 plans for their effective management, sale, and use; exami-
19 nation, classification, surveying, and appraisal of land inci-
20 dent to effecting exchanges authorized by law and of lands
21 within the boundaries of the national forests that may be
22 opened to homestead settlement and entry under the Act of
23 June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S.
24 C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4, 1913
25 (16 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment of water

1 rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or interests
2 in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of water
3 rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the admin-
4 istration and public use of the national forests; and all
5 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,
6 protection, and general administration of the national forests,
7 \$24,971,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall be avail-
8 able for the purchase of one nursery site: *Provided*, That
9 appropriations for the Forest Service shall be available here-
10 after for the correction of inductive interference on Forest
11 Service telephone lines caused by transmission lines con-
12 structed by organizations financed by loans from the Rural
13 Electrification Administration.

14 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
15 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service administra-
16 tion, including lands under contract for purchase or in process
17 of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, \$100,000,
18 which amount shall also be available for meeting obligations
19 of the preceding fiscal year.

20 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
21 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act
22 approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581,
23 581a, 581f-581i), including the construction and mainte-
24 nance of improvements, as follows:

25 Forest and range management investigations: Fire, silvi-

1 cultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and
2 experiments under said section 2, as amended, and investiga-
3 tions and experiments to develop improved methods of man-
4 agement of forest and other ranges under section 7, at forest
5 or range experiment stations or elsewhere, \$2,808,500.

6 Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests
7 of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products
8 Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$1,172,000.

9 Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest
10 survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics
11 under section 10, \$866,000.

12 FOREST DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

13 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
14 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved Novem-
15 ber 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relating
16 to forest development roads and trails, including the con-
17 struction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and
18 trails on experimental areas under Forest Service adminis-
19 tration, \$9,748,000, which sum is authorized to be appro-
20 priated by the Acts of December 20, 1944 (Public Law
21 521), and June 29, 1948 (Public Law 834), including
22 not to exceed \$111,188 for personal services in the District
23 of Columbia and including not to exceed \$150,000 for the
24 construction by contract or otherwise of a railroad spur
25 to facilitate the loading and removal of timber products,

1 to be immediately available and to remain available until
2 expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be avail-
3 able for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of
4 buildings necessary for the storage and repair of equipment
5 and supplies used for road and trail construction and main-
6 tenance, but the total cost of any such building purchased,
7 altered, or constructed under this authorization shall not
8 exceed \$15,000 with the exception that any building erected,
9 purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$15,000 or
10 more, may be improved within any fiscal year by an
11 amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such
12 buildings certified by the Chief of the Forest Service.

13 FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

14 For cooperation with the various States or other appro-
15 priate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and
16 the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance
17 with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act approved
18 June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-566),
19 \$9,000,000, of which not to exceed \$83,384 shall be avail-
20 able for personal services in the District of Columbia.

21 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

22 To enable the Secretary through the Forest Service to
23 advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using in-
24 dustries or other appropriate agencies in the application of
25 forest management principles to federally owned lands leased

1 to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain sustained-
2 yield management, the conservation of the timber resources,
3 the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of
4 employment and economic continuance of forest industries,
5 and to carry into effect, through such agencies of the Depart-
6 ment as he may designate, the provisions of the Cooperative
7 Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C.
8 568b), (not to exceed \$950,534) and the provisions of
9 sections 4 (not to exceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed
10 \$65,766) of the Act approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C.
11 567-568), and Acts supplementary thereto; in all, not
12 to exceed \$1,100,000, of which not to exceed \$58,953 may
13 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

14 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

15 Weeks Act: For the acquisition of forest lands under
16 the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as
17 amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$401,000, to be
18 available only for payment toward the purchase price of any
19 lands acquired, including the cost of surveys in connection
20 with such acquisition: *Provided*, That no part of such funds
21 shall be used for the purchase of lands in the counties of
22 Adair, Cherokee, and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma,
23 without the specific approval of the Board of County Com-
24 missioners of the county in which such lands are situated.

25 Special Acts: For the acquisition of land to facilitate

1 the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating
 2 within the exterior boundaries of the following national
 3 forests, in accordance with the provisions of the following
 4 Acts authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts
 5 for such purposes, and in not to exceed the following
 6 amounts from such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National
 7 Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337),
 8 as amended, \$40,000; Cache National Forest, Utah, Act
 9 of May 11, 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended \$10,000;
 10 San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside
 11 County, California, Act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634),
 12 as amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests,
 13 Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as
 14 amended, \$10,000; Angeles National Forest, California,
 15 Act of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleve-
 16 land National Forest, San Diego County, California, Act of
 17 June 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National
 18 Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law 637),
 19 \$35,000; in all \$142,000.

20 FLOOD CONTROL

21 Flood control: For expenses necessary, in accordance
 22 with the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936
 23 (Public Law 738, Seventy-fourth Congress; 33 U. S. C.
 24 701a), as amended and supplemented, to make preliminary
 25 examinations and surveys, and to perform works of improve-

1 ments, \$8,975,000, including not to exceed \$135,000 for
2 personal services in the District of Columbia, to be imme-
3 diately available and to remain available until expended,
4 with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds
5 heretofore appropriated or transferred to the Department for
6 flood-control purposes: *Provided*, That no part of such funds
7 shall be used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo and
8 Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval of
9 the county board of supervisors of the county in which such
10 lands are situated, nor shall any part of such funds be used
11 for the purchase of lands in the counties of Adair, Cherokee,
12 and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma, without the specific
13 approval of the Board of County Commissioners of the county
14 in which such lands are situated: *Provided further*, That the
15 Secretary is hereby empowered to substitute other suitable
16 measures and procedures in the Little Tallahatchie and
17 Yazoo River watersheds in lieu of acquisition of land in
18 those watersheds as originally contemplated.

19 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

20 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
21 the Act approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-
22 590f), which provides for a national program of erosion
23 control and soil and water conservation, including not to
24 exceed \$983,000 for personal services in the District of
25 Columbia, furnishing of subsistence to employees, opera-

tion and maintenance of aircraft, and the purchase and erection or alteration of permanent buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same with any such building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where buildings are acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes and except for eight buildings to be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Provided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act shall be available for the construction of any such building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*, That in the State of Missouri where the State has established a central State agency authorized to enter into agreements with the United States or any of its agencies on policies and general programs for the saving of its soil by the extension of Federal aid to any soil conservation district in such State, the agreements made by or on behalf of the United States with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior approval of such central State agency before they shall become effective as to such district, as follows:

Soil conservation research: For research and investigations into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil and water conservation (including the construction and hydro-

1 logic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage, and water
2 regulation to conserve the soil and reduce fire hazards in the
3 Everglades region of Florida, except that expenditures for
4 all work in the Everglades region shall be limited to a sum
5 not in excess of funds made available for such work by the
6 State of Florida, or political subdivisions thereof) ; and for
7 construction, operation, and maintenance of experimental
8 watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installations,
9 \$994,000.

10 Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preven-
11 tive measures to conserve soil and water, including such
12 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods
13 and the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improve-
14 ment of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establish-
15 ment and operation of conservation nurseries, the making
16 of conservation plans and surveys, and the dissemination of
17 information, \$50,773,800: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-
18 propriation may be expended for soil and water conservation
19 operations in demonstration projects.

20 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF
21 SUBMARGINAL LAND

22 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
23 title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
24 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and the provisions
25 of the Act approved August 11, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 1011,

1 note), including not to exceed \$29,100 for personal services
2 in the District of Columbia, \$1,124,000.

3 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

4 ADMINISTRATION

5 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

6 RESOURCES

7 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
8 sions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation
9 and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936,
10 as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including personal
11 services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$6,000
12 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such
13 displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within
14 the United States; and for the replacement of one passenger
15 motor vehicle for use of the Production and Marketing
16 Administration; \$257,043,439, to remain available until
17 December 31 of the next succeeding fiscal year for com-
18 pliance with the program of soil-building practices and
19 soil- and water-conserving practices authorized under this
20 head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act,
21 1949, carried out during the period July 1, 1948, to Decem-
22 ber 31, 1949, inclusive: *Provided*, That not to exceed
23 \$25,846,439 of the total sum provided under this head
24 shall be available during the current fiscal year for salaries
25 and other administrative expenses for carrying out such

1 program, the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to
2 be charged to such limitation; but not more than \$5,200,000
3 shall be transferred to the appropriation account, "Adminis-
4 trative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act
5 of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to claimants
6 hereunder may be made upon the certificate of the claimant,
7 which certificate shall be in such form as the Secretary may
8 prescribe, that he has carried out the conservation practice
9 or practices and has complied with all other requirements
10 as conditions for such payments and that the statements
11 and information contained in the application for payment
12 are correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and
13 belief, under the penalties of title 18, United States Code:
14 *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for
15 salaries and other administrative expenses in connection
16 with the formulation and administration of the 1950 program
17 of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conserving prac-
18 tices, under the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended
19 (amounting to \$262,500,000, including administration, and
20 formulated on the basis of a distribution of the funds avail-
21 able for payments and grants among the several States in
22 accordance with their conservation needs as determined by
23 the Secretary, except that the proportion allocated to any
24 State shall not be reduced more than 15 per centum from
25 the 1946 distribution, and no participant shall receive more

1 than \$2,500) ; but the payments or grants under such pro-
2 grams shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with
3 respect to which such payments or grants are to be made
4 in conformity with farming practices which will encourage
5 and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving
6 practices in the most practical and effective manner and
7 adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined
8 and approved by the State committees appointed pursuant
9 to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic
10 Allotment Act, as amended, for the respective States: *Pro-*
11 *vided further*, That the Secretary may, in his discretion,
12 from time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office
13 such sums as may be necessary to pay administrative
14 expenses of said office in auditing payments under this head:
15 *Provided further*, That the county agricultural conservation
16 committee in any county may allot not to exceed 10 per
17 centum of its allocation for the agricultural conservation
18 program to the Soil Conservation Service for services of
19 its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricul-
20 tural conservation program and the funds so allotted shall
21 be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for technical
22 and other assistance in such county: *Provided further*, That
23 such amounts shall be available for the purchase of seeds,
24 fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or
25 any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to

1 agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming
2 practices approved by the Secretary under programs pro-
3 vided for herein: *Provided further*, That no part of any
4 funds available to the Department, or any bureau, office,
5 corporation, or other agency constituting a part of such
6 Department, shall be used in the current fiscal year for the
7 payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who
8 has been convicted of violating the Act entitled "An Act
9 to prevent pernicious political activities", approved August
10 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in accordance
11 with the provisions of title 18, United States Code, section
12 1913, to have violated or attempted to violate such section
13 which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the
14 payment of personal services or other expenses designed to
15 influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor
16 or oppose any legislation or appropriation by Congress
17 except upon request of any Member or through the proper
18 official channels.

19 ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

20 To enable the Secretary to formulate and carry out
21 acreage allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant
22 to the provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment
23 Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), includ-

1 ing personal services in the District of Columbia, \$30,150,-
2 774, of which not more than \$5,270,000 shall be trans-
3 ferred to the appropriation account "Administrative ex-
4 penses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938".

5 SUGAR ACT

6 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
7 visions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160),
8 \$60,000,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next
9 succeeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (in-
10 cluding transfers) from this appropriation for other than
11 payments to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,493,723.

12 SECTION 32 FUNDS

13 EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRI- 14 CULTURAL COMMODITIES

15 Not to exceed \$500,000 of the appropriation made avail-
16 able by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
17 612 (c)), shall be used to pay any subsidy, benefit, or in-
18 demnity to manufacturers of or dealers in insulation products.

19 NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

20 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
21 the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760),
22 \$75,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
23 shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said
24 Act.

MARKETING SERVICES

2 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed
3 \$2,210,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
4 in conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstra-
5 tions, as follows:

6 Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and
7 distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely informa-
8 tion on the market supply and demand, commercial move-
9 ment, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market
10 prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy
11 and poultry products (including broilers), fruits and veg-
12 etables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds, cotton-
13 seed, and seeds, and other agricultural products, \$1,864,000.

14 Market inspection of farm products: For the investiga-
15 tion and certification, in one or more jurisdictions, to shippers
16 and other interested parties of the class, quality, and condi-
17 tion of any agricultural commodity or food product, whether
18 raw, dried, canned, or otherwise processed, and any product
19 containing an agricultural commodity or derivative thereof
20 when offered for interstate shipment or when received at
21 such important central markets as the Secretary may from
22 time to time designate, or at points which may be con-
23 veniently reached therefrom under such rules and regulations
24 as he may prescribe, including payment of such fees as will

1 be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the cost for
2 the service rendered, \$758,000.

3 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
4 among the people of the United States useful information
5 relative to the needed supplies, standardization, classification,
6 grading, preparation for market, handling, transportation,
7 storage, and marketing of farm and food products, including
8 the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform stand-
9 ards of classification of American farm and food products
10 throughout the world, for making analyses of cotton fiber as
11 provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d),
12 for carrying out the provisions of section 201 (a) to 201
13 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
14 of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291), and for coordinating nutrition
15 services made available by Federal, State, and other agencies,
16 including not to exceed \$10,000 for employment pursuant to
17 the second sentence of section 706 (a), of the Organic Act
18 of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of
19 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not
20 to exceed \$20,000 for transportation and other necessary
21 expenses including not to exceed \$10 per diem of persons
22 serving without compensation while away from their homes
23 or regular places of business; purchase of one passenger
24 motor vehicle for use in the District of Columbia for re-
25 placement only; and not to exceed \$150 for newspapers,

1 \$1,152,500: *Provided*, That the Secretary may make
2 available to any bureau, office, or agency of the Depart-
3 ment such amounts from this appropriation as may be
4 necessary to carry out the functions for which this appro-
5 priation is made, and any such amounts shall be in addition
6 to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to appro-
7 priation items in this Act.

8 Tobacco Acts: To carry into effect the provisions of the
9 Act to establish and promote the use of standards of classifica-
10 tion for tobacco, to provide and maintain an official tobacco-
11 inspection service, approved August 23, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
12 511-511q), the Act to provide for the collection and publi-
13 cation of statistics of tobacco by the Department, approved
14 January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501-508), as amended, and
15 the Act to prohibit the exportation of tobacco seed and plants,
16 approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516), \$1,602,000.

17 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts:
18 To carry into effect the provisions of the Act authorizing the
19 Secretary to collect and publish statistics of the grade and
20 staple length of cotton, approved March 3, 1927, as amended
21 by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 471-476), and to
22 perform the duties imposed upon him by chapter 14 of the
23 Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton futures (26
24 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into effect the provisions
25 of the United States Cotton Standards Act, approved March

1 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C. 51-65), \$1,656,000:

2 *Provided*, That hereafter appropriations available for class-
3 ing or grading any agricultural commodity without charge
4 to the producers thereof may be reimbursed from non-
5 administrative funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation
6 for the cost of classing or grading any such commodity for
7 producers who obtain Commodity Credit Corporation price
8 support.

9 Marketing regulatory acts: For expenses necessary to
10 carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural
11 Commodities Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), the
12 Act to prevent the destruction or dumping of farm produce
13 (7 U. S. C. 491-497), the Act to provide standards for bas-
14 kets and containers for fruits and vegetables, as amended (15
15 U. S. C. 251-256), the Act to fix standards for hampers,
16 round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits and vege-
17 tables (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), the Act to provide export
18 standards for apples and pears (7 U. S. C. 581-589), the
19 United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71-87), the
20 United States Warehouse Act (7 U. S. C. 241-273), the
21 Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C. 1551-1610), the Packers and
22 Stockyards Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 181-229), the
23 Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C. 91-99), and the Federal In-
24 secticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U. S. C.
25 135-135k), \$3,400,000.

1 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

2 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary
3 to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Ex-
4 change Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), including
5 not to exceed \$165,000 for personal services in the District
6 of Columbia, \$558,200.

7 FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

8 For expenses necessary, including personal services in
9 the District of Columbia, to carry into effect the provisions
10 of titles I, II, and the related provisions of title IV of the
11 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C.
12 1000-1032), the Farmers Home Administration Act of
13 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1001, note; 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C.
14 371; 35 U. S. C. 535; 60 Stat. 1079, 1080) ; the Act of
15 July 30, 1946 (40 U. S. C. 436-439), and the Act of
16 August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x,
17 590z-5), for the development of facilities for water storage
18 and utilization in the arid and semiarid areas of the United
19 States, as follows:

20 Loans: Title I and section 43 of title IV (including
21 payments in lieu of taxes and taxes under section 50),
22 \$15,000,000; title II, \$85,000,000; Act of August 28, 1937,
23 \$1,750,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing
24 several amounts shall be borrowed in one account from the
25 Secretary of the Treasury on the request of the Secretary of

1 Agriculture, either without interest or at such rate of interest
2 as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, but
3 not in excess of 3 per centum per annum; and the Secretary
4 of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to lend
5 such sums to the Secretary upon the security of any obliga-
6 tions of borrowers from the Secretary under the provisions of
7 said Acts: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may utilize
8 proceeds from payments of principal and interest under such
9 Acts on any loans made hereunder to repay the Secretary of
10 the Treasury the amounts borrowed therefrom for the pur-
11 poses of such Acts: *Provided further*, That for the purpose
12 of making loans pursuant to this paragraph, the Secretary
13 of the Treasury is authorized to use as a public-debt trans-
14 action the proceeds from the sale of any securities issued
15 under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the
16 purposes for which securities may be issued under that Act
17 are extended to include such loans to the Secretary: *Provided*
18 *further*, That repayments to the Secretary of the Treasury
19 on such loans shall be treated as a public-debt transaction.

20 Salaries and expenses: For the making, servicing, and
21 collecting of loans, insuring mortgages, the servicing and
22 collecting of loans made under prior authority, and the
23 liquidation of assets transferred to Farmers' Home Admin-
24 istration pursuant to the Farmers' Home Administration Act
25 of 1946, \$23,249,000, together with a transfer to this ap-

1 appropriation item of not to exceed \$40,000 of the fees and
2 administrative expense charges made available by subsec-
3 tions (d) and (e) of section 12 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm
4 Tenant Act, as amended.

5 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

6 To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Elec-
7 trification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-915),
8 as follows:

9 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses, in-
10 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia; not
11 to exceed \$500 for newspapers; and not to exceed \$500 for
12 financial and credit reports; \$6,063,000.

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and
15 5 of said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of sec-
16 tion 7 thereof, \$350,000,000, to be borrowed from the
17 Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions
18 of section 3 (a) of said Act, and such additional amounts,
19 not to exceed a total of \$150,000,000, to be borrowed under
20 the same terms and conditions if and to the extent that the
21 Secretary of Agriculture shall certify, from time to time,
22 to the Secretary of the Treasury that such additional
23 amounts are required during the fiscal year 1950, under
24 the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and orderly
25 development of the program.

1 ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL CROP

2 INSURANCE ACT

3 Operating expenses: For operating and administrative
4 expenses, and not to exceed \$700 for newspapers,
5 \$4,054,000.

6 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

7 For necessary expenses, including personal services in
8 the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$5,000 for
9 attendance at meetings or conventions of members of
10 organizations at which matters of importance to the
11 work of the Farm Credit Administration are to be discussed
12 or transacted; not to exceed \$750 for periodicals and news-
13 papers; library membership fees or dues in organizations
14 which issue publications to members only or to members at
15 a lower price than to others, payment for which may be
16 made in advance; not to exceed \$20,000 for expenditures
17 authorized by section 602 of the Organic Act of 1944 (12
18 U. S. C. 833); purchase of one passenger motor vehicle
19 (for replacement only) for use in the District of Columbia
20 and elsewhere; garage rental in the District of Columbia;
21 payment of actual transportation and other necessary ex-
22 penses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence
23 of persons serving, while away from their homes, without
24 other compensation from the United States, in an advisory

1 capacity to the Farm Credit Administration, except that
2 such expenditures shall not exceed \$10,000; examination
3 of corporations, banks, associations, and institutions operated,
4 supervised, or regulated by the Farm Credit Administration
5 \$500,000, together with not to exceed \$2,294,000 of collec-
6 tions from Federal Farm Credit agencies of assessments and
7 charges, to be advanced by transfer and counter warrant to
8 this appropriation, to cover the cost of Farm Credit Admin-
9 istration facilities, examinations, and other services rendered
10 to such agencies; in all, \$2,794,000.

11 TITLE II

12 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
13 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the
14 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each
15 such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and
16 to make such contracts and commitments without regard to
17 fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the
18 Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may
19 be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the
20 Budget for the fiscal year 1950 for each such corporation
21 or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

22 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

23 Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this Act
24 shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit
25 Corporation from carrying out any activity or any pro-

1 gram authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed
2 \$12,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
3 of the Corporation and not to exceed \$400 for period-
4 icals, maps, and newspapers: *Provided further*, That
5 all necessary expenses (including legal and special serv-
6 ices performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including
7 other personal services) in connection with the acquisition,
8 operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any
9 real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or
10 in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections
11 of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative
12 expenses for the purposes hereof.

13 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed
14 \$1,500,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of
15 the funds of the Corporation shall be available for ad-
16 ministrative expenses, including employment on a contract
17 or fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the per-
18 formance of special services, including legal services, and
19 the use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks,
20 national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and
21 agencies of the Government as authorized by the Act of
22 January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h); and said
23 total sum shall be exclusive of services and facilities furnished
24 and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration

1 central office, interest expense, and expenses in connection
2 with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement,
3 protection, or disposition of real or personal property belong-
4 ing to the Corporation or in which it has an interest: *Pro-*
5 *vided*, That promptly after June 30 of each fiscal year all
6 cash funds in excess of the estimated operating requirements
7 for the current fiscal year shall be declared as dividends and
8 paid into the general fund of the Treasury: *Provided further*,
9 That the aggregate amount of bonds the Corporation may
10 issue and have outstanding at any one time shall not exceed
11 \$500,000,000.

12 Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed
13 \$1,398,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis), of the
14 funds of the banks shall be available for administrative ex-
15 penses, including the purchase of not to exceed two passenger
16 motor vehicles for replacement only, services performed for
17 the banks by other Government agencies (except services
18 and facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm
19 Credit Administration central office, and services performed
20 by any Federal Reserve bank and by the United States
21 Treasury in connection with the financial transactions of the
22 banks); and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest
23 expense, legal and special services performed on a contract
24 or fee basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition,
25 operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposi-

1 tion of real or personal property belonging to the banks or
2 in which they have an interest.

3 Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,328,000
4 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the
5 corporations shall be available for administrative expenses,
6 including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for
7 replacement only, and services performed for the corpora-
8 tions by other Government agencies (except services and
9 facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm
10 Credit Administration central office) ; and said total sum
11 shall be exclusive of interest expense, legal and special serv-
12 ices performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in
13 connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, im-
14 provement, protection, or disposition of real or personal
15 property belonging to the corporations or in which they have
16 an interest.

17 Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Wash-
18 ington, District of Columbia: Not to exceed \$90,000
19 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the
20 Corporation shall be available for administrative expenses,
21 including services performed for the Corporation by
22 other Government agencies (except services and facilities
23 furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Ad-
24 ministration central office) ; and said total sum shall be
25 exclusive of interest expense, legal and special services per-

1 formed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connec-
2 tion with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improve-
3 ment, protection, or disposition of real or personal property
4 belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest:
5 *Provided*, That for the current fiscal year, the revolving fund
6 in the Treasury of the United States created by section 84 of
7 the Act of June 16, 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1148a), for invest-
8 ment in any regional agricultural credit corporation shall be
9 available only in the amount of \$25,000,000: *Provided fur-*
10 *ther*, That notwithstanding any provisions of law to the con-
11 trary, in addition to the foregoing the Corporation is author-
12 ized to utilize, from the revolving fund created by section 84
13 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1148a), such
14 sums as may be necessary (a) to make loans, during a period
15 of four years, to bona fide fur farmers in accordance with
16 the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief
17 and Construction Act of 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C.
18 1148), all such loans to carry full personal liability of the
19 borrowers and to be secured by such collateral as is deemed
20 by the Corporation to be necessary to afford reasonable as-
21 surance of repayment, the aggregate principal amount of
22 which loans shall not exceed \$4,000,000 outstanding at any
23 one time.

REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS

Amounts available from appropriations are hereby reduced in the sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act:

FEDERAL LAND BANKS

The total amount of \$189,000,000 in the revolving fund appropriated to the Office of the Secretary, Treasury Department, for subscriptions to the paid-in surplus of the Federal land banks, as authorized by the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 781 (Tenth)).

TITLE III.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No funds appropriated or made available under this Act shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of the Department or any bureau, office, agency, or service of the Department, or any corporation, institution, or association supervised thereby, who makes or approves, or directs or authorizes the approval of, any loan or advance by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, unless such loan or advance (1) is for the purpose of protecting the security for or assisting in the collection of a loan or advance

1 theretofore made by the Corporation, or (2) is for use in
2 and confined to a specific area or region in which the Secre-
3 tary of Agriculture shall have found that such loans for speci-
4 fied agricultural purposes and for limited time periods are
5 necessary because of economic emergencies or production
6 disasters. All loans and advances made pursuant to this
7 section will carry the full personal liability of the borrower.
8 shall be secured by crops or livestock and such additional
9 collateral as is deemed necessary to afford reasonable assur-
10 ance of repayment, and will be accompanied by a certificate
11 of refusal of the loan or advance by a local bank or the pro-
12 duction credit association serving the area: *Provided, how-*
13 *ever,* That the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the
14 Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to reenter an area
15 or region where an economic emergency or production dis-
16 aster has occurred, in conformity with the provisions of
17 section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction
18 Act of 1932, as amended (title 12, U. S. C. 1148).

19 SEC. 302. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the
20 lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for the
21 Department under this Act shall be available for the
22 purchase of passenger motor vehicles, and for the hire of
23 such vehicles, necessary in the conduct of the work of the
24 Department outside the District of Columbia, but
25 the number of such vehicles purchased or otherwise

1 acquired for all the activities of the Department for which
2 appropriations and authorizations are made under such Act
3 shall not exceed two-thirds of the total number indicated for
4 purchase by the Department under the statements of pro-
5 posed expenditures for purchase and hire of passenger motor
6 vehicles in the Budget: *Provided*, That any such number
7 shall be increased proportionately (as nearly as may be)
8 as the amount appropriated or made available under the
9 particular heading involved may exceed the budget estimate.

10 SEC. 303. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
11 employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary
12 employment of translators when competent citizen transla-
13 tors are not available; (2) employment in cases of emer-
14 gency of persons in the field service of the Department for
15 periods of not more than sixty days; and (3) employment
16 under the appropriation for the Office of Foreign Agricultural
17 Relations.

18 SEC. 304. Appropriations and authorizations made in
19 this Act shall be available for health service programs as
20 authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150).

21 SEC. 305. Funds available to the Department during
22 the current fiscal year shall be available for the payment of
23 claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims
24 Act (28 U. S. C. 2672).

1 SEC. 306. No part of any appropriation contained in
2 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any cor-
3 poration included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary
4 or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the
5 Government of the United States or who is a member of an
6 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
7 to strike against the Government of the United States, or who
8 advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
9 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
10 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an
11 affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
12 person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
13 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
14 the United States, is not a member of an organization of Gov-
15 ernment employees that asserts the right to strike against the
16 Government of the United States, or that such person does
17 not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
18 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
19 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any
20 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
21 the United States or who is a member of an organization
22 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
23 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
24 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
25 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by

1 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
2 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
3 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
4 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
5 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
6 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
7 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

8 SEC. 307. Limitations on amounts to be expended for
9 personal services under appropriations in this Act shall not
10 apply to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act of
11 December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61b-e).

12 SEC. 308. Funds available to the Department of Agri-
13 culture may be used for printing and binding.

14 SEC. 309. This Act may be cited as the "Department
15 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1950".

INDEX

| | Page |
|--|------|
| AAA payments | 45 |
| Acreage allotments and marketing quotas | 48 |
| Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Bureau of | 31 |
| Agricultural Economics, Bureau of | 10 |
| Agricultural Research Administration | 13 |
| Alaska, research on agricultural problems of | 16 |
| Animal Industry, Bureau of | 18 |
| Commodity Credit Corporation | 58 |
| Commodity Exchange Authority | 54 |
| Conservation and use of agricultural land resources | 45 |
| Dairy Industry, Bureau of | 23 |
| Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Bureau of | 26 |
| Experiment Stations, Office of | 16 |
| Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities | 49 |
| Extension Service | 12 |
| Farmers' Home Administration | 54 |
| Farm program payments | 42 |
| Federal Crop Insurance Corporation | 57 |
| Flood control | 41 |
| Foot and mouth disease, eradication of | 22 |
| Foreign Agricultural Relations, Office of | 12 |
| Forest pests, control of | 32 |
| Forest development roads and trails | 38 |
| Forest Service | 34 |
| General provisions | 63 |
| Government corporations | 58 |
| Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Bureau of | 32 |
| Information, Office of | 6 |
| Insects and plant diseases, emergency outbreaks, control of | 30 |
| Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land | 44 |
| Library | 10 |
| Marketing services | 50. |
| Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of | 24 |
| Production and Marketing Administration | 45 |
| Research and Marketing Act of 1946 | 4 |
| Rural Electrification Administration | 56 |
| School lunch program | 49 |
| Secretary of Agriculture, Office of | 2 |
| "Section 32" funds | 49 |
| Soil Conservation Service | 42 |
| Solicitor, Office of | 5 |
| Special research fund, Department of Agriculture | 15 |
| Strategic and critical agricultural materials, research on | 16 |
| Submarginal land, retirement of | 44 |
| Sugar Act | 49 |

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1950, and for other purposes.

By Mr. WHITTEN

APRIL , 1949

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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| 81ST CONGRESS } 1st Session } | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { | REPORT No. 384 |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1950

APRIL 4, 1949.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. WHITTEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 3997]

The Committee on Appropriations presents herewith the bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in the budget on pages 279 to 420, inclusive, and 1259 to 1345, inclusive.

The bill carries a total of \$701,122,079 in direct appropriations. This sum is offset by a reduction of appropriations provided in the bill totaling \$189,000,000. The Pay Act increase obligation for 1949 is yet to be appropriated. Deficiency estimates totaling \$9,017,440 are pending. The two latter sums, when taken into account, bring the total of the accompanying bill for 1950 under the net amount for 1949 by \$70,814,314.

The bill is \$25,798,829 below the budget estimate for direct appropriations for 1950. This decrease has been accomplished, notwithstanding the committee has provided a direct appropriation of \$75,000,000 for the school-lunch program, as against the budget proposal for a transfer of that amount from section 32 funds. The committees' action thus restores \$75,000,000 to the permanent appropriation in connection with the diversion of surplus agricultural commodities.

REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS

The Budget has proposed and the committee has approved a reduction in appropriations amounting to \$189,000,000. This reduction is

in connection with the Federal land banks and is the whole of the revolving fund in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury for subscriptions to the paid-in surplus of the Federal land banks.

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

Rural electrification loans.—The bill proposes an authorization of the budget estimate of \$350,000,000 in REA loans to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury when needed to pay for construction in connection with projects under the REA program.

However, to provide against the contingency of the program developing at a more rapid rate than is contemplated by the budget, the bill contains language authorizing the use of an additional sum not exceeding \$150,000,000. Such additional amount is not to be used unless the \$350,000,000 authorization shall prove insufficient, and then only in such amounts as the Secretary may certify from time to time is necessary to implement projects which have been approved.

Farmers' home loans.—The bill provides loan authorizations, in lieu of direct appropriations as proposed in the budget, totaling \$101,750,000 for the several loan programs under the Farmers' Home Administration.

The loan authorizations provided are: For farm-tenant loans, \$15,000,000; for production and subsistence loans, \$85,000,000; and for water-facilities loans, \$3,000,000. The amounts approved are, respectively in the sums proposed by the budget for direct appropriations, with the exception of the production and subsistence loans, where the amount is \$10,000,000 above the budget but is the same as the total amount available for such loans during the current year; and the water-facilities loans, for which the bill carries \$3,000,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATIONS

The bill also includes the total amount of the budget estimate for administrative expense limitations, of \$16,316,000. These limitations apply to the several corporations, the administrative expenses of which are paid for from corporate funds but within the limitations provided in the bill. The Commodity Credit Corporation has been allowed \$12,000,000 for this purpose, which is an increase of \$4,425,000 over the amount provided in the regular act for 1949. The increase is occasioned by the expansion of loan and price support programs brought about by the record 1948 crops of certain major farm commodities. A deficiency estimate of \$3,239,700 for the fiscal year 1949 due to the same causes and to Pay Act increases is now pending.

The several corporations and farm credit institutions supervised by the Farm Credit Administration, whose allowances have been slightly reduced under those of 1949, account for the balance of the total administrative expense limitations covered by the bill.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS

The permanent appropriations are, of course, not carried in the accompanying bill. For the information of the House, however, a table of the permanent appropriations, total expenditures from which in 1950 are estimated at \$139,001,310 may be found on page 42 of this report.

There is also a table of the estimated disbursements from trust funds to be found on page 42. The trust funds are moneys belonging to nongovernmental persons or groups, and the Departmental

disbursements are made in accordance with the several laws covering the respective funds for the benefit of the owners of the funds.

In the hearings on this bill the committee has been cognizant of the absolute need that for each dollar expended we must insist on a dollar in value. We have constantly urged a review by the bureau and agency heads of their plans and programs to the end that full utilization and maximum results be obtained from the funds carried in this bill. There are many places where additional funds could well be used. However, there is reason to believe that the answer is not necessarily more funds but in surveying the problem and the funds already being expended, with better planning that more results can come from the funds available.

Many of the various acts under which the Department operates badly need codification and consolidation. The fault for the situation lies with the Congress—except that in the opinion of the committee the Department should have worked out a plan for the consolidation of the acts under which it operates and recommended its adoption to the appropriate legislative committee. The present situation is expensive, wastes time and personnel, and makes it more difficult for the committee, the Congress, and even for heads of the various bureaus and agencies to keep up with or to supervise the departments' operation.

For instance, the Office of Experiment Stations gets its funds from eight different acts or authorizations, the Extension Service from nine different authorizations. There are slight variations of the formula in each instance. It is believed, however, that one act could be drawn, consolidating all these without substantially changing the allocation to any State and yet with much benefit to the work of the Department.

The Research and Marketing Act of 1946, except for the contract and committee provisions, gives no authority to the Department that it did not already have. Yet we find the Department doing research under its old authority, from the special research fund set up by the Bankhead-Jones Act, and then much more with funds from the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

This means much bookkeeping, and if duplication of work is to be prevented, much personnel to see that there is no duplication. It means it is next to impossible to properly control the Department either from within or without; if the funds are not forthcoming from one act, then they may be from another. It means frequently that personnel must charge a part of their time to appropriations from one act and part to another. This same situation exists with regard to many other activities of the Department.

This situation has come about largely by reason of the practice of passing a new act every time something comes up rather than amend the old.

The committee recommends a study of the matter and a codification of these acts with consolidation where needed, believing it will result in better work by the Department at much less expense.

The committee is fully cognizant of the problems that confront agriculture today, and which will perhaps become worse before they become better. We cannot help but believe that any program that would restrict the American farmer to producing almost entirely for domestic consumption, would be a mistake, regardless of the support price. Any unnecessary reduction in the production of wealth within our Nation is, to the mind of the committee, a serious mis-

take. We must insist on the right of the farmers of this Nation to export surpluses and earnestly request that the appropriate legislative committees and the executive department of the Government recognize this necessity and retain the Nations' fair share of world markets, with reasonable agreements for such movement of surplus agricultural products into world trade, though it be necessary to make use of bilateral trade agreements, or even for a two-price system. We believe it is essential that the Secretary of Agriculture be placed in a stronger position to better represent agriculture in the solving of foreign-trade problems.

CLOSING OF STATIONS RESULTING FROM ABSORPTION OF PAY ACT INCREASES

The Federal Employees' Pay Act adopted in the last session of the Congress, increasing the pay of Federal employees by \$330 each would automatically increase the appropriation required for the various activities carried in the bill where such activities involve the use of personal services. However, the Budget Bureau in submitting estimates for 1950 has required the absorption of all or a part of the Federal pay increases in most of the appropriation items in the bill. Such absorption can only be accomplished through the reduction of personnel and work. The total amount of Pay Act increases for appropriated funds under the 1950 budget is \$16,186,340. The total amount of absorption which the budget proposes the several bureaus shall put into effect amounts to \$6,443,790. The remainder of the Pay Act increase obligation amounting to \$9,742,550 has been included in the budget estimates for the several activities for 1950. The Pay Act increase absorptions have been applied in many instances through the complete discontinuance of certain work projects or the closing of certain stations away from Washington. While many of these stations are small, they are, nevertheless, of very vital importance to the solving of agricultural problems in the general areas where such stations are located and the effect of closing them under the 1950 budget has been very disruptive. It is the belief of the committee that such absorptions should not be made by total elimination of such stations and their work. The committee has disapproved the budget proposals for the discontinuance of the stations and work referred to and expects the Department to readjust its program of absorptions to apply to those places where the work of the bureau may be curtailed and not in those places where it will be eliminated. A few examples of stations which are proposed for elimination in the budget estimates but which the committee insists remain in operation are—

- (1) Dry-land station, Dalhart, Tex.
- (2) Irrigation agriculture station, Hermesten, Oreg.
- (3) Pecan laboratories at Shreveport, La., and Brownwood, Tex.
- (4) Grape laboratory at Sandusky, Ohio.
- (5) Research on stored tobacco insects at Richmond, Va.
- (6) Laboratory at Sacramento, Calif., on control of pea aphid in cereal and forage crops.

The foregoing list is not intended to exclude stations not named but which fall within the category above defined. There is a very substantial number of stations which could be included in the foregoing

list. These stations are known to the Department and it will take the appropriate action with respect to all of them.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The committee has approved \$2,143,300 of direct appropriation for the Office of the Secretary, an increase of \$7,500 above the budget. The increase is intended to provide additional assistance in the Budget Office made necessary by the increased demands on that Office. In addition to the direct appropriation, the budget proposes transfers from certain appropriations to the appropriation for the Office of the Secretary in a total sum not exceeding \$109,280. The latter amount includes a transfer of \$13,516 from the appropriation for flood control to provide an officer directly under the Secretary to review and consider flood-control surveys recommended by those in direct charge of the flood-control work. This transfer of \$13,516 is disallowed for the reason that the committee believes the Forest Service and Soil Conservation Service officials charged with responsibility of formulating the programs for flood control are fully competent to formulate the plans for the work and that requiring the program to be reviewed by the proposed official in the Office of the Secretary will make only for unnecessary delay in execution of the projects.

RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946

The committee has approved the budget total of \$19,000,000 under this act and has also approved the budget allocations of the amount to the several sections under title I and to title II of the act, namely, \$5,000,000 for payments to States for State agricultural experiment stations under section 9 of the act which is an increase of \$1,750,000 over the allotment for the current year; \$5,000,000 for research on utilization under section 10 (a) of the act, which is an increase of \$1,100,000 over the allotment for the current year; \$3,000,000 for cooperative research other than research on utilization under section 10 (b) of the act, which is an increase of \$1,050,000 over the current allotment; and \$6,000,000 for the improvement and development of distribution and marketing under title II of the act, which is an increase of \$1,250,000 over the current allotment.

The bill includes a limitation on the entire appropriation under the Research and Marketing Act that "No part of this appropriation shall be used for beginning construction of any building costing in excess of \$15,000," inasmuch as any major construction should be presented separately in the budget and specifically approved by the Congress, rather than undertaken out of lump sums. The committee has disapproved the proposed allotment of \$252,000 for a cold weather building at Northern Laboratory, because the Department of the Army has facilities to do experimental work on alcohol injection into engines. The Department has advised this will meet these needs.

When the initial budget estimate under this act was being considered by the committee 2 years ago, the Department was unable to advise the committee respecting the particular projects of research for which the proposed appropriation would be expended. It was pointed out that procedures under the act contemplated that the several specific projects to be implemented through appropriations therefor should

first have the consideration of commodity committees appointed by the Secretary from persons outside the Government having either commercial, scholastic, or other appropriate relations to the production and marketing of the particular category of commodities. The advices of the several commodity committees are then reviewed by the National Advisory Committee appointed by the Secretary, which, in turn, submits its advice to the Secretary covering the relative value of the various research projects proposed by the commodity committees and the priority of importance of the several proposed research undertakings. It is at this point that the law contemplates the Secretary shall make final determination as to which research projects are to be implemented from the appropriation which has been made by the Congress. At the time the first estimate was submitted 2 years ago, the foregoing procedures were not yet in operation, and it was for that reason the Department was unable to advise the committee and the Congress respecting the specific researches which would be undertaken if the requested appropriations were made.

For the past 2 years the Congress has gone along with the Department in its request for appropriations for research under the Research and Marketing Act without detailed justifications as to the line projects research for which the money would be expended. Such practice, while necessary at the time, is not wise as a general policy and could lead to much waste of Federal funds. This fact is sharply pointed up by the fact that it now develops that the regular appropriations for the bureaus have been substantially augmented by allotments from the Research and Marketing Act appropriations. Many of these allotments are for research projects which are so similar to the projects which have been carried on in the past from regular appropriations that it is frequently difficult to distinguish between the old-line research project and the new research project set up under the allotments from the Research and Marketing Act. There have been instances where the Congress has made specific reductions in appropriations for the regular bureaus which have been offset—in some cases more than offset—by allotments from the Research and Marketing Act appropriation. In certain instances, some very fine distinctions have been drawn to preclude the inference that bureaus have recouped their losses in the regular appropriations by securing allotments from the lump-sum appropriation under the Research and Marketing Act.

Now, however, the procedures contemplated by the act have been established and there is actually a backlog of approved projects waiting for available funds and the Department is in a position annually to provide the necessary detailed information.

The Department first offered this program without such detailed justification. However, at the conclusion of the initial appearance of the Department on this item, the committee directed that the Administrator of the Research and Marketing Act should return at the conclusion of the hearings of the remaining bureaus of the Department with definite project break-downs of the amount requested under that act for the fiscal year 1950.

The committee is convinced that only by requiring the Department to justify the research projects in advance will it be possible for the Congress to maintain its prerogative of specifying the purposes for which appropriated moneys may be expended and its responsibility

of seeing that funds are properly used. It is also the only method whereby the Congress can prevent its determinations respecting specific projects under the regular appropriations for the old-line bureaus being circumvented through allotments from the appropriation for the Research and Marketing Act. Many of the cases seem to the committee to be pretty close to the line and it is believed that there will be a far better understanding between the committee and the Department if the specific research projects are explained in advance.

Contract work.—The Research and Marketing Act includes very liberal authority for expending the funds appropriated for carrying out the act by having the work done through contracts. The act, exclusive of section 9 relating to payments to land-grant colleges, gives the Secretary the utmost freedom to have researches performed and to supply marketing services through the negotiation of contracts (for a maximum period of 4 years and without requirement to advertise for bids). The committee believes that the action of the Congress in exempting the work done under this act from the general provisions of the law relating to the letting of contracts is highly significant and indicative of the intent of the Congress that the Department shall use its contract authority in connection with the work to the fullest possible extent. Utilization of the contract authority in connection with this work will tend to prevent the excessive building up of Government personnel in the regular research bureaus of the Department and the committee is certain the Congress itself desires to limit the growth of the departmental establishment as much as possible within the requirements of the work to be done.

In view of the short time the Department had to complete its detailed justification of projects for 1950, the committee has approved the projects submitted, permitting about 10 percent freedom in modifying or changing the particular detailed justifications submitted. Hereafter, however, the committee intends to require that such projects be justified in the same manner as are the requests from the regular agencies and bureaus of the Department, leaving to the Department its full authority to do the work by contract when so authorized under the terms of the act.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$2,235,500 for the Office of the Solicitor which represents an increase of \$155,500 over the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1949. After taking into account the cost of the pay increase, the actual increase for 1950 is \$21,500. Because of the increased burden on the Solicitor's office through the increased program authorized in this bill for the Rural Electrification Administration and the increased amount of work due to the inauguration of several new acreage allotment and marketing quota programs, the committee believes the increase granted will not be in excess of the requirements.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

The bill includes \$1,248,728 for the Office of Information, which is \$79,728 above the budget. The budget increase is brought about through the provision of \$166,054 for the printing of a special farmers'

bulletin which will be a homemakers' food and nutrition handbook prepared by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics and which will be available for distribution on the same basis as other farm bulletins. To make such publication possible the committee has made an offsetting decrease which reduces the net increase in this item to \$79,728. This is accomplished through providing for the reprinting of the 1948 Department of Agriculture Yearbook on "Grass" in lieu of the printing of a new yearbook as proposed in the budget. The yearbook on "Grass" has been one of the most popular of yearbooks published in recent years and the demand for it is very greatly in excess of the supply. The committee believes it is better policy to reprint the better yearbooks from time to time in order to bring about a wider distribution than to print a new yearbook every year in insufficient quantity to meet the demand. The reprint will of course be for congressional distribution by the Senate and the House in the same ratio as provided by law for the original edition.

The committee believes the bulletin on food and nutrition will meet the very wide need of having the results of the work of this Bureau disseminated and used. This bulletin will be one of the most important publications to date and of equal benefit to both farm and urban families.

LIBRARY

The committee has allowed \$700,000 for this item which is a decrease of \$22,400 under the budget estimate. It is the opinion of the committee that this small decrease can be accomplished without any serious effects on the quality of the work performed.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Economic investigations.—The committee has approved \$1,850,000, a reduction of \$330,000 below the budget estimate and, on comparable basis, a reduction of \$282,000 below the amount available for 1949. The amount granted includes \$50,000 of the budget increase of \$100,000 for studies of the Missouri Basin project. In view of the large programs of research in particular phases of the agricultural economy and its relation to the general economy of the country the committee believes that this general research program can be curtailed. The Department should completely reappraise the work program being supported by this appropriation with a view to absorbing the reduction by eliminating those phases of work which either are adequately covered by other activities in the Department or have lost their current significance and are being carried on purely because of their traditional importance.

Crop and livestock estimates.—The budget estimate is \$2,582,000 which is a decrease of \$66,900 under the amount available for 1949 due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. The committee has allowed \$2,646,900 which is an increase over the budget estimate of \$64,900. This increase is for the purpose of restoration of the partial absorption of Pay Act costs of \$66,900 less \$2,000 intended for the purchase of automobiles.

The statistics produced are of vital importance to the success of the various programs administered by the Department and the

committee believes that the level of operation in 1949 should be maintained rather than impose a reduction here while increasing the amount for general economic investigations, discussed in the foregoing paragraph.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

The budget estimate of \$526,400 is a decrease of \$29,000 under the amount available in 1949 due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. The committee has allowed \$576,400 which is an increase of \$50,000 over the budget estimate.

In view of the number of commodities now in the hands of the Government through the Commodity Credit Corporation, the committee is of the opinion that strong efforts must be made to attain our fair share of foreign markets. The Secretary of Agriculture should be made a member of the Advisory Board of the Export-Import Bank and of the International Monetary Fund. He must be placed in this strong position to insist on proper attention to our agricultural problems and to assist in making trade agreements and other practices. His hand must be strengthened if agriculture is to receive the attention which is not only deserved but absolutely necessary in the next few years.

The committee is extremely doubtful whether the interests of American agriculture are adequately represented in the capitals of the world. The relationship of the Agriculture attachés, at the various foreign posts, to the Department of Agriculture is too remote under present arrangements and it is the committee's desire that immediate and urgent attention be given to the situation both by the administrative agencies of the Government and to such extent as may be necessary by the legislative committee of the Congress. The committee is dubious about the practice of employing such attachés as employees of the Department of State inasmuch as it appears that agricultural training and background too frequently are subordinated to requirements of the Department of State in the selection of personnel. The first consideration in such selections should—and must—be familiarity with American agriculture. Currently the Department of Agriculture has no contact with these attachés except through the channels of the Department of State and it is of prime importance that some direct contact be established so that appropriate coordination can be maintained between the programs of the Department of Agriculture and rapidly changing world conditions. Therefore the committee has included an increase of \$50,000 for the establishment of a foreign contact service which will enable the Department of Agriculture to have its own personnel make periodic calls at important foreign capitals. This direct line of contact would be mutually advantageous to the personnel of the Department of State who necessarily are out of direct contact with domestic developments for long periods, and to the Department of Agriculture. Furthermore, the proposal would afford to the Department of Agriculture a facility for the same kind of activity now carried on by the Department of Commerce with respect to commercial attachés.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Payments to States.—The budget estimate for this item is \$25,966,950 which is the same as was available in 1949. The committee has allowed \$26,966,950 which is an increase of \$1,000,000. This increase completes the final increment of the Bankhead-Flannagan Act and brings to a total of \$26,966,950 annual funds available for payments to States for the Extension Service.

The increase of \$1,000,000 has been approved by the committee because of the need to give adequate support to the 4-H Club activities. The value of this work is definitely proven and there is a great need for 4-H or assistant agents for such work in many areas.

The members of these clubs are the future farmers of America. The development of these boys and girls not only in their knowledge of farming and homemaking but in citizenship is fine to behold.

The committee believes it highly important to support those areas which do not now have sufficient personnel for this 4-H Club work. It is a splendid investment in the future of America.

Salaries and expenses, administration and coordination of extension work.—The budget estimate of \$885,500 has been allowed by the committee. This is a decrease of \$21,200 under the amount available in 1949 which is due to the partial absorption of Pay Act costs. The total amount available to the extension service, including the Smith-Lever permanent appropriation of \$4,704,710, therefore, is \$32,562,160.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION, OFFICE OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$414,400 which is a decrease of \$20,600 under the amount available in 1949 as follows: Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs, \$6,600, and decrease due to elimination of a nonrecurring item provided in the 1949 act for repairs to certain service buildings at the agriculture research center, \$14,000.

SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$1,230,000 for the special research fund. While this figure is the same amount as the appropriation in the regular act for 1949, it represents an actual reduction of \$50,000 by reason of the budget provision requiring this appropriation to absorb \$50,000 for Pay Act increases not so required to be absorbed during the present fiscal year. In order that the Pay Act absorption should not affect the work in the nine regional laboratories, the budget has increased the allotment for these stations by \$50,000, with a corresponding decrease in the allotment for departmental special research projects. This decrease is proposed by the Department to be met by the curtailment or discontinuance of a number of the projects, among which is the work now being carried on at Florence, S. C. The committee disapproves the closing out of the work of this station and has effected an increase of \$10,000 in the allotment to the departmental projects in order that the tobacco work referred to can be continued.

RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS

The budget estimate for this item is in the sum of \$522,000. The amount appropriated for this purpose for 1949 is \$349,000 and that is the amount which the committee has approved in the pending bill for 1950. It is directed that the entire amount of the committee's reduction below the budget be applied to the guayule project. The committee has eliminated the authority proposed by the budget to purchase not to exceed 60 acres of land in Texas for nursery and other production tests on guayule and construction on such land of buildings costing not in excess of \$10,000 each. New researches provided by the budget are for investigations on (1) development and introduction of tannin for domestic production, \$40,000; (2) strategic vegetable oils, \$50,000; and (3) hard fiber plants for strategic cordage, \$50,000.

The committee is convinced that the effort to produce suitable quantities of rubber from guayule is futile. More than \$50,000,000 has been spent on this project since its inception during the recent World War.

Large acreages planted to guayule with great promise of production of natural rubber on our own soil eventually were given up as hopeless and the enormous expenditure, now charged off as part of the cost of the war, must be looked upon as a pure loss. The results of subsequent investigations and experimentations have not been impressive.

RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

Two years ago, in the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1948, the Congress made the initial appropriation for the beginning of a program of agricultural research in Alaska to be carried on by the Federal Department of Agriculture. At the same time, because of unsatisfactory reports concerning the conduct of research by the experiment station of the University of Alaska, to which substantial annual Federal contributions had been made under the Land Grant College Acts for a number of years, the Congress discontinued the land grant college appropriation for the Territory and transferred the use of the lands, buildings, and equipment of the Territorial station to the Department of Agriculture for the use of the latter in the conduct of the research program for which the appropriation was made. The action taken by the Congress 2 years ago was recognized by the committee as being unusual and drastic but it was felt that moneys appropriated by the Congress were not being usefully expended. The final conference report on the bill for that year stated "The provision agreed to relating to Alaska is to be regarded as of a temporary nature, pending the correction of a serious administrative deficiency in the past conduct of the research at this station." When the committee considered the estimates for this item for the fiscal year 1950, the question arose whether the time for restoring the station to the university had arrived. The Administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration reported to the committee that he had just returned from Alaska where he had conferred with the university and other Territorial authorities with a view to reaching an understanding respecting a joint cooperative research program,

beginning July 1, 1949, on the part of the University of Alaska and the Department of Agriculture. He stated he had been successful in reaching a tentative agreement with certain members of the board of regents for the conduct of the joint research referred to. The committee advised the Secretary of Agriculture by letter that the consummation of such an agreement involving a single integrated program of agricultural research under which the funds of the Department and of the University would be joined and the research carried on under a joint director agreeable to both parties to the agreement would be very persuasive with the committee to recommend the resumption of the land grant college appropriations to the University of Alaska. Before the committee acted on the bill, it was advised of the consummation of the agreement referred to, a copy of which is to be found on page 1576 of part 1 of the hearings. As a result, the committee has provided an appropriation of \$675,000 for the Department of Agriculture in carrying on such a joint program and has included under the Office of Experiment Stations, the regular item of \$44,940 to be paid to the Territory of Alaska for the use of the University of Alaska, along with such funds as may be appropriated by the Territorial legislature in carrying on the joint research covered by the agreement. The committee is very happy to be able at this time to recommend the restoration of the experiment station to the University of Alaska for the joint use of the university and of the Department in connection with the joint research program covered by the agreement. Since the work of the university experiment station, under the current arrangement, will be merged with the research program of the Department of Agriculture under a single joint directorship directly responsible to the Department, it is not probable the administrative deficiency which characterized the past conduct of the station will recur. Should complete independence be restored to the university at some time in the future, the committee will look to the adequate exercise of the Department's authority in connection with the Federal grant to the Territory under the Land Grant College Acts to foster and promote a program of research best suited to the needs of agriculture in the Territory.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Payments to States and Territories.—The committee has provided the budget estimate of \$7,406,208 which is an increase of \$42,500 over the amount appropriated in the bill for 1949. This increase is due to the resumption of land grant college appropriations to the University of Alaska as outlined in detail in the immediately preceding paragraph relating to research on agricultural problems of Alaska.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Animal husbandry.—The bill carries the budget estimate of \$1,252,000 for investigations and experiments in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and breeding. This amount is a decrease of \$246,500 under the comparable figure for 1949 as follows: Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act cost, \$35,000 and decrease due to elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1949 for repair, reconditioning, and improvement of facilities at field stations, \$211,500.

The remount service, no longer needed by the Army after discontinuance of the Cavalry, was transferred last year to the Department of Agriculture pending determination as to its future and \$425,000 was appropriated for its support in the fiscal year 1949. The Budget proposed no appropriation for 1950 and contemplated that all the animals would be disposed of before June 30, 1949. However, the committee has learned that there are certain contracts with respect to use of the breeding stock during the summer months of 1949 which renders the disposal of the animals prior to June 30 impossible unless these contracts are ignored. In order to meet this situation, the committee has included \$50,000 in the item for animal husbandry for the purpose of the gradual liquidation of the remount service during the early months of fiscal year 1950. The additional time will also enable the Department to dispose of the animals in the communities where they are now located rather than by auction at a mass sale at some central point which would cost considerable sums for transportation, etc., in addition to removing them from the localities where they are needed. Insofar as possible the Department should give preference, in sale of animals, to persons now having custody of them.

Diseases of animals.—The budget estimate is \$1,114,000 and the committee has provided \$1,073,000 which is the amount which was provided in the appropriation bill for 1949 for scientific investigations of diseases of animals and for investigations of tuberculin serums, antitoxin, and analogous products. The committee has earmarked \$50,000 of the amount recommended, for investigations of cattle grub control in accordance with Public Law 651, Eightieth Congress, approved June 16, 1948, which authorizes the Department to intensify work on cattle grub.

Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease.—The Bureau's cooperative field programs for eradication of tuberculosis and brucellosis (Bang's disease) of cattle are conducted in every State and in Puerto Rico. Tuberculosis eradication work is also conducted in Alaska, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands. In addition, programs for the eradication of tuberculosis in poultry and swine and of Johne's disease (paratuberculosis) in cattle are under way.

Indemnity payments are made to compensate owners partially for losses of diseased cattle which are slaughtered. Payments are contingent upon payments of at least equal amounts by cooperative agencies. The low incidence of tuberculosis in cattle was further reduced from 0.20 percent in fiscal year 1947 to 0.19 percent in 1948. When the bovine tuberculosis eradication project was begun, the percentage of infection was about 5.0 percent, with more than 45,000 whole carcasses being condemned annually as unfit for human consumption. This caused an annual loss estimated to have been in excess of \$30,000,000. The loss to the industry has been reduced to about \$500,000 per year. This accomplishment has received worldwide recognition. However, the investment must be protected through concentration of effort on the remaining infection, which might otherwise again become a menace to the livestock industry and to the public health.

Brucellosis eradication has been advanced in most areas in the past fiscal year. Infection has been reduced from 4.5 to 4.2 percent. Increasing demand from the breeders and the general public for eradication of brucellosis results both from the economic losses

suffered and the fact that brucellosis of domestic animals is the only source of infection for man. Medical authorities agree that brucellosis in the human family (undulant fever) is increasing and that the eradication of the disease in animals is essential for the control of the disease in man.

The bill carries the amount of \$6,229,000 which is a reduction of \$26,000 below the budget estimate. This reduction is accounted for by reduction in the number of automobiles contemplated to be purchased. This amount is the same amount that was carried in the appropriation bill for 1949 less the reduction for automobiles. The amount included in the budget estimate for eradicating tuberculosis is \$1,669,250 while that for eradicating Bang's disease is \$4,585,750.

Inspection and quarantine.—The bill carries the amount of \$1,154,000 which is \$8,000 below the budget estimate due to reduction in purchase of new passenger motor vehicles. The amount of \$1,154,000 is a decrease of \$160,000 below the amount available in 1949 as follows: Decrease due to absorption of pay act costs, \$83,000; decrease resulting from reduction in tick eradication program in Florida, \$50,000; decrease resulting from general reduction in the hog cholera control program, \$19,000.

Meat inspection.—The committee has approved the amount of \$11,995,000 for carrying out the laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food products. The budget estimate is in the amount of \$12,577,000. However, the committee felt that the needs for this program are speculative and in view of the fact that the Department has the authority to collect for overtime services of their inspectors from the meat packers, that a judicious exercise of this authority would enable the Department to continue the work at the same level as in 1949 when the appropriation was \$11,522,000. There is also a reduction of \$5,000 in the amount proposed for purchase of automobiles.

The Virus Serum Toxin Act.—The bill includes the budget estimate of \$394,000 for work under the Virus Serum Toxin Act; that being the amount available under the 1949 appropriation, which the committee believes should be sufficient to cover the needs of this program in the coming year.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Field crops.—The bill includes the amount of \$2,498,000 for investigations on the production, improvement, and diseases of field crops. This is a decrease of \$194,300 under the 1949 appropriation and \$222,000 under the budget estimate for 1950. In view of the large amount of supplemental funds available to the Bureau of Plant Industry, such as the Special Research and Research and Marketing Act funds, some of which presumably will be available for work similar to that included in this program, the decrease proposed can be distributed by the Department to the various projects without impairment of important work. There is also a decrease of \$2,000 for the purchase of new passenger motor vehicles.

Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops.—The amount provided in the bill for this item is in the sum of \$2,347,000 which is \$209,000 below the budget estimate. There is included a decrease of \$3,000 for the purchase of new passenger motor vehicles. Within the appropriation granted, the Department will be expected to give consideration to

research on the diseases of gladioli. The committee has been informed that this is a \$150,000,000 industry in the United States and feels it is important that work should be maintained.

Forest diseases.—The bill provides \$383,480 for forest diseases, which is the amount appropriated in 1949. Although this is a decrease of \$36,520 under the budget estimate, the Department will be expected to give appropriate attention to the investigation of the pole blight disease of white pine and to allot not less than \$40,000 for "little leaf" pine disease.

Soils, fertilizer, and irrigation.—The amount approved, \$1,900,000, is a reduction of \$131,000 below the budget estimate and is \$31,100 above the comparable figure for 1949. The amount granted includes \$150,000 of the budget increase of \$300,000 for work on problems of the Missouri Basin project. Many of the projects in this program have been under way for many years and should have reached the point where they can be curtailed. Too often research programs are permitted to continue year after year without reappraisal as to their value.

The committee is advised that the station at Newell, S. Dak., the only station within that State, should do more important work for which it is ill equipped and that there is need for approximately \$10,000 for reequipping and strengthening of the station, which amount should be allotted. The appropriation act for 1949 carried a contract authorization of \$100,000 for construction of facilities, etc., at Brawley, Calif., and the bill for 1950 proposes an additional contract authorization of \$100,000 for completion of the project.

Agricultural engineering.—The amount allowed, \$724,000, is an increase of \$25,000 over the budget estimate. This increase is for the purpose of enabling the Department to augment its work in farm electrification. The mere construction of a transmission line to the farmer's door by the Rural Electrification Administration falls far short of bringing the full benefit of electricity to the farmer and his family. There are many possible uses of electricity in farm work and farm life which require study in order to develop adaptations of farm machinery and other equipment and thereby insure maximum and efficient use of electric energy. Because of the urgency of these problems the committee has provided the increase noted.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Insect investigations.—The amount allowed, \$2,993,000 is \$118,600 less than the budget estimate and the same amount less than the appropriation for 1949. Of the reduction, \$7,000 is on account of reduced numbers of automobiles to be purchased. Attention is directed to the statement elsewhere in this report with respect to spreading of absorbed pay act costs generally over work projects within an appropriation in such manner as to avoid closing out an entire activity.

Insect and plant-disease control.—The committee has approved the amount of \$3,364,000 which is an increase of \$150,000 above the budget, less a reduction of \$5,000 for the purchase of new passenger cars. The committee has earmarked \$700,000 for the eradication of barberry which is an increase of \$278,000 above the budget allotment. This action was taken in view of the fact that through the war years the barberry problem has increased in severity, due to the shortage

of labor. The committee is not satisfied, however, that a mere addition of money to this project will result in the eradication of the barberry. Testimony before the committee discloses that the Department is not at all familiar with the various State laws requiring eradication of barberry and further the Department states that in some areas such State laws as it is familiar with are not being enforced. It is the opinion of the committee that the Department must require full State cooperation both in funds and in the enforcement of appropriate State laws. Part of the increase in this item is to be set aside for the review of the appropriations and plan of the Department for such eradication. By next year the Department will be expected to give a full report as to State laws, their enforcement, number of prosecutions for violation of State laws, number of plants removed, average expense per plant of removal with a full report of State contributions toward this work.

Foreign plant quarantine.—The committee has approved the amount of \$2,296,000 for operations against the introduction of insect pests or plant disease into the United States which is a reduction of \$49,000 below the budget. The budget estimate of \$2,345,000 involves a reduction of \$28,000 due to elimination of nonrecurring items included in the 1949 act for repair of buildings, and an increase of \$71,000 on account of pay act costs, which are being partially absorbed during the current year, but which are provided for in full in the budget for 1950. Of the committee's decrease of \$49,000 below the budget estimate, a reduction of \$4,000 is made under the purchase of new passenger motor vehicles, and the remaining \$45,000 reduction is to be applied by the Department over the various projects.

Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases.—The budget estimate of \$1,750,000 for this item is in the same amount as the appropriation act of 1949. The committee believes as in the past that it should provide here an appropriation sufficient to meet the requirements of any threatened insect infestation until the Congress can provide an emergency appropriation in such amount as the conditions at the time indicate may be required. The committee has provided under the appropriation item "Forest Pest Control Act" that the operations to control forest pests on lands irrespective of ownership be transferred to this item without any increase in the appropriation. This appropriation item is of the same nature as the above-mentioned project under the Forest Pest Control Act and therefore this item should be sufficient to care for both functions pending development of additional amounts necessary in supplemental appropriations. It should be noted that a deficiency appropriation of \$1,000,000 is currently pending.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

Agricultural, chemical, and naval stores investigations.—The committee has provided the amount of \$637,550 for this item which is the amount in the appropriation act for 1949. The committee feels that this amount is sufficient to insure that the work under this appropriation will be carried on adequately. The decrease of \$15,950 under the 1950 budget estimates should be applied by the Department over the various projects under this item.

Regional research laboratories.—The committee has provided the amount of \$5,016,000 which is the amount of the 1949 appropriation

act. The decrease of \$200,000 under the budget estimate should be applied by the Department over the various projects. The four laboratories supported by this appropriation have been in existence for a number of years and their programs should be so stabilized as to permit them to carry on their work without substantial increases in funds. It is the responsibility of the Department to review constantly the various researches under way in order to assure provident expenditure of funds.

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

The committee has provided the budget estimate of \$853,200 for this appropriation item. This is a decrease of \$44,000 under the amount available in 1949 which is due to the absorption of pay act costs. In the appropriation for the Office of Information, \$10,000 of the item for the homemakers' food and nutrition handbook is to be transferred to this Bureau for preparation of the manuscript for that bulletin.

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

Gypsy and brown-tail moths.—The committee has allowed \$550,000 for this item which is a decrease of \$54,600 under the comparable appropriation for 1949, and is a decrease of \$51,000 under the budget estimate for 1950. Recent developments in methods of control should enable the Department to do all necessary work with less funds than has heretofore been necessary.

Forest Pest Control Act.—The committee has allowed \$272,300 under this item for surveys. The budget estimate of \$1,000,000 has been reduced by \$727,700, since the control function has been appropriated for under "Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases," Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, so that the single appropriation under that head will constitute a reserve fund for meeting emergency outbreaks of insects or plant diseases either in the forests or for other agricultural crops.

White-pine blister rust.—The committee has provided \$3,595,000 for this item which is \$161,000 less than the budget estimate and the appropriation act of 1949. This appropriation is concerned with all phases of the control of this serious forest pest, irrespective of the bureau or department under which the work may be prosecuted. The decrease of \$161,000 is to be applied among the several agencies to which the appropriation is to be allotted as follows: \$156,000 to be prorated among these agencies and the remaining \$5,000 to be deducted from the allotment to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for the purchase of automobiles. The committee has also earmarked not to exceed \$25,000 of the allotment to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, which is to be devoted to a thorough review of the plan of operation in its relation to the white-pine-blister-rust problem as a whole with special reference to bringing about greater measure of cooperation on the part of the States and owners of private timberlands.

FOREST SERVICE

The committee believes the work of the Forest Service is in need of extensive and intensive study and review for the purpose of improving the administrative set-up and the distribution among the various

units of its administrative responsibilities. A careful review of its policies in the administration of the great forest domain under its jurisdiction, involving its public relations as well as the responsibilities of the States and localities in which the national forest lands lie, including the responsibilities of the latter to cooperate and contribute toward the cost of some of the programs of work should also be had. The results of such a study and review will be reported to the committee when it considers the estimates for the Forest Service for the fiscal year 1951. The committee is earmarking not to exceed \$25,000 of the appropriations in the bill for this agency, transferable from the several funds in the discretion of the Chief of the Forest Service, to be used for the purpose indicated. The amount available for personal services in the District of Columbia has been increased by \$25,000 and will be used, to the extent required, for the sole purpose of this study and review.

National forest protection and management.—The bill includes \$24,971,000 for expenses of administering and protecting the national forest domain. This amount is a reduction of \$1,518,500 below the budget estimate and of \$233,175 below the amount appropriated for the same purpose in the bill of a year ago. The work under this appropriation is broken down in the estimates into 11 different projects, all of which indicate substantial decreases below the allotments for 1949 with the exception of two projects, namely, that for timber sales, which is increased by the budget by \$322,524 above the 1949 allotment, and the project for administration of the forest grazing ranges where the budget allotment is \$61,333 above the allotment for 1949. The committee's action implies no specific disapproval of the increases proposed but believes it is wise to leave the distribution of the committee's reduction to the several projects shown in the estimate to the discretion of the Forest Service. The committee is sure that reductions in addition to those shown in the budget allotments can well be made in amounts sufficient to cover the cut which the bill imposes upon the total appropriation, without serious impairment to the administration of the national forests.

One of the activities of the Forest Service requiring considerable amounts of money is that of the construction and maintenance of facilities in recreational areas on the national forests. The committee believes it is entirely possible as well as right and proper that the Forest Service should impose a schedule of charges upon those using the national forest recreational facilities sufficient to offset the expenditures required for the construction and maintenance of the facilities. The principle of requiring the recreationist to pay the cost of services incident to his use of the facilities is recognized and such requirements are imposed and enforced in many places in the Forest Service. The committee has been importuned year after year to provide increased appropriations for the construction and maintenance of these recreational facilities. There would be a greater disposition to make increased appropriations for this purpose if the plan of collecting fees or charges from the users of the facilities were more universally applied so that the appropriations for the purpose would be offset by receipts going into the Treasury. At Salt Lake City, Utah, the need for additional facilities is acute and has resulted in the development of unsanitary conditions endangering the health of communities in the valley and have been called to the attention of the committee with a view to securing increased appropri-

ations. It is the belief of the committee that the Forest Service should make the necessary improvements or else close the facilities pending a change in method of operation where charges made for use could be available for facilities and repairs. The use of the facilities at Mount Baker, Wash., is sufficient, in the opinion of the committee, to justify the making of needed repairs from regular funds.

Another connection in which the financial position of the Government with respect to the national forests can be improved is in the management of the grazing upon the forest ranges. In the first place the number of grazing permits in many areas is greatly in excess of the capacity of the range. This overgrazing results in the depredation of the range, followed by soil erosion and, eventually, floods. These conditions resulting from the improper administration of the ranges entail, first, appropriations for reseeding the ranges, and second, appropriations for flood control, the need for both of which can be obviated through the simple process of limiting the number of grazing permits to the grazing capacity of the ranges. The Forest Service has full authority to fix the number of grazing permits on any area, but in many cases has not exercised it to the point necessary to prevent depredation. Many users of the national forest grazing lands are interested in what is termed reseeding but which amounts to planting hay or forage. In many areas this would be practical. However, it is believed that the Department should give attention to the possibility of charging separate and additional fees in certain areas, the proceeds from which would be used by the Department for planting forage. Legislation would likely be necessary to permit such a program. It is believed the Congress would pass legislation permitting such a program where there was agreement between the users and the Forest Service. In many instances, the foraging in the national forests of deer, elk, and other wild game amounts to depredation. While it is believed the Forest Service, through its employees, has full authority to kill wild game on the forests to the extent necessary to protect the forest from depredation, it has not been done. The more practical method would be to increase the number of hunting licenses issued, and increase the bag limit, particularly with respect to the shooting of doe. Such authority at present lies exclusively with the States within which the national forest lands are situated. It is possible that Federal legislation, if enacted, would permit the Forest Service to issue hunting licenses, fix bag limits, et cetera, within the boundaries of the national forests to the extent that would bring this situation under control. The committee has no knowledge that the Forest Service has ever proposed or recommended any measures of this sort. The Service has apparently limited its efforts to requesting additional appropriations for wildlife and game management and for reseeding, to restore damages resulting from overgrazing and the overpopulation of wild game. The committee believes it is the obligation of the Forest Service to make recommendations for suitable action to meet this problem, other than that of its perennial requests for appropriations to restore damages which could have been prevented.

In reporting the bill for the fiscal year 1948, the committee's report indicated the elimination of the budget project "Protection of the wildlife resources," together with the elimination from the over-all appropriation of \$162,813 set up in the budget break-down for this activity.

It was stated in this report:

It is not the purpose of the committee to eliminate the function relating to wildlife resources. It believes, however, that the function can be cared for out of other general items.

Since then the Forest Service has, pursuant to the mandate of the report, omitted from its project break-down as submitted to the budget and to the Congress any reference to expenditures for protection of the wildlife resources, notwithstanding it has made substantial expenditures each year for such purpose. The funds for such expenditure have been obtained through transfers in amounts, determined administratively, from the allotments shown in the budget for other projects. The committee believes that the foregoing practices which the Forest Service has been compelled to follow because of the action taken 2 years ago are not sound budget practice. It is believed that experience has demonstrated the wisdom of restoring the practice of having the amounts expended or proposed to be expended for protection of the wildlife resources set out as one of the projects of work shown in the budget break-down for the appropriation for the protection and management of national forests. The Department and the Budget will take the appropriate action in connection with the 1951 budget.

Fighting forest fires.—The committee has approved the usual token amount of \$100,000 as estimated by the budget for fighting forest fires. The Forest Service has general authority, when a fire breaks out, to draw upon its other appropriated funds to the extent necessary to extinguish the fire and to present to the Congress subsequently deficiency estimates necessary for the reimbursement of the appropriations so drawn upon.

Forest and range-management investigations.—A very large number of the Members of the House, as well as State foresters and other non-Government witnesses, appeared before the committee urging increases in this item for the establishment of new, or the strengthening of the work in old, forest experimental areas which have been established out of previous appropriations. The testimony indicated that two of the primary needs in this connection are for the encouragement of, and the provision of more nursery stock for, distribution by the States to private landowners for restocking cut-over timber lands and for cooperation with timberland owners under the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act. The committee has therefore appropriated the budget amount under this item less a reduction of \$4,000 for purchase of cars and has provided substantial increases for the other items mentioned, which are explained below under the paragraph for "Farm and other private forestry cooperation."

In recent years there has been a very strong demand from members of the House and from State foresters and others for the creation of these forest and range experimental areas. A very substantial number of new ones have been provided by Congress in the recent appropriations carried in this bill. There are still many requests for new stations, but much of the current demand is for expansion of the work at existing stations. The committee is convinced of the importance of the researches carried on at these experimental forests, but most of them relate to problems which are local in character, which bear to non-Federal forestry a similar relation to that of the State agricultural ex-

periment stations to other agricultural crops. The committee believes it would be better for the experimental forests to be operated in the several States by such State agency as the legislature of each State may designate under a plan whereby the Federal Government would make annual appropriations of a fixed sum of money, as it does under the Hatch, Adams, Purnell, and Bankhead-Jones Acts for State agricultural experiment stations. The money so appropriated would be allotted to the several States, which would be required to match the Federal contribution from sources within the State. Stations already in existence would be turned over to the States for operation, and these could be increased in size or in number to the extent the particular State involved wished to make increased State contributions therefor.

Forestry, we have been told, is just another agricultural crop and it is believed that research on forestry questions can, with as much justification as in the case of other farm crops, be carried on by the States.

It is recognized, of course, that a very substantial amount of forestry research would still have to be carried on at the Federal level by the Forest Service, because of the immensity of the Federal domain in forest lands. The committee is having explored with the Department the possibility of setting up a plan along the lines here discussed. Should a workable plan eventuate, a bill effectuating the plan can be introduced for consideration and study by the appropriate legislative committee.

It is believed that such a bill, if enacted, will make for a more orderly and more effective expansion of research on forestry problems. It is hoped that next year's estimates for forest experimental areas may be predicated upon legislation of the kind here discussed.

Forest products.—The committee has provided the amount in the budget of \$1,172,000 for experiments, investigations, and tests of forest products under this item. This is a slight decrease of \$15,000 under the amount available in 1949 which is due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs.

Forest development roads and trails.—The amount of the budget of \$9,752,000 has been approved by the committee. This is the same amount which was appropriated in 1949. Although there was no change in the amount requested for 1950 there will be a decrease in funds available for obligation in fiscal year 1950 due to the availability of a prior year balance of \$923,440 in the fiscal year 1949 which will be applied against construction funds, leaving an estimated \$1,602,000 available for the construction of new roads.

There is also a supplemental estimate of \$1,995,000 pending for the purpose of providing additional funds for the reconstruction, replacement, and repair of national forest roads and other improvements in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, damaged by floods in the Pacific Northwest in the spring of 1948. Of the above supplemental estimate, approximately \$1,450,000 is for the reconstruction and replacement of 1,408 miles of forest roads and 1,935 miles of forest trails.

The bill includes authorization to use not to exceed \$150,000 of this appropriation for construction of a railroad spur to facilitate the loading and removal of timber products. The purpose of this provision is for the establishment of this facility at Avery, Idaho, which

will open up for logging a watershed of approximately 2,000,000,000 board feet of merchantable timber which can be harvested at an annual rate of approximately one-half million dollars at stumpage value. This timber is now bottled up for lack of the facility provided in the bill and the committee believes the expenditure of the amount authorized for this purpose will provide access to a much greater volume of timber than a similar amount expended anywhere else in access roads. Furthermore much of the timber which will be brought to market has now reached the point where it is deteriorating and, in the course of a few years, will be entirely lost.

Forest fire cooperation.—The committee has recommended the full amount of the budget estimate of \$9,000,000 for cooperation with the various States or appropriate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression. This is the same amount as was appropriated in 1949.

Farm and other private forestry cooperation.—This appropriation is for the purpose of bringing about improvement of management of privately owned forest lands and is aimed chiefly at the small ownerships—mainly in individual holdings of less than 100 acres.

Nearly three-fourths of this country's commercial forest land is privately owned. These are potentially the most productive and most accessible parts of our forest area. We must continue to depend on privately owned forests for the bulk of our forest products. This item is the appropriation authorized by the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, the Norris-Doxey Act, and the Clarke-McNary Act. The committee has allowed an increase of \$100,000 in the project for cooperation with States in procurement, production, and distribution of forest-tree and shrub, seeds and plants for farmers, and an increase of \$185,500 for cooperation with timberland owners under the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act.

Acquisition of lands for national forests: Weeks Act.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$401,000 which is a decrease under the amount available in 1949 of \$100,000 due to a reduction in the level of the land purchase program.

Acquisition of forest land, Superior National Forest, Minn.—The budget estimate in the amount of \$100,000 for this new appropriation item has been deleted by the committee because it is only of recreational and esthetic importance and is an expenditure which may well be deferred.

Acquisition of lands for particular national forests under special acts.—The several amounts of forest receipts in certain national forests are authorized to be appropriated for the acquisition of lands in each of such forests not in the drainages of navigable streams and therefore not subject to acquisition under the Weeks law. These purchases are made where desirable to bring the lands under controls which will prevent soil erosion. The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$142,000 which is the same amount as the 1949 appropriation.

FLOOD CONTROL

The budget estimate of \$10,000,000 is an increase of \$3,995,500 over the appropriation for 1949. The increase is distributed as follows: For preparing preliminary examination and survey reports, \$290,423; for installation of works of improvement on 11 authorized watersheds, \$2,453,495; for transfer to Office of the Secretary for additional assistance in connection with survey reports, \$13,516.

The committee has reported in the pending bill an appropriation of \$8,975,000 which is a decrease of \$1,025,000 under the budget estimate. Of the reduction, \$5,000 represents a reduction in the number of new automobiles and \$20,000 represents the committee's disapproval of the Budget proposal to increase the allotment from this appropriation to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from \$20,000 to \$40,000. The remaining \$1,000,000 of the reduction will apply to the project for preliminary examinations and surveys, which will leave \$1,113,130 for this purpose. Under the Office of the Secretary, the committee has disapproved the proposed transfer of \$13,516 from this appropriation to that for the Secretary's office, for the purpose of providing an officer directly under the Secretary to review and consider flood-control surveys recommended under this appropriation. The disallowance of this transfer will make an additional \$13,516 available for the general purposes of flood control.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

The hearings before the committee indicated that it is advisable out of the funds appropriated to the Soil Conservation Service that an amount not to exceed \$25,000 be made available for a study to set up a standard of progress to be required of soil-conservation districts and to make a survey of such districts as a basis for formulating a policy of making changes in the program if the required progress is not made in particular areas. The committee has long supported the Soil Conservation Service as well as the agricultural conservation program under which the Government pays a share of the cost of soil-conservation practices. In this bill, the committee has made considerable increases to the Soil Conservation Service for the purposes of providing personnel for the 171 new districts which have been organized in the last year. In doing this, however, the committee wishes to call attention to the fact that the hearings disclose that the Soil Conservation Service might well require of each district periodic progress statements and the placement of personnel in those areas which would fully utilize their services. To facilitate the study referred to, the limitation of personal services in the District of Columbia has been increased by \$25,000 to be used, to the extent required, for the sole purpose of the study.

It is the opinion of the committee that neither the agricultural conservation program nor the Soil Conservation Service fully utilizes the services of the other agency. It is the opinion of the committee also that the soil conservation program should be set up in line with a fixed plan for a given area and that the practices should be toward the completion of such planned program for soil conservation work within the area. The Soil Conservation Service might well be used for the setting up of such plan. The committee has provided that, with the approval of the local county committeemen, up to 10 percent of the allocation for any county for soil conservation payments may be transferred to the Soil Conservation Service for the technical advice and assistance of trained personnel of the Soil Conservation Service. This provision will meet a real need in some areas of the Nation, and could well be used in all areas if we are to get maximum benefits from the program.

Soil conservation research.—The committee has allowed \$994,000 which is a decrease below the budget estimate of \$657,000, to be distributed among the various projects by the Department. A decrease

of \$6,000 which is included is in the amount intended for purchase of automobiles. Research in the field of soil conservation has been carried on for many years and the point has now been reached where much of the research must, of necessity, be a byproduct of the work being done through the appropriation for soil conservation operations. Therefore, the separate item for research should be reduced materially.

Soil conservation operations.—The committee has provided \$50,773,-800 for carrying out preventive measures to conserve soil and water, which is an increase over the budget of \$3,745,000 as follows: For operation of 171 new districts, \$3,822,000; and a decrease in the amount proposed under the original budget for purchase of automobiles, \$77,000.

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND

The committee has approved the amount for land utilization and retirement of submarginal land of \$1,124,000 which is a decrease of \$203,000 under the budget estimate. Included in this amount is a decrease of \$2,000 to be applied to the purchase of automobiles.

The hearings indicated the desirability of the repair and maintenance of the access road at the Bear Creek Lake project near Marianna, Ark., which is located in Reed and Phillips Counties, Ark. Private groups have expended much money for facilities there with the assurance that the Soil Conservation Service would maintain the access road of 5½ miles. The committee is assured the appropriation is available for this purpose. It is believed that the amount of money needed to repair and maintain this road will be more than offset by increased receipts from this land utilization project.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

The Production and Marketing Administration is one of the largest administrative units in the Department of Agriculture. Within this over-all administrative set-up are carried on all of the activities of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the AAA payments program, the Sugar Act, the activities financed from section 32 funds, the School Lunch Act, and the several marketing services. Each of several branches set up under the Production and Marketing Administration administers all of the appropriations and funds having to do with activities falling within the purview of the particular branch. For example, the Fruit and Vegetable Branch administers the market news service on fruits and vegetables, the inspection and certification on fruits and vegetables appropriated for under "Market inspection of farm products," the standardization and marketing research on fresh fruits and vegetables appropriated for under "Marketing farm products," the administration of marketing regulations pertaining to fruits and vegetables under the Perishable Agricultural Commodity Act, etc. Allotments are made to the Fruit and Vegetable Branch from appropriations and funds referred to for the work provided for fruits and vegetables under the several appropriations or funds. The same administrative plan is followed with respect to other commodities and activities. For example, there are the Livestock Branch, the Grain Branch, the Poultry Branch, the Cotton Branch, etc., each of which has its allotments from the several appropriations for work on the commodity or product related to its branch. While it is

believed possible, if not probable, that this plan of organization results in a greater administrative efficiency, it requires a very high degree of administrative ability to carry it out and also calls for absolute integrity on the part of the administrative personnel to assure that the expenditure of funds will be in accordance with the specific amounts that Congress has provided under the several appropriations.

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

The committee has included the budget estimate of \$257,043,439 for agricultural conservation payments. The bill enacted a year ago authorized an appropriation of \$262,500,000, but this authorization included amounts necessary for the acreage allotment and marketing quotas program amounting to the difference between the sum authorized to be appropriated and the sum which the committee includes in the present program for agricultural conservation payments. Full payment for the program announced last year is, therefore, included in the bill. The inclusion of the appropriations for acreage allotments and marketing quotas in the same paragraph as the appropriation for agricultural conservation payments results in considerable confusion in the consideration and discussion of this great program which is of such importance to the Nation. The committee has therefore, in this year's bill, separated the acreage allotments and marketing quotas appropriation from that for the agricultural conservation payments and has set up a separate paragraph for each program. The allotment for administrative expenses from the total authorized under the agricultural conservation payments program has been increased by \$1,000,000 over the budget estimate of \$24,-846,439. The entire amount of this increase has been earmarked for expenses within the counties; none of the increase is to be allotted to administration at the State and National level.

For the program crop year 1950, the bill includes an authorization of \$262,500,000. This is in line with the present year's program. It is the belief of the committee that a consistent, year to year program will be more effective than one which varies from year to year. This is a substantial increase over the authorization proposed by the Budget Bureau, in that the Budget Bureau's estimate contemplated the inclusion of the cost of operating the acreage allotments and marketing quotas; whereas, in the bill as reported by the committee, the entire amount is for the farm payments program. The committee has increased the maximum amount payable to any participant in the program for the crop year 1950 from \$750 as provided in the act for last year to \$2,500. The committee has eliminated the limitation forbidding the use of the funds for regional, State, or county information employees. This limitation was written into the bill about 3 years ago. Experience has convinced the committee that the limitation prevents the dissemination of information for promoting good soil use and, accordingly, has removed it.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

The bill includes \$30,150,774 for expenses in carrying out acreage allotment and marketing quota programs. The allotment for these programs in the budget for the fiscal year 1950 is \$32,956,561. This contemplates four new programs, one each for cotton, corn, wheat,

and rice, in addition to the tobacco and peanut programs which are currently in operation. In view of the speculative character of the requirements for these programs, the committee believes a reduction under the budget allotment may be made without serious risk. In any event, if the needs as developed should exceed the amounts provided in this bill, the Department will have recourse to submitting a deficiency estimate. The allotment for expenditure at the State and National levels is fixed in the bill at \$5,270,000, which is a reduction of \$530,000 below the budget estimate.

SUGAR ACT

The sugar program is designed to protect the welfare of the consumers and of those engaged in the domestic sugar industry by supplying sugar at prices which will not be excessive to consumers and will fairly and equitably maintain and protect the sugar industry in the United States.

The committee has approved the amount of \$60,000,000 to carry out the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948. This amount is \$5,000,000 below the budget estimate for 1950 and is \$12,005,000 below the amount available in 1949. Excise taxes imposed on sugar to provide sufficient revenue for sugar payments and expenses of operation of the program have in the past exceeded the total of the appropriations with the single exception of the fiscal year 1943 where the revenues were slightly under the amount appropriated. It is anticipated that the revenues for the current year will more than balance the amount appropriated for carrying out the act.

SECTION 32 FUNDS

Section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended, makes an annual appropriation of an amount equal to 30 percent of the gross receipts from duties collected under the customs laws during the current year next preceding the beginning of each fiscal year. The purpose of the appropriation, when originally enacted, was to eliminate farm surpluses (1) by encouraging the exportation of agricultural commodities through the payment of export bonuses or by payments to producers in connection with the production of that part of any agricultural commodity required for domestic consumption or (2) to encourage the domestic consumption of such commodities by diverting them from the normal channels of trade in commerce through the payment of benefits or indemnities or by increasing their utilization through benefits, indemnities, donations, or by other means, among persons in low-income groups. Another purpose was to reestablish farmers' purchasing power by making payments in connection with the normal production of any agricultural commodity for domestic consumption.

The committee has provided that the total funds of this section shall be available for the purposes of the act, believing that by such action the school-lunch program will be increased and the needs expressed in section 32 more adequately met.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

Although the budget estimates proposed a transfer of \$75,000,000 of section 32 funds to this item, the bill provides a direct appropriation in the same amount. The committee has been strongly urged to

increase the amounts for this item. This program has grown far beyond its original concept. In view of the national interest and the number of schools that have gone into the program, the Federal contribution does not provide as large a percentage of the cost of the program in some schools as some might prefer. However, the current situation respecting the national budget makes it essential that every dollar be used to the best advantage. The making of a direct appropriation for this program and the consequent increase available from section 32 funds will actually result in an enlarged school lunch program, because the funds available under section 32 are available for the purchase of surplus agricultural products and diverting them from the normal channels of trade and commerce. In the past, very substantial quantities of surplus products acquired with section 32 funds have been diverted to the school-lunch program. Last year more than \$19,000,000 worth of such products went to the program, being in addition to the Government's cash appropriation. By providing a direct appropriation from the Treasury for this program, the contribution from section 32 funds will substantially augment the amount of the school-lunch program. The committee believes the provisions recommended will adequately meet the demands under this program for the coming year.

MARKET NEWS SERVICE

The committee has approved the amount of \$1,864,000 for the market news service which is an increase of \$43,000 above the budget estimate. The \$43,000 increase is to be used for market news service at Evansville, Ind.; Riverhead, Long Island, N. Y.; Atlanta, Ga.; and Birmingham, Ala.

MARKET INSPECTION OF FARM PRODUCTS

The market inspection of farm products is a service provided at the request of the producers, who pay such fees prescribed by the Secretary as are reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the cost of the service.

This provides an impartial grade service for farm products on the basis of United States standards as to class, quality, and conditions which places the producers in a much more advantageous position in the marketing of their products.

An amount of \$758,000 has been approved by the committee which is a decrease of \$2,000 for purchase of cars.

Marketing farm products.—The budget has estimated \$1,102,500 for this item for the fiscal year 1950. This is a reduction of \$69,225 under the appropriation for comparable activities for the fiscal year 1949. This decrease is due entirely to the requirement imposed by the Budget Bureau that this activity absorb the pay increase costs in 1950. The absorption is accomplished through curtailment of several projects of the works. The amount recommended in the bill involves the acceptance of the curtailments referred to. However, the bill provides an increase of \$50,000 over the budget estimate for the purpose of strengthening the work of the freight-rate group. This unit has done an excellent job and in many instances seems to be the only governmental agency to speak up for the farmer when the common carriers apply for rate increases on agricultural products. Such increases in the past year have resulted in an increase of approximately

6 percent in freight rates on farm products. This unit nevertheless deserves much credit for holding such increases to that figure. The difference between what the carriers asked in freight-rate increases and what they received is more than \$190,000,000 for the past year. In view of the importance of this work \$50,000 has been added by the committee for the use of this unit so that its work may be kept current.

Tobacco acts.—The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$1,602,000 to carry into effect the provisions of the tobacco acts. This is a decrease under the amount available for 1949 of \$23,760 which is due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs.

Cotton statistics, classing, standards and futures acts.—The bill includes \$1,656,000 for this item, which is the amount of the budget estimate less a reduction of \$2,000 for the purchase of new cars. The budget estimate is an increase of \$166,255 over the comparable amount for 1949. This increase is to enable the Department to provide additional cotton classing and market news service to producer groups organized for cotton improvement. Additional relief in this field is afforded through the inclusion of a provision in the bill under which the Commodity Credit Corporation may hereafter reimburse the applicable appropriation from its nonadministrative funds for the cost of classing or grading any agricultural commodity going to the CCC for loan or purchase. This provision will let such services expand to meet the need without an appropriation which might prove too small in the one case or too large in the other.

Marketing regulatory acts.—The committee has allowed \$3,400,000 for this activity which is a decrease of \$12,000 under the budget estimate. This decrease is due to a reduction in the number of passenger-motor vehicles to be purchased. The budget estimate of \$3,412,000 is an increase of \$31,210 over the amount available in 1949 as follows: To carry out the first year of the 3-year plan for posting and supervising the stockyards in accordance with the mandatory provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, \$83,700; and a decrease due to partial absorption of pay act costs, \$52,490.

Attention is again directed to the statement made at the beginning of this report disapproving the closing of field stations as a result of the absorption of pay act costs. In the present instance, under the policy of the committee, the Grain Standards Act district offices at Memphis, Tenn., and at St. Joseph, Mo., will not be closed, although their work may be curtailed as part of the general curtailment in the several offices under the appropriation necessary to bring about the absorption of pay act costs imposed by the budget. Attention should be given to the problem at Amarillo, Tex., a full report of which was made to the committee.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$558,200 for the Commodity Exchange Authority which is a reduction of \$15,000, due to partial absorption of pay act costs, below the comparable amount for 1949. The Commodity Exchange Authority has the responsibility for the administration of the Commodity Exchange Act. The objectives of the act are to prevent price manipulation and corners; prevent dissemination of false and misleading crop-market information to influence prices; protect hedgers and other users of commodity futures markets against cheating, fraud, and manipulative

practices; insure the benefits of membership privileges on contract markets to cooperative associations of producers; insure trust fund treatment of margin moneys and equities of agents and other traders and prevent the misuse of such funds by brokers; and provide information to the public regarding trading operations on contract markets.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

It is the function of this agency to carry on three different loan programs, namely, farm-tenant loans, production and subsistence loans, and water-facilities loans under the act approved August 28, 1937. The bill includes the budget estimate of \$23,252,000, less a reduction of \$3,000 in the amount for purchase of automobiles, for administrative expenses in connection with the loan programs referred to.

The budget estimate and the 1949 appropriation for farm tenant loans is in the sum of \$15,000,000 and that amount is included in the accompanying bill. The budget estimate for production and subsistence loans is \$75,000,000. This amount was appropriated in the bill last year but approximately \$10,000,000 of additional funds have been available this year from unobligated balances in the trust fund held for the State rural rehabilitation corporations. The bill provides \$85,000,000 which is \$10,000,000 above the budget but is the same amount as is available for the current year. With regard to water facilities loans the budget estimate of \$1,750,000 has been increased to 3,000,000 in the bill, which is \$1,490,000 above the amount of the appropriation for 1949. The budget estimates are for direct appropriation from the Treasury. In former years, the farm tenant loans were authorizations to borrow from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The committee sees no reason why the funds for these programs should not be loan authorizations rather than appropriations, since they are to be repaid to the Treasury. In this connection they are no different from loans for the rural electrification program. The committee has therefore eliminated the direct appropriations of the funds referred to and has included in the bill, instead, loan authorizations; the money to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury, as is now the case with REA loans.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$6,063,000 for administrative expenses, which is a net increase of \$44,000 over the amount available in 1949, as follows: Increase of \$37,615 to provide additional funds for loan services in difficult areas, and \$32,102 for additional supervision and assistance in connection with the expanded construction program, offset by decreases of \$15,118 in internal administrative services, and \$10,599 resulting from the closing of the Alaska liaison office.

The committee has realized that it is the desire of all Members of Congress that rural electrification be extended to the farm people of the Nation as rapidly as possible. At the same time the Rural Electrification Administration should not be chargeable with large sums which they are unable to use due to the problem of properly handling such expenditures and expansion of the service. To meet this problem, the committee has recommended in the bill the budget estimate of \$350,000,000 for loans; but it has provided further that as soon as such funds are committed and additional funds are needed that the

Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with the law, may increase such amounts by an additional \$150,000,000 as needed. In the opinion of the committee this is a sound approach to the matter and will amply take care of the needs of the agency in the coming fiscal year.

In other words, if \$350,000,000 is all that can be properly committed, that is all that is provided. Should an additional \$150,000,000 or any part of it be needed, such funds are made available under the terms of the bill. We do wish to direct the attention of the agency to the need to speed up the expansion of some local cooperatives which seem to be slow in expanding to new subscribers. The right to require such expansion should be retained in all loans.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$4,054,000 for administrative and operating expenses, which is a decrease of \$427,101 under the amount available in 1949. This decrease is on a total available funds basis, and results from the availability in fiscal year 1949 of a 1948 unobligated balance of \$588,101 which was made available to complete work on the 1947 and prior year programs. On a direct appropriation basis, the budget and the bill propose a net increase of \$161,000 in the fiscal year 1950 which results from an increase of \$321,000 for the selling and the servicing of additional contracts in areas where the program is in operation, for the proper administration of the premium-collection and loss-adjustment phase of the 1949 crop-year program, and to provide cost of production and farming-practice data. This increase is offset by a decrease of \$160,000 due to nonrecurring expense of hedging operations.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The Commodity Credit Corporation has an authorized capital stock of \$100,000,000, all of which is held by the United States. The Corporation is also authorized to borrow \$4,750,000,000 on the credit of the United States. In addition to the capital stock and borrowing authorization, the act of February 8, 1946, made \$500,000,000 available to be used for the postwar support of agricultural commodities. A Federal charter was granted to the Corporation by the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, Public Law 806, approved June 29, 1948. The Corporation endeavors to conduct its operations on a self-sustaining basis. In the event of losses, however, the capital impairment is restored by an appropriation or cancellation of Corporation notes held by the Treasury.

The activities of the Corporation are carried on from funds which it is authorized to borrow or which have been otherwise made available, as set forth in the foregoing paragraph. Under the law, however, the Corporation may not expend any of its funds for administration in excess of the amount authorized therefor in the annual appropriation act. The budget estimate for this purpose is in the sum of \$12,000,000 which the committee has approved. The amount provided in the regular act for 1949 was \$7,575,000. In the first deficiency bill now pending in the Senate, this 1949 amount is increased to \$10,814,700. The necessity for this increase is occasioned by the excessively large 1948 crops resulting in a drop in prices of a number of the major commodities below the level established by law, requiring substantial increases in the number of loans and other price support activities.

The increase provided in the deficiency bill referred to will cover the increased activities of the corporation in this field for the remainder of the current fiscal year. The budget amount of \$12,000,000 is estimated to be required for administration of the augmented programs during the fiscal year 1950.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

The Farm Credit Administration is charged with the responsibility of administering and coordinating a national farm-loan program of agricultural credit through its constituent agencies, the Federal land banks, Federal intermediate credit banks, production credit corporations, banks for cooperatives, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, and the agricultural marketing revolving fund. The object is to provide a dependable source of credit where farmers, ranchers, and their cooperative associations can obtain the credit they need on terms best suited to their individual requirements. In addition to the lending programs under its supervision, the Administration provides research and service facilities to farmer cooperative associations.

The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$2,794,000 for salaries and expenses, which is a decrease of \$8,500 under the amount available in 1949 due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. The Farm Credit Administration obtains its administrative expense funds from two principal sources: (a) By direct appropriation \$500,000 and (b) by assessment against corporations operating within the Farm Corporation Administration structure \$2,294,000 making a total of \$2,794,000.

Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.—The Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation was established pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act approved January 31, 1934, for the following purposes: (1) To provide funds for the making of loans to farmers by the land bank commissioner pursuant to the provisions of section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, (2) to make funds available to the Federal land banks to assist them in their financing during periods of emergency, and (3) to make loans to joint stock land banks. The commissioner's lending authority expired July 1, 1947.

The Corporation has no employees. The service and facilities of the Farm Credit Administration (central office), Federal land banks, and national farm loan associations are utilized in carrying out the functions of the Corporation. The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$1,500,000, which is not a direct appropriation but an administrative expense limitation. The amount approved is \$500,000 below the 1949 authorization.

Federal intermediate credit banks.—The 12 Federal intermediate credit banks were organized pursuant to the Agricultural Credit Act of 1923. They serve as banks of discount for agriculture and do not make loans directly to individuals or accept deposits of funds other than as collateral security. They discount agricultural and livestock paper for, and make loans to, financing institutions and farmers' cooperative associations to finance the seasonal production and marketing needs of farmers and stockmen. The banks are supervised by the intermediate credit commissioner, who is responsible to the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Each bank operates under the direction of a district farm credit board.

The committee has approved the budget expense limitation of \$1,398,000 which is \$209,500 under the 1949 authorization.

Production credit corporations.—The Farm Credit Act of 1933 provided for the organization of the production credit system to provide permanent credit facilities especially adapted to the short-term credit requirements of agriculture. The system includes a production credit corporation in each of the 12 farm credit districts and 503 local production credit associations which, at the present time, have approximately 435,000 members. The corporations were established to (1) organize, (2) partially capitalize, and (3) supervise the local production credit associations which make agricultural production and marketing loans to farmers and stockmen and obtain most of their loanable funds by discounting farmers' notes with, and other borrowing from, the Federal intermediate credit banks.

The committee has approved the budget expense limitation of \$1,328,000 which is \$172,000 below the 1949 authorization.

Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation.—This wholly owned Government corporation is a consolidation of the 12 such corporations created under the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 to provide credit to farmers and stockmen to assist them in meeting agricultural emergencies. It is not actively engaged in lending at the present time. However, the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949, authorizes loans to bona fide fur farmers on a basis of full personal liability and with such collateral as will give reasonable assurance of repayment. However, few applications received during the first half of the fiscal year 1949, have been able to meet the collateral requirements. Also, the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize the Corporation to reenter an area or region where an economic emergency or production disaster has occurred. The Secretary has authorized a survey of the Wenatchee, Wash., apple region to determine if there is sufficient need to justify the reentry of the Corporation in that region.

The committee has approved the budget administrative expense limitation of \$90,000, a reduction under 1949 authorization of \$56,800.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in any appropriation act are included in the bill:

On page 5, line 5, in connection with the Research and Marketing Act:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for beginning construction of any building costing in excess of \$15,000.

On page 47, line 15, in connection with conservation and use of agricultural land resources:

Provided further, That the county agricultural conservation committee in any county may allot not to exceed 10 per centum of its allocation for the agricultural conservation program to the Soil Conservation Service for services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricultural conservation program and the funds so allotted shall be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for technical and other assistance in such county:

On page 53, line 2, in connection with marketing services:

Provided, That hereafter appropriations available for classing or grading any agricultural commodity without charge to the producers thereof may be reimbursed from

nonadministrative funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the cost of classing or grading any such commodity for producers who obtain Commodity Credit Corporation price support.

On page 54, line 23, in connection with the Farmers Home Administration:

Provided, That not to exceed the foregoing several amounts shall be borrowed in one account from the Secretary of the Treasury on the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, either without interest or at such rate of interest as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, but not in excess of 3 per centum per annum; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sums to the Secretary upon the security of any obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under the provisions of said Acts: Provided further, That the Secretary may utilize proceeds from payments of principal and interest under such Acts on any loans made hereunder to repay the Secretary of the Treasury the amounts borrowed therefrom for the purposes of such Acts: Provided further, That for the purpose of making loans pursuant to this paragraph, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use as a public-debt transaction the proceeds from the sale of any securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the purposes for which securities may be issued under that Act are extended to include such loans to the Secretary: Provided further, That repayments to the Secretary of the Treasury on such loans shall be treated as a public-debt transaction.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases

[NOTE.—The increases and decreases shown are based on comparison with the amounts estimated to be available in 1949]

| Item | Budget increase (+) or decrease (–) compared with amount estimated available, 1949 | Recommendation of committee |
|---|--|--|
| OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | |
| Net decrease in direct appropriation: | | |
| For coordination of activities in the Colorado River Basin, Great Basin, and southern California. | +\$11,300 | Approved. |
| For participation in the U. S. Public Health Service employee health program at Denver, Colo. | +500 | Do. |
| For strengthening the work of the Office of Hearing Examiners. | +1,119 | Do. |
| Reduction in administrative expenses, as follows: | | |
| Personnel administration and service..... | –\$29,709 | |
| Budgetary and financial administration and service..... | –3,950 | |
| General operations..... | –5,218 | |
| | –38,877 | Do. |
| General decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | –12,242 | Do. |
| RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946 | | |
| For payments to States under title I, sec. 9..... | +1,750,000 | Do. |
| For utilization research under title I, sec. 10 (a)..... | +1,100,000 | Do. |
| For research other than utilization under title I, sec. 10 (b). | +1,050,000 | Do. |
| For marketing research and service work under title II. | +1,250,000 | Do. |
| OFFICE OF SOLICITOR | | |
| For legal services in connection with marketing and regulatory laws. | +6,000 | Do. |
| For legal services in connection with Rural Electrification Administration programs. | +12,500 | Do. |
| OFFICE OF INFORMATION | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | |
| Net increase in direct appropriation: | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | –28,250 | } Approved, and further increase of \$79,728 provided. |
| To maintain stocks of farmers' bulletins and to supply requested bulletin lists. | +58,700 | |

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

| Item | Budget increase (+) or decrease (−) compared with amount estimated available, 1949 | Recommendation of committee |
|--|--|--|
| LIBRARY | | |
| Reduction in general administrative expenses..... | −\$3,936 | Approved. |
| For removing a portion of the library collection to reduce overcrowding in main stacks. | +4,186 | Disallowed, and further cut of \$18,214 imposed. |
| BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS | | |
| Economic investigations: | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs..... | −52,000 | Approved. |
| To conduct economic research, primarily in the Missouri Basin, in arid and semiarid areas. | +100,000 | \$50,000 allowed but further cut in other projects of \$280,000 imposed. |
| Crop and livestock estimates, decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | −66,900 | Decrease restored, less \$2,000 for purchase of new cars. |
| OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs..... | −29,000 | Approved, but additional \$50,000 included for a foreign agricultural office contact service. |
| EXTENSION SERVICE | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs..... | −21,200 | Approved. |
| Payments to States..... | (1) | The committee has included \$1,000,000 above the budget for final increment of Bankhead-Flannagan Act. |
| AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION | | |
| OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs..... | −6,600 | Approved. |
| Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1949 for repairs to certain service buildings at the Agricultural Research Center. | −14,000 | Do. |
| SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs..... | −50,000 | Do. |
| RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs..... | −12,700 | Committee has imposed a reduction of \$173,000 under the budget estimate of \$522,000. The reduction is to be applied to the work on guayule, including the disallowance of \$20,000 for purchase of land for nursery and dry-land crop production of guayule. |
| To provide and maintain a stock pile of viable guayule seed for emergency production of rubber. | +10,000 | |
| For purchase and improvement of approximately 60 acres of land in Texas for nursery and dry-land crop production of guayule. | +20,000 | |
| For maintenance and repair of buildings and utilities at the U. S. Natural Rubber Research Station, Salinas, Calif. | +3,000 | |
| For the development and introduction of tannin crops for domestic production to insure an adequate supply of vegetable tanning materials. | +40,000 | |
| For investigations to provide a domestic source of castor oil by the improvement of the castor bean plant and its introduction as a cultivated crop. | +33,500 | |
| For investigations to determine the optimum conditions of storage of coconut, palm, castor, and other oils. | +16,500 | |
| For investigations of the domestic production of hard fiber plants for strategic cordage. | +50,000 | |
| RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA | | |
| Contract authorization available in 1949..... | −300,000 | Budget omission in 1950 of the 1949 contract authorization approved. |
| Increase based on currently available appropriation..... | +534,000 | |
| Increase based on estimated available in 1949..... | +234,000 | Approved. |

¹ No budget change.

¹ No budget change.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

| em | Budget increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with amount estimated available, 1949 | Recommendation of committee |
|--|--|--|
| AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Continued | | |
| OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | |
| Administration of grants and coordination of research with States, decrease due to partial absorption of pay act costs. | —\$2,150 | Approved. |
| Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico: | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —3,000 | Do. |
| Elimination of nonrecurring items provided in 1949 for repair of buildings. | —10,000 | Do. |
| For construction of a processing and storage building (nonrecurring). | +12,500 | Do. |
| BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY | | |
| Animal husbandry: | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —35,000 | { Approved, but \$50,000 of the appropriation allowed earmarked for liquidation by Dec. 31, 1949, of the Remount Service. |
| Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1949 for repair, reconditioning, and improvement of facilities at field stations. | —211,500 | |
| Diseases of animals: | | |
| For investigations of cattle grub control. | +61,700 | { Approved. Additional \$50,000 of the appropriation earmarked for increasing the allotment for cattle-grub control to \$111,700. |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —28,700 | |
| Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1949 for repair, reconditioning, and improvement of facilities at the Agricultural Research Center. | —50,000 | |
| Inspection and quarantine: | | |
| Decrease due to absorption of Pay Act costs. | —83,000 | { Approved, and additional cut of \$8,000 imposed for purchase of new cars. |
| Reduction in tick eradication program in Florida. | —50,000 | |
| General reduction in the hog-cholera-control program. | —19,000 | |
| Remount Service, decrease due to discontinuance of program at end of fiscal year 1949. | —425,000 | \$50,000 of the appropriation for animal husbandry earmarked for the liquidation of the service by Dec. 31, 1949. |
| Marketing agreements, hog-cholera virus and serum (transfer from the unobligated balance of the appropriation provided by sec. 12 (a), title I, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of May 12, 1933), to provide in part for Pay Act costs. | [+462] | Approved. |
| BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —31,000 | Do. |
| Elimination of nonrecurring items provided in 1949 for replacement of equipment, and repair and reconditioning of facilities at field stations. | —39,000 | Do. |
| BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING | | |
| Field crops: | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —51,500 | { Approved, with additional cut of \$222,000 which includes \$2,000 cut for purchase of new cars, remainder to be distributed by Department. |
| Elimination of nonrecurring items provided in 1949 for repairs and replacement of water-supply systems at 2 sugar-plant field stations and replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment. | —57,400 | |
| Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —50,440 | { Approved, and further cut of \$209,000 which includes \$3,000 cut for purchase of new cars. Consideration to be given to gladioli. |
| Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1949 for replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment and for painting and repairing buildings and greenhouses at plant industry station. | —139,760 | |
| Forest diseases: | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —6,380 | { Approved, and further cut of \$36,520. Department to give appropriate attention to pole-blight disease of white pine and to allot not less than \$40,000 for little-leaf pine disease. |
| For investigations of the pole-blight disease of white pine in the northern Rocky Mountain region. | +30,000 | |
| Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1949 for the replacement of worn-out equipment. | —8,000 | |
| Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —26,900 | { Approved. |
| For cooperative investigations in soil management for crop production in Tucumcari, N. Mex., irrigation project. | +22,000 | |

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

| Item | Budget in- crease (+) or decrease (—) compared with amount esti- mated avail- able, 1949 | Recommendation of committee |
|--|--|--|
| AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINIS- TRATION—Continued | | |
| BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING—Continued | | |
| Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation—Continued | | |
| For accelerating soil surveys and soil management investigations, primarily in the Missouri River Basin. | +\$300,000 | \$150,000 of the increase ap- proved. |
| Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1949 for replacement of worn-out farm and other equip- ment. | —33,000 | Approved. |
| Agricultural engineering: | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —12,190 | { Approved. Committee allowed increase of \$25,000 for addi- tional farm electrification research. |
| Elimination of nonrecurring items provided in 1949 for replacement of worn-out equipment. | —17,000 | |
| National Arboretum: | | |
| For additional labor and custodial care required for operation and maintenance. | +4,100 | Approved. |
| Decrease in level of program for the development of physical facilities. | —258,000 | Do. |
| BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE | | |
| Insect investigations: | | |
| Decrease in direct appropriation: | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —104,500 | { Approved with additional cut imposed of \$118,600 to in- clude \$7,000 cut on account of new automobile, the remain- der to be distributed by the Department. |
| Elimination of nonrecurring items provided in 1949 for repair of buildings and the replace- ment of worn-out equipment at field stations. | —63,500 | |
| Insect and plant-disease control: | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —76,700 | { Approved and additional in- crease of \$150,000 granted. Reduction of \$5,000 below budget estimate for cut on account of new automobiles. \$700,000 earmarked for bar- berry eradication. |
| For control of pink bollworm by eradication of wild cotton in Florida. | +167,000 | |
| Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1949 for replacement of worn-out automotive equip- ment. | —78,500 | |
| Elimination of nonrecurring expenses incident to initiation of golden-nematode-control program. | —42,000 | |
| Foreign plant quarantines: | | |
| Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1949 for repair of buildings. | —28,000 | { Approved. Additional reduc- tion of \$49,000, including \$5,000 cut on account of new automobiles. |
| For Pay Act costs | +71,000 | |
| BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY | | |
| Agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations, decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —19,450 | Further reduction of \$15,950. |
| Regional research laboratories, decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —104,600 | Further reduction of \$200,000. |
| BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS | | |
| Decrease due to absorption of Pay Act costs | —45,000 | Approved. Transfer of \$10,000 from Office of Information provided for work on home- makers' food and nutrition handbook. |
| CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS | | |
| Gypsy and brown-tail moths, decrease due to absorption of Pay Act costs. | —3,600 | Further reduction of \$51,000. |
| Forest Pest Control Act: | | |
| To carry on surveys to locate and appraise infesta- tions of insects and diseases destructive to forests throughout the United States. | +251,903 | Approved. |
| To control outbreaks of forest pests that occur in destructive numbers on State or privately owned lands, and on lands under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior. | +391,209 | { Appropriated for under "Con- trol of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant dis- eases." |
| Additional funds required due to decrease in 1950 in prior year balances available in 1949. | +221,888 | |

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

| Item | Budget increase (+) or decrease (−) compared with amount estimated available, 1949 | Recommendation of committee |
|---|--|--|
| FOREST SERVICE | | |
| General administrative expenses, decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | −\$37,500 | Approved. |
| National forest protection and management: For administering timber sales work..... | +322,524 | { Approved. Further reduction of \$1,518,500. Reduction on account new automobiles, \$29,000, the remainder to be distributed by Department. |
| To strengthen range management and for improvement of forest ranges. | +61,333 | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs.. | −654,132 | |
| Forest and range management investigations, decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | −149,300 | Approved plus \$4,000 further reduction on account new automobiles. |
| Forest products, decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | −15,000 | Approved. |
| Forest resources investigations, decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | −16,600 | Do. |
| Forest fire cooperation, decrease due to absorption of printing and binding funds formerly available under the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Agriculture." | −1,000 | Do. |
| Acquisition of lands for national forests, reduction in level of the land-purchase program. | −100,000 | Do. |
| Acquisition of forest land, Superior National Forest, Minn., for purchase of privately owned lands within portions of the Superior National Forest, Minn., in accordance with Public Law 733, approved June 22, 1948. | +100,000 | Disapproved. |
| FLOOD CONTROL | | |
| Increase in direct appropriation: For preparing preliminary examination and survey reports. | +290,423 | { Disallowed and further reduction of \$709,577 imposed. |
| For installation of works of improvement on 11 authorized watersheds. | +2,453,495 | |
| For transfer to Office of the Secretary for additional assistance in connection with survey reports. | +13,516 | Disapproved. |
| SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE | | |
| Soil conservation research, decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | −6,000 | Approved. Further reduction of \$657,000 of which \$6,000 is on account of new automobiles. |
| Soil conservation operations, decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | −23,000 | Approved. In addition committee showed \$3,745,000 as follows: Increase of \$3,822,800 for operation of 171 new districts less reduction on account of new automobiles \$77,000. |
| LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND | | |
| For grassland and related development work..... | +137,000 | Disapproved. * Further reduction of \$66,000 imposed including \$2,000 on account of new automobiles. |
| PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION | | |
| COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION | | |
| Net increase based on anticipated available administrative expense limitation for 1949, as detailed below. | [+1,185,300] | { Approved. |
| For increased administrative work in connection with price-support programs. | [+1,251,900] | |
| Decrease due to liquidation of prior years' subsidy program. | [−66,600] | |
| CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES | | |
| Increase for the 1949 crop year agricultural conservation program in accordance with the advance authorization carried in the 1949 Agricultural Appropriation Act. | +112,044,040 | Approved. |
| For formulation and administration of acreage allotment and marketing quota programs on wheat, corn, cotton, and rice. | +18,073,460 | Proposed increase reduced to \$15,267,673. |

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

| Item | Budget increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with amount estimated available, 1949 | Recommendation of committee |
|--|--|--|
| PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION—Continued | | |
| SUGAR ACT | | |
| Net decrease..... | —\$7,005,000 | Approved and additional reduction of \$5,000,000 imposed. |
| EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES (SEC. 32 FUNDS) | | |
| School lunch program..... | | Budget proposed transfer of \$75,000,000 from sec. 32 funds. Bill provides direct appropriation in same amount. |
| MARKETING SERVICES | | |
| Market news service, for additional Pay Act costs..... | +3,920 | Approved. In addition \$43,000 included for 4 new offices. |
| Market inspection of farm products, decrease due to absorption of Pay Act costs. | —36,500 | Approved. Plus further reduction of \$2,000 on account of new automobiles. |
| Marketing farm products, decrease due to absorption of Pay Act costs. | —69,225 | Approved. Increase of \$50,000 for freight rate work. |
| Tobacco Acts, decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs. | —23,760 | Approved. |
| Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts, for cotton classification and market news service to producer groups organized for cotton improvement. | +166,255 | Approved. Reduction of \$2,000 on account of new automobiles. |
| Marketing Regulatory Acts: | | |
| To carry out the first year of a 3-year plan for posting and supervising stockyards in accordance with the mandatory provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act. | +83,700 | } Approved. Reduction of \$12,000 on account of new automobiles. |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs.. | —52,490 | |
| COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY | | |
| Decrease due to partial absorption of Pay Act costs..... | —15,000 | Approved. |
| FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION | | |
| Net decrease in direct appropriation..... | —180,000 | } Approved. Reduction of \$3,000 on account of new automobiles. |
| Increase in transfer of receipts from Farm tenant-mortgage insurance fund (for making and servicing insured mortgage loans). | +28,000 | |
| Net decrease in funds available..... | —152,000 | |
| Loan funds..... | | Budget proposals approved and additional \$10,000,000 above budget provided for production and subsistence loans; and \$1,250,000 above the budget for water facilities loans. Bill authorizes borrowing from Treasury instead of direct appropriations as proposed by budget. |
| RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION | | |
| Loans, decrease in authorization to borrow for Rural Electrification loans. | —50,000,000 | Bill provides budget estimate for specific loan authorization of \$350,000,000 with authority for such additional amount as may be necessary not exceeding \$150,000,000. |
| Salaries and expenses: | | |
| To provide additional funds for loan services in difficult areas. | +37,615 | Approved. |
| For additional engineering supervision and assistance in connection with the expanded construction program. | +32,102 | Do. |
| Reduction in internal administrative services..... | —15,118 | Do. |
| Decrease resulting from the closing of the Alaska liaison office. | —10,599 | Do. |

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

| Item | Budget increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with amount estimated available, 1949 | Recommendation of committee |
|---|--|-----------------------------|
| FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION | | |
| Decrease due to nonrecurring expense of hedging operations. | —\$160,000 | Approved. |
| To sell and service additional contracts in areas where the program is in operation; to properly administer the premium collection and loss adjustment phase of the 1949 crop year program; and to provide cost-of-production data and farming-practice data. | +321,000 | Do. |
| FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION | | |
| Salaries and expenses, a net decrease of \$8,500 due to partial absorption of pay act costs, distributed by sources of funds as follows: | | |
| Direct appropriation | —26,500 | Do. |
| Assessments against member institutions of the Farm Credit System. | [+18,000] | Do. |
| FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION | | |
| Decrease in direct administrative expense limitation: | | |
| Decrease in reimbursements to the Federal land banks due to a reduction in the servicing of outstanding loans and other assets. | [—295,000] | Do. |
| Decrease in reimbursements to the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve banks. | [—2,000] | Do. |
| Decrease due to estimated savings in 1949 resulting from downward adjustment in operating expenses. | [—29,100] | Do. |
| FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS | | |
| Administrative expense limitation, for additional credit examiners and clerical personnel to analyze loan and discount offerings and to do related work. | [+63,000] | Do. |
| PRODUCTION CREDIT CORPORATIONS | | |
| Administrative expense limitation, for general operating expenses. | [+2,000] | Do. |
| REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATION OF WASHINGTON, D. C. | | |
| Net decrease in direct administrative expense limitation: | | |
| For additional funds required in the operation of the fur farm loan program. | [+30,500] | Do. |
| Elimination of a reserve established in 1949 to cover the administration of loans made in areas where an economic emergency or production disaster has occurred. | [—100,000] | |

LOAN AUTHORIZATION

| Bureau or item | Appropriations and loan authorization, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | Committee bill for 1950 | Increase (+) or decrease (-), committee bill compared with— | |
|---|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 |
| Farmers Home Administration: | | | | | |
| Farm tenancy loans----- | (1) | (1) | \$15, 000, 000 | +\$15, 000, 000 | +\$15, 000, 000 |
| Production and subsistence loans----- | (1) | (1) | 85, 000, 000 | +\$85, 000, 000 | +\$85, 000, 000 |
| Water facilities loans----- | (1) | (1) | 3, 000, 000 | +\$3, 000, 000 | +\$3, 000, 000 |
| Total, Farmers Home Administration----- | | | 103, 000, 000 | +\$103, 000, 000 | +\$103, 000, 000 |
| Rural Electrification Administration----- | \$400, 000, 000 | \$350, 000, 000 | 2 350, 000, 000 | --50, 000, 000 | ----- |
| Total----- | 400, 000, 000 | 350, 000, 000 | 453, 000, 000 | +\$53, 000, 000 | +\$103, 000, 000 |

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES LIMITATION

| | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|
| Commodity Credit Corporation..... | \$ 7, 575, 000 | \$12, 000, 000 | +\$4, 425, 000 | ----- |
| Farm Credit Administration: | | | | |
| Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation..... | 2, 000, 000 | 1, 500, 000 | —500, 000 | ----- |
| Federal Intermediate Credit Banks..... | 1, 607, 500 | 1, 398, 000 | —209, 500 | ----- |
| Production Credit Corporations..... | 1, 500, 000 | 1, 328, 000 | —172, 000 | ----- |
| Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation..... | 146, 800 | 90, 000 | —56, 800 | ----- |
| Total..... | 12, 829, 300 | 16, 316, 000 | + 3, 486, 700 | ----- |

¹ The 1949 appropriation act and the 1950 budget estimates provide direct appropriations (see p. 53 below).

² Plus authority for such additional amount as may be required during the fiscal year 1950, but in no event to exceed an over-all total for the program during the year of \$500,000,000.

³ An additional \$3,239,700 pending in the first deficiency bill.

| | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Soil Conservation Service: | | | |
| Payments in lieu of taxes and operation and maintenance costs, water conservation and utilization projects----- | 71, 000 | 46, 000 | -25, 000 |
| Operation and maintenance, water distribution systems, water conservation and utilization projects----- | 9, 600 | 9, 600 | ----- |
| Production and Marketing Administration: | | | |
| Expenses and refunds, inspection and grading of farm products----- | 4, 800, 000 | 4, 600, 000 | -200, 000 |
| Grading of agricultural commodities----- | 957, 500 | 1, 174, 000 | +216, 500 |
| Indemnity fund, county associations----- | 188, 500 | 500 | -188, 000 |
| Moisture content and grade determinations for CCC----- | 4, 625, 000 | 4, 625, 000 | ----- |
| Undistributed cotton price adjustment payments----- | 200 | 200 | ----- |
| Farmers Home Administration: | | | |
| Liquidation of deposits, lease and purchase contracts----- | 20, 000 | 5, 000 | -15, 000 |
| State rural rehabilitation corporation funds----- | 8, 500, 000 | 5, 000, 000 | -3, 500, 000 |
| Miscellaneous contributed funds----- | 289, 075 | 243, 600 | -45, 475 |
| Return of excess deposits for reproduction of photographs, mosaics, and maps----- | 900 | 1, 000 | +100 |
| Unclaimed moneys, etc----- | 1, 000 | 1, 000 | ----- |
| Total trust accounts----- | 24, 824, 291 | 21, 076, 900 | -3, 747, 391 |

1 Funds in possession of, but not belonging to, the U. S. Government.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED FOR 1949, THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1950,
AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1950**

NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals. Individual items in the 1949 column do not include estimated additional amounts required to meet the Pay Act increase nor the comparable amounts provided in the 1950 estimates for printing and binding which is shown under the Office of Information in the 1949 column]

| Bureau or item | Appropriations and loan authorization, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | Committee bill for 1950 | Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with— | |
|---|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 |
| Office of the Secretary (salaries and expenses) ----- | 1 \$2, 033, 000 | \$2, 135, 800 | \$2, 143, 300 | +\$110, 300 | +\$7, 500 |
| Research and Marketing Act of 1946: | | | | | |
| Title I: | | | | | |
| Sec. 9 (payments to land-grant colleges) ----- | 3, 250, 000 | 5, 000, 000 | 5, 000, 000 | +1, 750, 000 | ----- |
| Sec. 10a (utilization research) ----- | 3, 900, 000 | 5, 000, 000 | 5, 000, 000 | +1, 100, 000 | ----- |
| Sec. 10b (cooperative research other than utilization) ----- | 1, 950, 000 | 3, 000, 000 | 3, 000, 000 | +1, 050, 000 | ----- |
| Title II (improvement and development of mar- keting and distribution) ----- | 4, 750, 000 | 6, 000, 000 | 6, 000, 000 | +1, 250, 000 | ----- |
| Total, Research and Marketing Act ----- | 13, 850, 000 | 19, 000, 000 | 19, 000, 000 | +5, 150, 000 | ----- |
| Office of Solicitor (salaries and expenses) ----- | ² 2, 074, 500 | 2, 235, 500 | 2, 235, 500 | +161, 000 | ----- |
| Office of Information: | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses ----- | ³ 580, 000 | 1, 160, 000 | 1, 248, 728 | +668, 728 | +79, 728 |

| | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Printing and binding----- | 1, 800, 000 | (4) | (4) | 4 -1, 800, 000 | ----- |
| Total, Office of Information----- | 2, 380, 000 | 1, 169, 000 | 1, 248, 728 | -1, 131, 272 | +79, 728 |
| Library (salaries and expenses)----- | 600, 000 | 722, 400 | 700, 000 | +100, 000 | -22, 400 |
| Bureau of Agricultural Economics: | | | | | |
| Economic investigations----- | 1, 988, 500 | 2, 180, 000 | 1, 850, 000 | -138, 500 | -330, 000 |
| Crop and livestock estimates----- | 2, 375, 400 | 2, 582, 000 | 2, 646, 900 | +271, 500 | +64, 900 |
| Total, Bureau of Agriculture Economics | 4, 363, 900 | 4, 762, 000 | 4, 496, 900 | +133, 000 | -265, 100 |
| Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations (salaries and expenses)----- | 503, 000 | 526, 400 | 576, 400 | +73, 400 | +50, 000 |
| Extension Service: | | | | | |
| Payments to States: | | | | | |
| Capper-Ketcham Act----- | 1, 480, 000 | 1, 480, 000 | 1, 480, 000 | | |
| Bankhead-Jones Act, title II: | | | | | |
| Sec. 21----- | 12, 000, 000 | 12, 000, 000 | 12, 000, 000 | | |
| Sec. 23----- | 11, 500, 000 | 11, 500, 000 | 12, 500, 000 | +1, 000, 000 | +1, 000, 000 |
| Additional extension work----- | 555, 000 | 555, 000 | 555, 000 | | |

¹ In addition, transfers to this item from other appropriations or authorizations, as follows: Flood control, \$11,484; Administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Corporation, \$84,071.

² In addition, transfers to this item from other appropriations or authorizations, as follows: Flood control, \$17,000; administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Corporation, \$140,000.

³ In addition, a transfer to this item from administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Corporation, \$15,264.

⁴ The 1950 estimates discontinue the centralized printing and binding fund and distribute the costs to the various appropriation items.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1949, the budget estimates for 1950, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1950—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals. Individual items in the 1949 column do not include estimated additional amounts required to meet the Pay Act increase nor the comparable amounts provided in the 1950 estimates for printing and binding which is shown under the Office of Information in the 1949 column]

| Bureau or item | Appropriations and loan authorization, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | Committee bill for 1950 | Increase (+) or decrease (—) committee bill compared with— | |
|---|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------|
| | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 |
| Extension service—Continued | | | | | |
| Payments to States—Continued | | | | | |
| Alaska..... | \$23, 950 | \$23, 950 | \$23, 950 | ----- | ----- |
| Puerto Rico..... | 408, 000 | 408, 000 | 408, 000 | ----- | ----- |
| Total, payments to States..... | ¹ 25, 966, 950 | ¹ 25, 966, 950 | ¹ 26, 966, 950 | +\$1, 000, 000 | +\$1, 000, 000 |
| Salaries and expenses: Administration and coordination of extension work..... | 827, 200 | 885, 500 | 885, 500 | +58, 300 | ----- |
| Total, Extension Service..... | 26, 794, 150 | 26, 852, 450 | 27, 852, 450 | +1, 058, 300 | +1, 000, 000 |
| Agricultural Research Administration: | | | | | |
| Office of Administrator (salaries and expenses)..... | 406, 300 | 414, 400 | 414, 400 | +8, 100 | ----- |
| Special research fund..... | 1, 230, 000 | 1, 230, 000 | 1, 230, 000 | ----- | ----- |
| Research on strategic and critical agricultural materials..... | 349, 000 | 522, 000 | 349, 000 | ----- | -173, 000 |
| Research on agricultural problems of Alaska..... | ² 185, 940 | 675, 000 | 675, 000 | +489, 060 | ----- |

Office of Experiment Stations:

| | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Payments to States----- | ³ 7, 361, 268 | ³ 7, 406, 208 | ³ 7, 406, 208 | ⁴ +44, 940 | ----- |
| Salaries and expenses: | | | | | |
| Administration of grants and coordina- tion of research with States----- | 197, 000 | 231, 850 | 231, 850 | +34, 850 | ----- |
| Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico----- | 124, 700 | 146, 400 | 146, 400 | +21, 700 | ----- |
| Total, salaries and expenses----- | 321, 700 | 378, 250 | 378, 250 | +56, 550 | ----- |
| Total, Office of Experiment Stations-- | 7, 682, 968 | 7, 784, 458 | 7, 784, 458 | +101, 490 | ----- |
| Bureau of Animal Industry: | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | | | | |
| Animal husbandry----- | 1, 405, 500 | 1, 252, 000 | 1, 252, 000 | -153, 500 | ----- |
| Diseases of animals----- | 1, 055, 000 | 1, 114, 000 | 1, 073, 000 | +18, 000 | -41, 000 |
| Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease-- | 6, 250, 000 | 6, 255, 000 | 6, 229, 000 | -21, 000 | -26, 000 |
| Inspection and quarantine----- | 1, 225, 000 | 1, 162, 000 | 1, 154, 000 | -71, 000 | -8, 000 |
| Meat inspection----- | 11, 500, 000 | 12, 577, 000 | 11, 995, 000 | +495, 000 | -582, 000 |
| Virus Serum Toxin Act----- | 365, 000 | 394, 000 | 394, 000 | +29, 000 | ----- |
| Total, salaries and expenses----- | 21, 800, 500 | 22, 754, 000 | 22, 097, 000 | +296, 500 | -657, 000 |

¹ In addition, a permanent appropriation of \$4,704,710.

² In addition, contractual authority of \$300,000 for construction.

³ Includes the following acts: Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico.

⁴ Due to the resumption of making land-grant college appropriations for the Territory of Alaska.

Deficiency estimate to liquidate contract authorization pending in

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1949, the budget estimates for 1950, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1950—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals. Individual items in the 1949 column do not include estimated additional amounts required to meet the Pay Act increase nor the comparable amounts provided in the 1950 estimates for printing and binding which is shown under the Office of Information in the 1949 column]

| Bureau or item | Appropriations and loan authorization, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | Committee bill for 1950 | Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with— | |
|--|---|------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 |
| Bureau of Animal Industry—Continued | | | | | |
| Remount service----- | 1 \$425, 000 | ----- | ----- | —\$425, 000 | ----- |
| Eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals----- | (²) | (²) | (²) | ----- | ----- |
| Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum ³ ----- | [43, 000] | [47, 500] | [47, 500] | [+ 4, 500] | ----- |
| Total, Bureau of Animal Industry----- | 22, 225, 500 | 22, 754, 000 | 22, 097, 000 | —128, 500 | —\$657, 000 |
| Bureau of Dairy Industry (salaries and expenses)----- | 1, 050, 000 | 1, 093, 200 | 1, 093, 200 | +43, 200 | ----- |
| Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering (salaries and expenses): | | | | | |
| Field crops----- | 2, 672, 300 | 2, 720, 000 | 2, 498, 000 | —174, 300 | —222, 000 |
| Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops----- | 2, 578, 100 | 2, 556, 000 | 2, 347, 000 | —231, 100 | —209, 000 |
| Forest diseases----- | 380, 480 | 420, 000 | 383, 480 | + 3, 000 | —36, 520 |
| Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation----- | ⁴ 1, 524, 000 | 2, 031, 000 | 1, 900, 000 | +376, 000 | —131, 000 |
| Agricultural engineering----- | 685, 690 | 699, 000 | 724, 000 | +38, 310 | +25, 000 |

| | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| National Arboretum----- | 413, 900 | 170, 000 | 170, 000 | -243, 900 | ----- |
| Total, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soil, and Agricultural Engineering----- | 8, 254, 470 | 8, 596, 000 | 8, 022, 480 | -231, 990 | -573, 520 |
| Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine: | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | | | | |
| Insect investigations----- | \$ 3, 019, 800 | 3, 111, 600 | 2, 993, 000 | -26, 800 | -118, 600 |
| Insect and plant-disease control----- | \$ 3, 078, 200 | 3, 219, 000 | 3, 364, 000 | +285, 800 | +145, 000 |
| Foreign plant quarantines----- | 2, 212, 000 | 2, 345, 000 | 2, 296, 000 | +84, 000 | -49, 000 |
| Total, salaries and expenses----- | 8, 310, 000 | 8, 675, 600 | 8, 653, 000 | +343, 000 | -22, 600 |
| Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases----- | 7 1, 750, 000 | 1, 750, 000 | 1, 745, 000 | -5, 000 | -5, 000 |
| Total, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine----- | 10, 060, 000 | 10, 425, 600 | 10, 398, 000 | +338, 000 | -27, 600 |

¹ Appropriated in second Deficiency bill of 1948.

² Pending the availability of information necessary to determine the requirements of the foot-and-mouth disease eradication program in 1949 and 1950, and the submission of supplemental estimate therefor, the budget estimates propose to continue the language authorizing the Secretary to transfer from other funds of the Department of Agriculture, the amounts necessary for the eradication of the disease. The pending bill contains the necessary language, as submitted by the Budget.

³ Transferred from the appropriation made by sec. 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933.

⁴ Together with contractual authority of \$100,000 in connection with the establishment of an experiment station at Brawley, Calif. Supplemental estimate to liquidate contract pending of \$100,000 (H. Doc. 93).

⁵ Additional funds available as follows: Transfer from "Control of forest pests, Dutch-elm disease," \$51,800 and 1948 appropriation available in 1949 for citrus blackfly and wheat stem sawfly investigations, \$95,116.

⁶ Includes \$492,000 appropriated in Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1948.

⁷ In addition, \$1,000,000 deficiency appropriation pending.

⁸ Includes control of emergency outbreaks of forest pests and diseases.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1949, the budget estimates for 1950, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1950—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals. Individual items in the 1949 column do not include estimated additional amounts required to meet the Pay Act increase nor the comparable amounts provided in the 1950 estimates for printing and binding which is shown under the Office of Information in the 1949 column]

| Bureau or item | Appropriations and loan authorization, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | Committee bill for 1950 | Increase (+) or decrease (-), committee bill compared with— | |
|---|---|------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 |
| Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry: | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | | | | |
| Agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations----- | | \$653, 500 | \$637, 550 | +\$3, 500 | —\$15, 950 |
| Regional research laboratories----- | 5, 000, 000 | 5, 216, 000 | 5, 016, 000 | +16, 000 | —200, 000 |
| Total, Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry----- | 5, 634, 050 | 5, 869, 500 | 5, 653, 550 | +19, 500 | —215, 950 |
| Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics (salaries and expenses)----- | 813, 000 | 853, 200 | 853, 200 | +40, 200 | ----- |
| Control of forest pests: | | | | | |
| Gypsy and brown-tail moths----- | 603, 600 | 601, 000 | 550, 000 | —53, 600 | —51, 000 |
| Forest Pest Control Act, surveys ¹ ----- | ² 135, 000 | 1, 000, 000 | 272, 300 | +137, 300 | —727, 700 |
| White-pine blister rust----- | 3, 750, 000 | 3, 756, 000 | 3, 595, 000 | —155, 000 | —161, 000 |
| Dutch-elm disease----- | ³ 51, 800 | ----- | ----- | ³ —51, 800 | ----- |
| Total, Control of Forest Pests----- | 4, 540, 400 | 5, 357, 000 | 4, 417, 300 | —123, 100 | —939, 700 |

Forest Service:

Salaries and expenses:

| | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| General administrative expenses----- | 650,000 | 655,000 | 655,000 | +5,000 | ----- |
| National forest protection and management-- | 25,204,175 | 26,489,500 | 24,971,000 | -233,175 | -1,518,500 |
| Fighting forest fires----- | ⁴ 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Forest and range management investigations-- | 2,787,500 | 2,812,500 | 2,808,500 | +21,000 | -4,000 |
| Forest products----- | 1,125,000 | 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 | +47,000 | ----- |
| Forest resources investigations----- | 822,000 | 866,000 | 866,000 | +44,000 | ----- |
| Total, salaries and expenses----- | 30,688,675 | 32,095,000 | 30,572,500 | -116,175 | -1,522,500 |
| Forest development roads and trails----- | 9,750,000 | 9,752,000 | 9,748,000 | -2,000 | -4,000 |
| Forest fire cooperation----- | 9,000,000 | 9,000,000 | 9,000,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Farm and other private forestry cooperation-- | 809,500 | 814,500 | 1,100,000 | +290,500 | +285,500 |
| Acquisition of lands for national forests----- | 500,000 | 401,000 | 401,000 | -99,000 | ----- |
| Acquisition of forest land, Superior National Forest, Minnesota----- | ----- | 100,000 | ----- | ----- | -100,000 |
| Acquisition of lands from national forest receipts-- | 142,000 | 142,000 | 142,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Total, Forest Service----- | 50,890,175 | 52,304,500 | 50,963,500 | +73,325 | -1,341,000 |
| Flood control----- | 6,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 8,975,000 | +2,975,000 | -1,025,000 |

¹ Funds for control of emergency outbreaks of forest pests and diseases contained in the appropriation "Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases" Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

² In addition, \$221,888 balance of 1948 supplemental appropriation available in 1949.

³ Entire amount transferred to Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

⁴ Supplemental estimate for fighting forest fires of \$3,165,000 pending (H. Doc. 93).

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1949, the budget estimates for 1950, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1950—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals. Individual items in the 1949 column do not include estimated additional amounts required to meet the Pay Act increase nor the comparable amounts provided in the 1950 estimates for printing and binding which is shown under the Office of Information in the 1949 column.]

| Bureau or item | Appropriations and loan authorization, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | Committee bill for 1950 | Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with— | |
|--|---|------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 |
| Soil Conservation Service: | | | | | |
| Soil-conservation research..... | \$1, 548, 000 | \$1, 651, 000 | \$994, 000 | — \$554, 000 | — \$657, 000 |
| Soil-conservation operations..... | 43, 500, 000 | 47, 028, 800 | 50, 773, 800 | + 7, 273, 800 | + 3, 745, 000 |
| Total | 45, 048, 000 | 48, 679, 800 | 51, 767, 800 | + 6, 719, 800 | + 3, 088, 000 |
| Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land (title III, Farm Tenant Act) | 1, 125, 000 | 1, 327, 000 | 1, 124, 000 | — 1, 000 | — 203, 000 |
| Production and Marketing Administration: | | | | | |
| Conservation and use of agricultural land resources..... | 150, 000, 000 | 257, 043, 439 | 257, 043, 439 | + 107, 043, 439 | ----- |
| Acreage allotment and marketing quotas..... | (¹) | 32, 956, 561 | 30, 150, 774 | + 30, 150, 774 | — 2, 805, 787 |
| Sugar Act..... | 72, 000, 000 | 65, 000, 000 | 60, 000, 000 | — 12, 000, 000 | — 5, 000, 000 |
| School-lunch program..... | [75, 000, 000] | [75, 000, 000] | 75, 000, 000 | + 75, 000, 000 | + 75, 000, 000 |
| Marketing services: | | | | | |
| Market news service..... | 1, 689, 750 | 1, 821, 000 | 1, 864, 000 | + 174, 250 | + 43, 000 |

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Market inspection of farm products----- | 712, 000 | 760, 000 | 758, 000 | +46, 000 | -2, 000 |
| Marketing farm products----- | 1, 084, 500 | 1, 102, 500 | 1, 152, 500 | +68, 000 | +50, 000 |
| Tobacco Acts----- | 1, 552, 000 | 1, 602, 000 | 1, 602, 000 | +50, 000 | ----- |
| Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts----- | 1, 399, 000 | 1, 658, 000 | 1, 656, 000 | +257, 000 | -2, 000 |
| Marketing Regulatory Acts----- | 3, 178, 350 | 3, 412, 000 | 3, 400, 000 | +221, 650 | -12, 000 |
| Total, marketing services----- | 9, 615, 600 | 10, 355, 500 | 10, 432, 500 | +816, 900 | +77, 000 |
| Commodity Exchange Authority----- | 530, 000 | 558, 200 | 558, 200 | +28, 200 | ----- |
| Farmers Home Administration: | | | | | |
| Farm tenancy loans----- | 15, 000, 000 | 15, 000, 000 | (³) | -15, 000, 000 | -15, 000, 000 |
| Production and subsistence loans----- | ² 75, 000, 000 | 75, 000, 000 | (³) | -75, 000, 000 | -75, 000, 000 |
| Water facilities loans----- | 1, 750, 000 | 1, 750, 000 | (³) | -1, 750, 000 | -1, 750, 000 |
| Salaries and expenses----- | 22, 000, 000 | 23, 252, 000 | 23, 249, 000 | +1, 249, 000 | -3, 000 |
| Total----- | 113, 750, 000 | 115, 002, 000 | 23, 249, 000 | -90, 501, 000 | -91, 753, 000 |
| Rural Electrification Administration (administrative expenses)----- | ⁴ 5, 675, 000 | 6, 063, 000 | 6, 063, 000 | +388, 000 | ----- |
| Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (salaries and expenses)----- | ⁵ 3, 725, 000 | 4, 054, 000 | 4, 054, 000 | +329, 000 | ----- |

¹ Funds available as follows: \$5,072,000 from advance conservation material fund; \$9,734,500 supplemental estimate pending which if approved will provide a total of \$14,806,500 for peanut and tobacco programs.

² There are also available for such loans unliquidated State Rural Rehabilitation Corporation funds. Approximately \$10,000,000 is being used for fiscal year 1949.

³ Bill provides authorization to borrow from U. S. Treasury (see loan authorization table above).

⁴ Includes \$225,000 appropriated by Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1948.

⁵ In addition, \$588,101 available from reappropriation of 1948 unobligated balance.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1949, the budget estimates for 1950, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1950—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals. Individual items in the 1949 column do not include estimated additional amounts required to meet the Pay Act increase nor the comparable amounts provided in the 1950 estimates for printing and binding which is shown under the Office of Information in the 1949 column]

| Bureau or item | Appropriations and loan authorization, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | Committee bill for 1950 | Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with— | |
|---|---|------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 |
| Farm Credit Administration: | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | | | | |
| Assessments against member institutions..... | [\$2, 260, 400] | [\$2, 294, 000] | [\$2, 294, 000] | [+ \$33, 600] | [-----] |
| Direct appropriation..... | 500, 000 | 500, 000 | 500, 000 | | |
| Total appropriations..... | 573, 888, 953 | 726, 879, 908 | 701, 122, 079 | + 127, 233, 126 | — \$25, 757, 829 |
| Deduct reduction in appropriations, Federal land banks ¹ | | 189, 000, 000 | 189, 000, 000 | + 189, 000, 000 | |
| Add Pending Pay Act increase for 1949 (not included in individual items)..... | 9, 017, 440 | | | — 9, 017, 440 | |
| Net total..... | 582, 906, 393 | 537, 879, 908 | 512, 122, 079 | — 70, 784, 314 | — 25, 757, 829 |

¹ Revolving fund in Office of Secretary of the Treasury, for subscriptions to the paid-in surplus of the Federal land banks.

Union Calendar No. 132

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3997

[Report No. 384]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 4, 1949

Mr. WHITTEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-

1 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30,
2 1950, namely:

3 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For personal services in the office of the Secretary of
7 Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secre-
8 tary, in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other
9 necessary expenses, including the purchase of one passenger
10 motor vehicle for replacement only; travel expenses, includ-
11 ing examination of estimates for appropriations in the field;
12 stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, ex-
13 press, and drayage charges; advertising, communication serv-
14 ice, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and
15 other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise pro-
16 vided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work
17 of the Department of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act re-
18 ferred to as the Department, \$2,143,300, together with such
19 amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are
20 provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal
21 year for such services and expenses, except that not more than
22 the amount shown in the budget schedule for 1948 may be so
23 transferred from the appropriation for flood control, which
24 several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined by
25 the Secretary not exceeding a total of \$95,764, shall be trans-

1 ferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided*,
2 *however*, That if the total amounts of such appropriations or
3 authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time
4 exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively,
5 therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred
6 or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation shall be
7 increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of
8 the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with repre-
9 sentatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate
10 to the requirements as changed by such reductions or in-
11 creases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided*
12 *further*, That, of appropriations herein made which are avail-
13 able for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be
14 expended for each option to purchase any particular tract or
15 tracts of land: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds
16 appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of
17 any officer or employee of the Department who, as such
18 officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any
19 division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to
20 be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except
21 as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with
22 respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same: *Pro-*
23 *vided further*, That, except to provide materials required in
24 or incident to research or experimental work where no suit-
25 able domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-

1 priated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of
2 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced
3 outside of the United States.

4 RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946

5 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions
6 of the Act of August 14, 1946, as amended (7 U. S. C. 427,
7 427h-427j, 1621-1629), including in addition to the objects
8 for which funds are available for such Act of August 14,
9 1946, and under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act, as
10 amended, personal services in the District of Columbia;
11 over-all administration, planning, and coordination of re-
12 search under section 10 pursuant to the provisions of section
13 10 (c); and necessary expenses for carrying out the pro-
14 visions of title III of the Act, as follows:

15 For payments to States, Territories, and Puerto Rico for
16 agricultural experiment stations pursuant to section 9 of the
17 Bankhead-Jones Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended
18 by the Act of August 14, 1946, \$5,000,000;

19 For research on utilization and associated problems pur-
20 suant to section 10 (a) of said Act, \$5,000,000;

21 For cooperative research other than research on utiliza-
22 tion of agricultural commodities and the products thereof,
23 pursuant to section 10 (b) of said Act, \$3,000,000;

24 For the improvement and development, independently
25 or through cooperation among Federal and State agencies,

1 and others, of a sound and efficient system for the distribu-
2 tion and marketing of agricultural products pursuant to the
3 "Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946" (title II of the Act
4 of August 14, 1946), \$6,000,000;

5 In all, \$19,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-
6 propriation shall be used for beginning construction of any
7 building costing in excess of \$15,000: *Provided further*,
8 That the Secretary may make available to any bureau, office,
9 or agency of the Department such amounts from this appro-
10 priation as may be necessary to carry out the functions for
11 which it is made (but amounts made available to the Office
12 of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Infor-
13 mation shall not exceed those which the Director of the
14 Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with repre-
15 sentatives of the Department, shall determine), and any such
16 amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or other-
17 wise made available to other appropriation items of the
18 Department: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-
19 priation shall be available for work relating to fish or shell-
20 fish or any product thereof, except for the support of equi-
21 table transportation rates before Federal agencies concerned
22 with such rates and for development of foreign markets.

23 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

24 For necessary expenses, including personal services in
25 the District of Columbia and payment of fees or dues for the

1 use of law libraries by attorneys in the field service,
2 \$2,235,500, together with such amounts from other appro-
3 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
4 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses,
5 which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be deter-
6 mined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$157,000,
7 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appro-
8 priation; and there may be expended for personal serv-
9 ices in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$1,477,960:
10 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such
11 appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year
12 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
13 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such
14 year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred there-
15 from to this appropriation and the amount which may be
16 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
17 shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Direc-
18 tor of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with
19 representatives of the Department, shall determine are
20 appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reduc-
21 tions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

22 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For necessary expenses in connection with the publi-
25 cation, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins,

1 documents, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and
2 display of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and
3 exhibits, and the coordination of informational work in the
4 Department, \$1,248,728, together with such amounts from
5 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in
6 the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for
7 such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof,
8 as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a
9 total of \$15,505 shall be transferred to and made a part
10 of this appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts
11 not exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes
12 enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District
13 of Columbia, \$544,130; for preparation and display of ex-
14 hibits, \$106,425; and the preparation, distribution, and dis-
15 play of motion and sound pictures, \$57,600; for farmers'
16 bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the peo-
17 ple of the different sections of the country, an equal propor-
18 tion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out
19 under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Repre-
20 sentatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct
21 (7 U. S. C. 417) and for reprinting the 1948 Department
22 of Agriculture Yearbook, "Grass", for the use of the Senate
23 and the House of Representatives, respectively, in the ratio
24 of one hundred and ten thousand to three hundred and sixty
25 thousand copies (of which not to exceed \$156,674 shall

1 be available for the yearbook reprint for such use), and
2 including \$166,054 for the preparation, printing, and dis-
3 tribution of a homemakers' food and nutrition handbook, of
4 which \$10,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation
5 "Salaries and expenses, Human Nutrition and Home Eco-
6 nomics, Agricultural Research Administration", for the
7 preparation of such handbook, \$615,728: *Provided*, That four
8 hundred thousand copies of the homemakers' food and nutri-
9 tion handbook shall be for the use of the Department and
10 the remainder shall be for the Senate and the House of
11 Representatives, respectively, in the same ratio as farmers'
12 bulletins: *Provided further*, That if the total amounts of the
13 appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year
14 from which transfers to this appropriation are herein au-
15 thorized shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
16 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year,
17 the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
18 appropriation and the amount which may be expended for
19 personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased
20 or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau
21 of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives
22 of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the
23 requirements as changed by such reductions or increases
24 in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*,

1 That when and to the extent that in the judgment of the
2 Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion and sound pic-
3 tures relating to the authorized programs of the various
4 agencies of the Department can be more advantageously
5 prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of Informa-
6 tion, as the central agency of the Department therefor,
7 additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these purposes
8 may be transferred to and made a part of this appropria-
9 tion, from the funds applicable, and shall be available for
10 the objects specified herein, including personal services in
11 the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That in the
12 preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Depart-
13 ment, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for
14 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
15 706 (a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of
16 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), said Act being elsewhere herein
17 referred to as the Organic Act of 1944, as amended by
18 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) :
19 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
20 used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or
21 State field offices or for the compensation of employees in
22 such offices except that not to exceed \$10,000 may be used
23 to maintain the San Francisco radio office.

1 LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 For necessary expenses, including exchange of reference
3 books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books, periodicals,
4 and expenses incurred in completing imperfect series; not to
5 exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; dues, when authorized by the
6 Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations
7 which issue publications to members only or at a price to
8 members lower than to subscribers who are not members;
9 \$700,000, of which not to exceed \$515,775 may be ex-
10 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

11 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

12 For necessary expenses, including not to exceed
13 \$2,370,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
14 including the salary of Chief of Bureau at \$10,330 per
15 annum, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of books
16 of reference, periodicals, and newspapers, as follows:

17 Economic investigations: For conducting investigations
18 and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the
19 people of the United States, relative to agricultural pro-
20 duction, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in
21 their broadest aspects, including farm management and prac-
22 tice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm
23 supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm
24 finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production
25 to probable demand for the different farm and food prod-

1 ucts; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income
2 in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their
3 variations and trends, \$1,850,000: *Provided*, That no part
4 of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the
5 Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading "Eco-
6 nomic investigations" shall be used for State and county
7 land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for the
8 maintenance of regional offices.

9 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
10 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
11 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
12 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
13 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
14 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, produc-
15 tion, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin
16 pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b),
17 and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts
18 as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended
19 May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$2,646,900: *Provided*,
20 That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be avail-
21 able for any expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or
22 publishing a report stating the intention of farmers as to the
23 acreage to be planted in cotton, or for estimates of apple
24 production for other than the commercial crop.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL
RELATIONS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and for enabling the Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in connection with foreign agricultural work, including personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers, \$576,400.

EXTENSION SERVICE

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO
RICO

For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts: Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1), \$12,500,000; additional extension work, the Act approved April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000; Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act

1 approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the
 2 benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of
 3 Alaska, \$10,000; Puerto Rico, the Act approved August
 4 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g), extending the benefits
 5 of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico,
 6 \$408,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and
 7 related Acts, \$26,966,950.

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 Administration and coordination of extension work:
 10 For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of the
 11 Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-
 12 348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and to
 13 coordinate the extension work of the Department and the
 14 several States, Territories, and insular possessions, \$885,500,
 15 of which not to exceed \$681,200 may be expended for
 16 personal services in the District of Columbia.

17 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

18 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 20 Office of Administrator, including the salary of the Ad-
 21 ministrator at \$10,330 per annum, and personal services
 22 in the District of Columbia, and for the maintenance,
 23 operation, and furnishing of facilities and services at the
 24 Agricultural Research Center, \$414,400: *Provided*, That
 25 the appropriation current at the time services are rendered

1 may be reimbursed (by advance credits or reimbursements
2 based on estimated or actual charges) from applicable appro-
3 priations, to cover the charges, including handling and other
4 related services, for equipment rentals (including deprecia-
5 tion, maintenance, and repairs) ; for services, supplies, equip-
6 ment and materials furnished, stores of which may be main-
7 tained at the Center, and for building construction, altera-
8 tion, and repair performed by the Center in carrying out
9 the purposes of such applicable appropriations and the appli-
10 cable appropriations may also be charged their proportionate
11 share of the necessary general expenses of the Center not
12 covered by this appropriation: *Provided further*, That of
13 the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Ad-
14 ministration, not to exceed \$15,000 shall be available for
15 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706
16 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as
17 amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
18 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*, That the several appro-
19 priations of the Agricultural Research Administration shall be
20 available for the construction, alteration, and repair of build-
21 ings and improvements: *Provided, however*, That unless
22 otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building
23 (excepting headhouses connecting greenhouses) shall not

1 exceed \$5,000, the total amount for construction of buildings
2 costing more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits of
3 the estimates submitted and approved therefor, and the cost
4 of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not
5 exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the cost of the building
6 as certified by the Research Administrator, whichever is
7 greater.

8 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF
9 AGRICULTURE

10 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the Act
11 approved June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 427,
12 427b, 427c, 427f, 427i) ; for administration of the provisions
13 of section 5 of the said Act, and for special research work,
14 including the planning, programming, and coordination
15 of such research, to be conducted by such agencies of the
16 Department as the Secretary may designate or establish, and
17 to which he may make allotments from this fund, including
18 personal services in the District of Columbia; \$1,230,000,
19 of which amount \$875,200 shall be available for the main-
20 tenance and operation of research laboratories and facilities
21 in the major agricultural regions provided for by section 4
22 of said Act, including not to exceed \$9,000 for construction
23 of a service building at the regional salinity laboratory,
24 Riverside, California.

1 RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL
2 MATERIALS

3 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
4 out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic
5 and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946
6 (60 Stat. 596), including personal services in the District
7 of Columbia, \$349,000.

8 RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

9 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
10 duct research into the basic agricultural needs and problems
11 of the Territory of Alaska, through such agencies of the
12 Department as he may designate, independently or in co-
13 operation with appropriate agencies of the Territory of Alaska,
14 including personal services in the District of Columbia, and
15 the construction or acquisition of necessary buildings and
16 facilities on land owned either by the Federal Government or
17 by the Territory of Alaska or agencies thereof without regard
18 to other restrictions of existing law, \$675,000.

19 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

20 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND

21 PUERTO RICO

22 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
23 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect the
24 provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural
25 experiment stations:

1 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
 2 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
 3 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
 4 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),
 5 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,
 6 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
 7 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act approved
 8 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,863,708;
 9 Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-
 10 386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress
 11 to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Alaska, the Act
 12 approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending
 13 the benefits of the Hatch Act to the Territory of Alaska,
 14 \$15,000, and the provisions of section 2 of the Act approved
 15 June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a), extending the benefits of
 16 the Adams and Purnell Acts to the Territory of Alaska,
 17 \$27,500; Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4, 1931, as
 18 amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the benefits of
 19 certain Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all,
 20 payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico,
 21 \$7,406,208.

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 Administration of grants and coordination of research
 24 with States: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed

1 \$192,225 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
 2 to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved March 2,
 3 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928,
 4 February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and
 5 Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383,
 6 386-386f), relative to their administration and for the ad-
 7 ministration of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto
 8 Rico, \$231,850; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form
 9 of the annual financial statement required under the above
 10 Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance
 11 with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the
 12 State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the
 13 lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Depart-
 14 ment in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

15 Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico: For expenses
 16 necessary to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment
 17 station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation, illustration,
 18 and distribution of reports and bulletins, and not to exceed
 19 \$12,500 for construction of a processing and storage build-
 20 ing, \$146,400.

21 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed
 24 \$1,321,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
 25 for carrying out the provisions of the Act, as amended,

1 establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts,
2 and for investigations concerned with the livestock and
3 meat industries and the domestic raising of fur-bearing
4 animals, as follows:

5 Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments
6 in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and
7 breeding, and for carrying out the purposes of section 101
8 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 429) authoriz-
9 ing cooperation with State authorities in the administration
10 of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry prod-
11 ucts, and hatcheries, \$1,252,000, including not to exceed
12 \$50,000 (which shall be available for additional personal
13 services in the District of Columbia) for liquidation of the
14 Agriculture Remount Service, on or before December 31,
15 1949, which amount shall remain available for care of the
16 real property until the Department of Agriculture is relieved
17 of responsibility therefor, the livestock to be sold by bid,
18 public auction, or through negotiated sales with preference
19 in negotiated sales to the persons having custody of the
20 animals or to others in the same locality: *Provided further,*
21 That the authority of section 3 of the Act of April 21, 1948,
22 shall be continued until December 31, 1949.

23 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of dis-
24 eases of animals, and for investigations of tuberculin, serums,
25 antitoxins, and analogous products, \$1,073,000.

1 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the
2 control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and
3 paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's
4 disease of cattle, \$6,229,000: *Provided*, That no part of the
5 money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating
6 owners of cattle except in cooperation with and supplement-
7 tary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county,
8 or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall take
9 place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as com-
10 pensation for or on account of any such animal if at the
11 time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation
12 thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any
13 person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold,
14 shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered:
15 *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropriated
16 no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for
17 slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between
18 the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the
19 salvage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed
20 the amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county,
21 and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
22 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
23 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred
24 animal.

25 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quaran-

1 tine work, including the control and eradication of hog
2 cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks,
3 scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the super-
4 vision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of ves-
5 sels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the inspec-
6 tion and quarantine of imported animals in accordance with
7 the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and the
8 Act of July 24, 1946 (21 U. S. C. 133), and the inspection
9 work relative to the existence of contagious diseases, \$1,154,-
10 000: *Provided*, That service shall be maintained at all stock-
11 yards having such service during the current fiscal year.

12 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws
13 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food prod-
14 ucts, \$11,995,000.

15 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provi-
16 sions of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-
17 158), regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or
18 shipment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product
19 manufactured in the United States and the importation of
20 such products intended for use in the treatment of domestic
21 animals, \$394,000.

22 Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum:
23 The sum of \$47,500 of the appropriation made by sec-
24 tion 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved
25 May 12, 1933 (7 U. S. C. 612), is hereby made avail-

1 able during the fiscal year for which appropriations are
2 herein made to carry into effect sections 56 to 60, in-
3 clusive, of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
4 851-855), including personal services in the District of
5 Columbia.

6 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER

7 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

8 For expenses necessary, including personal services in
9 the District of Columbia, in the arrest and eradication of
10 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-
11 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals,
12 or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry, in-
13 cluding the payment of claims growing out of past and future
14 purchases and destruction of animals (including poultry)
15 affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by
16 or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irre-
17 spective of ownership, under like or substantially similar
18 circumstances, when such owner has complied with all law-
19 ful quarantine regulations; and for foot-and-mouth disease
20 and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the pro-
21 visions of the Act of February 28, 1947 (21 U. S. C.
22 Supp. 1, 114b-114d), and the Act of May 29, 1884,
23 as amended (7 U. S. C., 391; 21 U. S. C., 111-122),
24 including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Act
25 of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may transfer from other

1 appropriations or funds available to the bureaus, corpora-
2 tions, or agencies of the Department such sums as he may
3 deem necessary, to be available only in an emergency
4 which threatens the livestock or poultry industry of the
5 country, and any unexpended balances of funds transferred
6 under this head in the next preceding fiscal year shall be
7 merged with such transferred amounts: *Provided, That,*
8 except for payments made pursuant to said Act of February
9 28, 1947, the payment for such animals hereafter purchased
10 may be made on appraisement based on the meat, egg-pro-
11 duction, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement
12 based on breeding value no appraisement of any such animal
13 shall exceed three times its meat, egg-production, or dairy
14 value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency, to
15 be determined by the Secretary, the payment by the United
16 States Government for any such animals shall not exceed
17 one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further, That*
18 poultry may be appraised in groups when the basis for ap-
19 praisal is the same for each bird.

20 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, in-
22 cluding not to exceed \$548,600 for personal services in
23 the District of Columbia, in carrying out the provisions of
24 the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including
25 investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy

1 industry, for carrying out the applicable provisions of the
2 Act of May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c)), relat-
3 ing to process or renovated butter, as amended, and the Act
4 of May 23, 1908 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it relates
5 to the exportation of process or renovated butter, \$1,093,200.

6 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL
7 ENGINEERING

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
10 and demonstrations in connection with the production and
11 improvement of farm crops and other plants and plant
12 industries; soils and soil-plant relationships, and the appli-
13 cation of engineering principles to agriculture; plant dis-
14 eases, including nematodes, and methods for their prevention
15 and control; plant and plant-disease collections, and sur-
16 veys; the distribution of weeds and means for their control;
17 methods of handling, processing, transportation, and storage
18 of agricultural products; and plants in foreign countries and
19 our possessions for introduction into the United States,
20 including explorations and surveys, and propagation and
21 testing in this country; for the operation and maintenance
22 of airplanes; and for personal services in the city of Wash-
23 ington, as follows:

24 Field crops: For investigations on the production, im-

1 provement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn,
2 cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soy-
3 beans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other
4 field crops, \$2,498,000.

5 Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations
6 on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, veg-
7 etable, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and
8 related crops and plants, \$2,347,000.

9 Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of forest
10 and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their
11 control, \$383,480.

12 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of
13 soil management methods to increase and maintain produc-
14 tivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage
15 practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers,
16 fertilizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural
17 use; soil management and crop production on dry and irri-
18 gated lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its use by
19 crops; and for the classification of soils in a national system
20 and indication of their extent and distribution on maps, and
21 determination of their potential productivity under adapted
22 cropping and improved soil management; \$1,900,000:
23 *Provided*, That the Secretary shall have contractual

1 authority in an amount not to exceed \$100,000 to construct
 2 or acquire buildings, facilities, and equipment for the station
 3 at Brawley.

4 Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving
 5 the application of engineering principles to agriculture, in-
 6 cluding farm power and equipment, rural water supply and
 7 sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their
 8 appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm
 9 products, and the preparation and distribution of building
 10 plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engi-
 11 neering problems relating to the production, processing,
 12 transportation, and storage of agricultural products;
 13 \$724,000.

14 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
 15 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
 16 visions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.
 17 191-194), \$170,000, of which not to exceed \$15,000
 18 shall be available for the construction of a farm machinery
 19 storage and shop building.

20 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
 23 demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic
 24 entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best
 25 means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to

1 agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects and
2 bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related
3 pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of
4 destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best
5 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect
6 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,
7 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee
8 Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C.
9 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149) and
10 the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), authorizing
11 the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of injurious
12 insects and plant pests; including the operation and mainte-
13 nance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed four,
14 and not to exceed \$797,600 for personal services in the
15 District of Columbia, as follows:

16 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
17 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
18 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
19 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other
20 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
21 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
22 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to de-
23 termine the distribution and abundance of insects; for investi-
24 gations in connection with introduction of natural enemies of
25 injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with

1 other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other ar-
2 thropods; for developing methods, equipment, and apparatus
3 to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the eradication
4 and control of insect pests and plant diseases; and for investi-
5 gations of insecticides and fungicides, including methods of
6 their manufacture and use and the effects of their application,
7 \$2,993,000.

8 Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out oper-
9 ations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to pre-
10 vent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato
11 weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach mosaic,
12 cereal rusts, pink bollworm and Thurberia weevil, and
13 the golden nematode including the enforcement of quaran-
14 tine regulations and cooperation with States to enforce plant
15 quarantines as authorized by the Plant Quarantine Act of
16 August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and
17 including the establishment of such cotton-free areas as may
18 be necessary to stamp out any infestation of the pink boll-
19 worm as authorized by the Act of February 8, 1930 (46
20 Stat. 67), and for cooperation with States in the compensa-
21 tion of growers for losses resulting from the destruction of or
22 for not planting potatoes and tomatoes on lands infested or
23 exposed to infestations of the golden nematode for the purpose
24 authorized by the Golden Nematode Act (Public Law 645,
25 Eightieth Congress, approved June 15, 1948), and for the

1 enforcement of domestic plant quarantines through inspection
2 in transit, including the interception and disposition of ma-
3 terials found to have been transported interstate in violation
4 of Federal plant quarantine laws or regulations, and opera-
5 tions under the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166),
6 \$3,364,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
7 shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals,
8 farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed, except
9 potatoes and tomatoes as authorized under the Golden Nema-
10 tode Act: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the
11 Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended
12 for the control of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such
13 State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this
14 purpose, or for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at
15 least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated,
16 subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local
17 authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accom-
18 plishment of this purpose, or with respect to the golden
19 nematode except as prescribed in section 4 of the Golden
20 Nematode Act.

21 Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the
22 introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United
23 States, including the enforcement of foreign-plant quaran-
24 tines and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of
25 the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended

1 (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905
2 (7 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942
3 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quaran-
4 tines as they pertain to Territories of the United States and
5 enforcement of regulations governing the movement of plants
6 into and from the District of Columbia promulgated under
7 section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912,
8 as amended, and for inspection and certification of plants
9 and plant products to meet the sanitary requirements of for-
10 eign countries, as authorized in section 102 of the Organic
11 Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$2,296,000.

12 CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND
13 PLANT DISEASES

14 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary, through
15 such agencies as he may determine, to carry out the provi-
16 sions of the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7
17 U. S. C. 148-148e), and of section 1 of the Forest Pest
18 Control Act (16 U. S. C. 594-1), including the operation
19 and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to
20 exceed three, and surveys and control operations in Canada
21 in cooperation with the Canadian Government or local
22 Canadian authorities, and the employment of Canadian
23 citizens, \$1,745,000.

1 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY
2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
4 and demonstrations hereinafter authorized, including not to
5 exceed \$242,622 for personal services in the District of
6 Columbia, as follows:

7 Agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations:
8 For conducting the investigations contemplated by the Act
9 of May 15, 1862 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the
10 application of chemistry to agriculture; for the biological,
11 chemical, physical, microscopical, and technological inves-
12 tigation of foods, feeds, drugs, plant and animal products,
13 and substances used in the manufacture thereof; for investi-
14 gations of the physiological effects and for the pharmaco-
15 logical testing of such products and of insecticides; for the
16 investigation and development of methods for the manufac-
17 ture of sugars, sugar sirups, and starches and the utilization
18 of new agricultural materials for such purposes; and for the
19 technological investigation of the utilization of fruits and
20 vegetables and for frozen-pack investigations; for the inves-
21 tigation of naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their
22 components; the investigation and experimental demonstra-
23 tion of improved equipment, methods, or processes of pre-

1 paring naval stores; and the weighing, storing, handling,
2 transportation, and utilization of naval stores; \$637,550.

3 Regional research laboratories: For continuing the
4 researches established under the provisions of section 202 (a)
5 to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjust-
6 ment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research
7 on food products of farm commodities, \$5,016,000.

8 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
10 ing not to exceed \$343,550 for personal services in the
11 District of Columbia, for conducting investigations of the
12 relative utility and economy of agricultural products for
13 food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special
14 suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective
15 utilization of such products for these purposes, and such
16 economic investigations, including housing and household
17 buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of the
18 rural home, and for disseminating useful information on
19 this subject, \$853,200.

20 CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

21 For expenses necessary for carrying out operations,
22 measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, control,
23 or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases which
24 endanger forest trees on any lands in the United States, and
25 for such quarantine measures relating thereto as may be

1 necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act of August
2 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), including
3 personal services in the District of Columbia and the purchase
4 (not to exceed four) and operation and maintenance of air-
5 planes, as follows:

6 Gypsy and brown-tail moths: Gypsy and brown-tail
7 moths, pursuant to section 102 of the Act of September 21,
8 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$550,000.

9 Forest Pest Control Act, surveys: For surveys author-
10 ized by the Forest Pest Control Act (16 U. S. C. Supp. I,
11 594-1—594-5), \$272,300.

12 White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pur-
13 suant to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a),
14 \$3,595,000, of which amount \$557,850 shall be available
15 to the Department of the Interior for the control of white
16 pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the
17 jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes
18 which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under re-
19 strictions of the United States; \$1,894,550 of said amount
20 to the Forest Service for the control of white pine blister
21 rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and
22 \$1,142,600 of said amount to the Bureau of Entomology
23 and Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination
24 of the entire program, method development, and for opera-

1 tions conducted under its direction for such control, includ-
2 ing, but not confined to, the control of white pine blister rust
3 on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

4 FOREST SERVICE

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed
7 \$1,210,095 for personal services in the District of
8 Columbia, not to exceed \$10,000 for employment pur-
9 suant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Or-
10 ganic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section
11 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); to ex-
12 periment and make investigations and report on forestry,
13 national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this
14 appropriation shall be used for any experiment or test made
15 outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the
16 owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to
17 investigate and test American timber and timber trees and
18 their uses, and methods for the preservative treatment of
19 timber; to seek, through investigations and the planting of
20 native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless
21 regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the
22 cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, ex-
23 clusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary
24 system and of connecting the same with any such building,
25 and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout

1 house may be erected, shall not exceed \$15,000, with
2 the exception that any building erected, purchased, or
3 acquired, the cost of which was \$15,000 or more, may
4 be improved out of the appropriations made under this
5 Act for the Forest Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per
6 centum of the cost of such building as certified by the
7 Chief of the Forest Service; to protect, administer, and
8 improve the national forests, including tree planting and other
9 measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste,
10 and the formation of floods, and to conserve water; to ascer-
11 tain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national for-
12 ests, to transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock
13 the national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest,
14 report, and illustrate the results of experiments and investiga-
15 tions made by the Forest Service, as follows:

16 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-
17 tration, including the salary of the Chief Forester at
18 \$10,330 per annum, and for expenses of the National Forest
19 Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the
20 Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514), \$655,000.

21 National forest protection and management: For the
22 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,
23 and development of the national forests, including the es-
24 tablishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, includ-
25 ing the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by pur-

1 chase, production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting
2 and the care of plantations and young growth; the opera-
3 tion and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to
4 exceed four; the maintenance of roads and trails and the
5 construction and maintenance of all other improvements
6 necessary for the proper and economical administration, pro-
7 tection, development, and use of the national forests, includ-
8 ing experimental areas under Forest Service administration,
9 except that where direct purchases will be more economical
10 than construction, improvements may be purchased; the con-
11 struction (not to exceed \$15,000 for any one structure), equip-
12 ment, and maintenance of sanitary and recreational facilities;
13 timber cultural operations; development and application of
14 fish and game management plans; propagation and trans-
15 planting of plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions
16 of the national forests; estimating and appraising of timber
17 and other resources and development and application of
18 plans for their effective management, sale, and use; exami-
19 nation, classification, surveying, and appraisal of land inci-
20 dent to effecting exchanges authorized by law and of lands
21 within the boundaries of the national forests that may be
22 opened to homestead settlement and entry under the Act of
23 June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S.
24 C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4, 1913
25 (16 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment of water

1 rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or interests
2 in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of water
3 rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the admin-
4 istration and public use of the national forests; and all
5 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,
6 protection, and general administration of the national forests,
7 \$24,971,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall be avail-
8 able for the purchase of one nursery site: *Provided*, That
9 appropriations for the Forest Service shall be available here-
10 after for the correction of inductive interference on Forest
11 Service telephone lines caused by transmission lines con-
12 structed by organizations financed by loans from the Rural
13 Electrification Administration.

14 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
15 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service administra-
16 tion, including lands under contract for purchase or in process
17 of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, \$100,000,
18 which amount shall also be available for meeting obligations
19 of the preceding fiscal year.

20 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
21 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act
22 approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581,
23 581a, 581f-581i), including the construction and mainte-
24 nance of improvements, as follows:

25 Forest and range management investigations: Fire, silvi-

1 cultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and
2 experiments under said section 2, as amended, and investiga-
3 tions and experiments to develop improved methods of man-
4 agement of forest and other ranges under section 7, at forest
5 or range experiment stations or elsewhere, \$2,808,500.

6 Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests
7 of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products
8 Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$1,172,000.

9 Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest
10 survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics
11 under section 10, \$866,000.

12 FOREST DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

13 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
14 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved Novem-
15 ber 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relating
16 to forest development roads and trails, including the con-
17 struction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and
18 trails on experimental areas under Forest Service adminis-
19 tration, \$9,748,000, which sum is authorized to be appro-
20 priated by the Acts of December 20, 1944 (Public Law
21 521), and June 29, 1948 (Public Law 834), including
22 not to exceed \$111,188 for personal services in the District
23 of Columbia and including not to exceed \$150,000 for the
24 construction by contract or otherwise of a railroad spur
25 to facilitate the loading and removal of timber products,

1 to be immediately available and to remain available until
2 expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be avail-
3 able for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of
4 buildings necessary for the storage and repair of equipment
5 and supplies used for road and trail construction and main-
6 tenance, but the total cost of any such building purchased,
7 altered, or constructed under this authorization shall not
8 exceed \$15,000 with the exception that any building erected,
9 purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$15,000 or
10 more, may be improved within any fiscal year by an
11 amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such
12 buildings certified by the Chief of the Forest Service.

13 FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

14 For cooperation with the various States or other appro-
15 priate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and
16 the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance
17 with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act approved
18 June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-566),
19 \$9,000,000, of which not to exceed \$83,384 shall be avail-
20 able for personal services in the District of Columbia.

21 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

22 To enable the Secretary through the Forest Service to
23 advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using in-
24 dustries or other appropriate agencies in the application of
25 forest management principles to federally owned lands leased

1 to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain sustained-
 2 yield management, the conservation of the timber resources,
 3 the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of
 4 employment and economic continuance of forest industries,
 5 and to carry into effect, through such agencies of the Depart-
 6 ment as he may designate, the provisions of the Cooperative
 7 Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C.
 8 568b), (not to exceed \$950,534) and the provisions of
 9 sections 4 (not to exceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed
 10 \$65,766) of the Act approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C.
 11 567-568), and Acts supplementary thereto; in all, not
 12 to exceed \$1,100,000, of which not to exceed \$64,653 may
 13 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

14 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

15 Weeks Act: For the acquisition of forest lands under
 16 the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as
 17 amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$401,000, to be
 18 available only for payment toward the purchase price of any
 19 lands acquired, including the cost of surveys in connection
 20 with such acquisition: *Provided*, That no part of such funds
 21 shall be used for the purchase of lands in the counties of
 22 Adair, Cherokee, and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma,
 23 without the specific approval of the Board of County Com-
 24 missioners of the county in which such lands are situated.

25 Special Acts: For the acquisition of land to facilitate

1 the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating
2 within the exterior boundaries of the following national
3 forests, in accordance with the provisions of the following
4 Acts authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts
5 for such purposes, and in not to exceed the following
6 amounts from such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National
7 Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337),
8 as amended, \$40,000; Cache National Forest, Utah, Act
9 of May 11, 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended \$10,000;
10 San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside
11 County, California, Act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634),
12 as amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests,
13 Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as
14 amended, \$10,000; Angeles National Forest, California,
15 Act of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleve-
16 land National Forest, San Diego County, California, Act of
17 June 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National
18 Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law 637),
19 \$35,000; in all \$142,000.

20 FLOOD CONTROL

21 Flood control: For expenses necessary, in accordance
22 with the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936
23 (Public Law 738, Seventy-fourth Congress; 33 U. S. C.
24 701a), as amended and supplemented, to make preliminary
25 examinations and surveys, and to perform works of improve-

1 ments, \$8,975,000, including not to exceed \$161,500 for
2 personal services in the District of Columbia, to be imme-
3 diately available and to remain available until expended,
4 with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds
5 heretofore appropriated or transferred to the Department for
6 flood-control purposes: *Provided*, That no part of such funds
7 shall be used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo and
8 Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval of
9 the county board of supervisors of the county in which such
10 lands are situated, nor shall any part of such funds be used
11 for the purchase of lands in the counties of Adair, Cherokee,
12 and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma, without the specific
13 approval of the Board of County Commissioners of the county
14 in which such lands are situated: *Provided further*, That the
15 Secretary is hereby empowered to substitute other suitable
16 measures and procedures in the Little Tallahatchie and
17 Yazoo River watersheds in lieu of acquisition of land in
18 those watersheds as originally contemplated.

19 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

20 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
21 the Act approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-
22 590f), which provides for a national program of erosion
23 control and soil and water conservation, including not to
24 exceed \$983,000 for personal services in the District of
25 Columbia, furnishing of subsistence to employees, opera-

1 tion and maintenance of aircraft, and the purchase and
2 erection or alteration of permanent buildings: *Provided*,
3 That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as im-
4 proved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply
5 or sanitary system and connecting the same with any such
6 building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where buildings
7 are acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for
8 other purposes and except for eight buildings to be con-
9 structed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Pro-*
10 *vided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act shall
11 be available for the construction of any such building on
12 land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*, That
13 in the State of Missouri where the State has established a
14 central State agency authorized to enter into agreements
15 with the United States or any of its agencies on policies
16 and general programs for the saving of its soil by the exten-
17 sion of Federal aid to any soil conservation district in such
18 State, the agreements made by or on behalf of the United
19 States with any such soil conservation district shall have
20 the prior approval of such central State agency before they
21 shall become effective as to such district, as follows:

22 Soil conservation research: For research and investiga-
23 tions into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects of
24 erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil and
25 water conservation (including the construction and hydro-

1 logic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage, and water
2 regulation to conserve the soil and reduce fire hazards in the
3 Everglades region of Florida, except that expenditures for
4 all work in the Everglades region shall be limited to a sum
5 not in excess of funds made available for such work by the
6 State of Florida, or political subdivisions thereof) ; and for
7 construction, operation, and maintenance of experimental
8 watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installations,
9 \$994,000.

10 Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preven-
11 tive measures to conserve soil and water, including such
12 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods
13 and the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improve-
14 ment of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establish-
15 ment and operation of conservation nurseries, the making
16 of conservation plans and surveys, and the dissemination of
17 information, \$50,773,800: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-
18 propriation may be expended for soil and water conservation
19 operations in demonstration projects.

20 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF
21 SUBMARGINAL LAND

22 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
23 title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
24 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and the provisions
25 of the Act approved August 11, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 1011,

1 note), including not to exceed \$29,100 for personal services
2 in the District of Columbia, \$1,124,000.

3 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

4 ADMINISTRATION

5 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

6 RESOURCES

7 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
8 sions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation
9 and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936,
10 as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including personal
11 services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$6,000
12 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such
13 displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within
14 the United States; and for the replacement of one passenger
15 motor vehicle for use of the Production and Marketing
16 Administration; \$257,043,439, to remain available until
17 December 31 of the next succeeding fiscal year for com-
18 pliance with the program of soil-building practices and
19 soil- and water-conserving practices authorized under this
20 head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act,
21 1949, carried out during the period July 1, 1948, to Decem-
22 ber 31, 1949, inclusive: *Provided*, That not to exceed
23 \$25,846,439 of the total sum provided under this head
24 shall be available during the current fiscal year for salaries
25 and other administrative expenses for carrying out such

1 program, the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to
2 be charged to such limitation; but not more than \$5,200,000
3 shall be transferred to the appropriation account, "Adminis-
4 trative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act
5 of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to claimants
6 hereunder may be made upon the certificate of the claimant,
7 which certificate shall be in such form as the Secretary may
8 prescribe, that he has carried out the conservation practice
9 or practices and has complied with all other requirements
10 as conditions for such payments and that the statements
11 and information contained in the application for payment
12 are correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and
13 belief, under the penalties of title 18, United States Code:
14 *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for
15 salaries and other administrative expenses in connection
16 with the formulation and administration of the 1950 program
17 of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conserving prac-
18 tices, under the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended
19 (amounting to \$262,500,000, including administration, and
20 formulated on the basis of a distribution of the funds avail-
21 able for payments and grants among the several States in
22 accordance with their conservation needs as determined by
23 the Secretary, except that the proportion allocated to any
24 State shall not be reduced more than 15 per centum from
25 the 1946 distribution, and no participant shall receive more

1 than \$2,500) ; but the payments or grants under such pro-
2 grams shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with
3 respect to which such payments or grants are to be made
4 in conformity with farming practices which will encourage
5 and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving
6 practices in the most practical and effective manner and
7 adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined
8 and approved by the State committees appointed pursuant
9 to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic
10 Allotment Act, as amended, for the respective States: *Pro-*
11 *vided further*, That the Secretary may, in his discretion,
12 from time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office
13 such sums as may be necessary to pay administrative
14 expenses of said office in auditing payments under this head:
15 *Provided further*, That the county agricultural conservation
16 committee in any county may allot not to exceed 10 per
17 centum of its allocation for the agricultural conservation
18 program to the Soil Conservation Service for services of
19 its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricul-
20 tural conservation program and the funds so allotted shall
21 be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for technical
22 and other assistance in such county: *Provided further*, That
23 such amounts shall be available for the purchase of seeds,
24 fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or
25 any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to

1 agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming
2 practices approved by the Secretary under programs pro-
3 vided for herein: *Provided further*, That no part of any
4 funds available to the Department, or any bureau, office,
5 corporation, or other agency constituting a part of such
6 Department, shall be used in the current fiscal year for the
7 payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who
8 has been convicted of violating the Act entitled "An Act
9 to prevent pernicious political activities", approved August
10 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in accordance
11 with the provisions of title 18, United States Code, section
12 1913, to have violated or attempted to violate such section
13 which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the
14 payment of personal services or other expenses designed to
15 influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor
16 or oppose any legislation or appropriation by Congress
17 except upon request of any Member or through the proper
18 official channels.

19 ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

20 To enable the Secretary to formulate and carry out
21 acreage allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant
22 to the provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment
23 Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), includ-

ing personal services in the District of Columbia, \$30,150,-
 774, of which not more than \$5,270,000 shall be trans-
 ferred to the appropriation account "Administrative ex-
 penses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938".

SUGAR ACT

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
 visions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160),
 \$60,000,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next
 succeeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (in-
 cluding transfers) from this appropriation for other than
 payments to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,493,723.

SECTION 32 FUNDS

EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRI- CULTURAL COMMODITIES

Not to exceed \$500,000 of the appropriation made avail-
 able by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
 612 (c)), shall be used to pay any subsidy, benefit, or in-
 demnity to manufacturers of or dealers in insulation products.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
 the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760),
 \$75,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
 shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said
 Act.

MARKETING SERVICES

For expenses necessary, including not to exceed \$2,255,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, in conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, as follows:

Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely information on the market supply and demand, commercial movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy and poultry products (including broilers), fruits and vegetables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds, and other agricultural products, \$1,864,000.

Market inspection of farm products: For the investigation and certification, in one or more jurisdictions, to shippers and other interested parties of the class, quality, and condition of any agricultural commodity or food product, whether raw, dried, canned, or otherwise processed, and any product containing an agricultural commodity or derivative thereof when offered for interstate shipment or when received at such important central markets as the Secretary may from time to time designate, or at points which may be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including payment of such fees as will

1 be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the cost for
2 the service rendered, \$758,000.

3 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
4 among the people of the United States useful information
5 relative to the needed supplies, standardization, classification,
6 grading, preparation for market, handling, transportation,
7 storage, and marketing of farm and food products, including
8 the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform stand-
9 ards of classification of American farm and food products
10 throughout the world, for making analyses of cotton fiber as
11 provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d),
12 for carrying out the provisions of section 201 (a) to 201
13 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
14 of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291), and for coordinating nutrition
15 services made available by Federal, State, and other agencies,
16 including not to exceed \$10,000 for employment pursuant to
17 the second sentence of section 706 (a), of the Organic Act
18 of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of
19 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not
20 to exceed \$20,000 for transportation and other necessary
21 expenses including not to exceed \$10 per diem of persons
22 serving without compensation while away from their homes
23 or regular places of business; purchase of one passenger
24 motor vehicle for use in the District of Columbia for re-
25 placement only; and not to exceed \$150 for newspapers,

1 \$1,152,500: *Provided*, That the Secretary may make
2 available to any bureau, office, or agency of the Depart-
3 ment such amounts from this appropriation as may be
4 necessary to carry out the functions for which this appro-
5 priation is made, and any such amounts shall be in addition
6 to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to appro-
7 priation items in this Act.

8 Tobacco Acts: To carry into effect the provisions of the
9 Act to establish and promote the use of standards of classifica-
10 tion for tobacco, to provide and maintain an official tobacco-
11 inspection service, approved August 23, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
12 511-511q), the Act to provide for the collection and publi-
13 cation of statistics of tobacco by the Department, approved
14 January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501-508), as amended, and
15 the Act to prohibit the exportation of tobacco seed and plants,
16 approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516), \$1,602,000.

17 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts:
18 To carry into effect the provisions of the Act authorizing the
19 Secretary to collect and publish statistics of the grade and
20 staple length of cotton, approved March 3, 1927, as amended
21 by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 471-476), and to
22 perform the duties imposed upon him by chapter 14 of the
23 Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton futures (26
24 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into effect the provisions
25 of the United States Cotton Standards Act, approved March

1 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C. 51-65), \$1,656,000:
2 *Provided*, That hereafter appropriations available for class-
3 ing or grading any agricultural commodity without charge
4 to the producers thereof may be reimbursed from non-
5 administrative funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation
6 for the cost of classing or grading any such commodity for
7 producers who obtain Commodity Credit Corporation price
8 support.

9 Marketing regulatory acts: For expenses necessary to
10 carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural
11 Commodities Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), the
12 Act to prevent the destruction or dumping of farm produce
13 (7 U. S. C. 491-497), the Act to provide standards for bas-
14 kets and containers for fruits and vegetables, as amended (15
15 U. S. C. 251-256), the Act to fix standards for hampers,
16 round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits and vege-
17 tables (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), the Act to provide export
18 standards for apples and pears (7 U. S. C. 581-589), the
19 United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71-87), the
20 United States Warehouse Act (7 U. S. C. 241-273), the
21 Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C. 1551-1610), the Packers and
22 Stockyards Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 181-229), the
23 Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C. 91-99), and the Federal In-
24 secticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U. S. C.
25 135-135k), \$3,400,000.

1 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

2 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary
3 to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Ex-
4 change Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), including
5 not to exceed \$165,000 for personal services in the District
6 of Columbia, \$558,200.

7 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

8 For expenses necessary, including personal services in
9 the District of Columbia, to carry into effect the provisions
10 of titles I, II, and the related provisions of title IV of the
11 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C.
12 1000-1023), the Farmers' Home Administration Act of
13 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1001, note; 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C.
14 371; 35 U. S. C. 535; 60 Stat. 1079, 1080); the Act of
15 July 30, 1946 (40 U. S. C. 436-439), and the Act of
16 August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x,
17 590z-5), for the development of facilities for water storage
18 and utilization in the arid and semiarid areas of the United
19 States, as follows:

20 Loans: Title I and section 43 of title IV (including
21 payments in lieu of taxes and taxes under section 50),
22 \$15,000,000; title II, \$85,000,000; Act of August 28, 1937,
23 \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing
24 several amounts shall be borrowed in one account from the
25 Secretary of the Treasury on the request of the Secretary of

1 Agriculture, either without interest or at such rate of interest
2 as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, but
3 not in excess of 3 per centum per annum; and the Secretary
4 of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to lend
5 such sums to the Secretary upon the security of any obliga-
6 tions of borrowers from the Secretary under the provisions of
7 said Acts: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may utilize
8 proceeds from payments of principal and interest under such
9 Acts on any loans made hereunder to repay the Secretary of
10 the Treasury the amounts borrowed therefrom for the pur-
11 poses of such Acts: *Provided further*, That for the purpose
12 of making loans pursuant to this paragraph, the Secretary
13 of the Treasury is authorized to use as a public-debt trans-
14 action the proceeds from the sale of any securities issued
15 under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the
16 purposes for which securities may be issued under that Act
17 are extended to include such loans to the Secretary: *Provided*
18 *further*, That repayments to the Secretary of the Treasury
19 on such loans shall be treated as a public-debt transaction.

20 Salaries and expenses: For the making, servicing, and
21 collecting of loans, insuring mortgages, the servicing and
22 collecting of loans made under prior authority, and the
23 liquidation of assets transferred to Farmers' Home Admin-
24 istration pursuant to the Farmers' Home Administration Act
25 of 1946, \$23,249,000, together with a transfer to this ap-

1 appropriation item of not to exceed \$40,000 of the fees and
2 administrative expense charges made available by subsec-
3 tions (d) and (e) of section 12 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm
4 Tenant Act, as amended.

5 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

6 To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Elec-
7 trification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-915),
8 as follows:

9 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses, in-
10 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia; not
11 to exceed \$500 for newspapers; and not to exceed \$500 for
12 financial and credit reports; \$6,063,000.

13 Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and
14 5 of said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of sec-
15 tion 7 thereof, \$350,000,000, to be borrowed from the
16 Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions
17 of section 3 (a) of said Act, and such additional amounts,
18 not to exceed a total of \$150,000,000, to be borrowed under
19 the same terms and conditions if and to the extent that the
20 Secretary of Agriculture shall certify, from time to time,
21 to the Secretary of the Treasury that such additional
22 amounts are required during the fiscal year 1950, under
23 the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and orderly
24 development of the program.

ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL CROP

INSURANCE ACT

Operating expenses: For operating and administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$700 for newspapers, \$4,054,000.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings or conventions of members of organizations at which matters of importance to the work of the Farm Credit Administration are to be discussed or transacted; not to exceed \$750 for periodicals and newspapers; library membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be made in advance; not to exceed \$20,000 for expenditures authorized by section 602 of the Organic Act of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 833); purchase of one passenger motor vehicle (for replacement only) for use in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental in the District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory .

1 capacity to the Farm Credit Administration, except that
2 such expenditures shall not exceed \$10,000; examination
3 of corporations, banks, associations, and institutions operated,
4 supervised, or regulated by the Farm Credit Administration
5 \$500,000, together with not to exceed \$2,294,000 of collec-
6 tions from Federal Farm Credit agencies of assessments and
7 charges, to be advanced by transfer and counter warrant to
8 this appropriation, to cover the cost of Farm Credit Admin-
9 istration facilities, examinations, and other services rendered
10 to such agencies; in all, \$2,794,000.

11 TITLE II

12 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
13 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the
14 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each
15 such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and
16 to make such contracts and commitments without regard to
17 fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the
18 Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may
19 be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the
20 Budget for the fiscal year 1950 for each such corporation
21 or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

22 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

23 Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this Act
24 shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit
25 Corporation from carrying out any activity or any pro-

1 gram authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed
2 \$12,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
3 of the Corporation and not to exceed \$400 for period-
4 icals, maps, and newspapers: *Provided further*, That
5 all necessary expenses (including legal and special serv-
6 ices performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including
7 other personal services) in connection with the acquisition,
8 operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any
9 real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or
10 in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections
11 of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative
12 expenses for the purposes hereof.

13 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed
14 \$1,500,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of
15 the funds of the Corporation shall be available for ad-
16 ministrative expenses, including employment on a contract
17 or fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the per-
18 formance of special services, including legal services, and
19 the use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks,
20 national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and
21 agencies of the Government as authorized by the Act of
22 January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h); and said
23 total sum shall be exclusive of services and facilities furnished
24 and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration

1 central office, interest expense, and expenses in connection
2 with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement,
3 protection, or disposition of real or personal property belong-
4 ing to the Corporation or in which it has an interest: *Pro-*
5 *vided*, That promptly after June 30 of each fiscal year all
6 cash funds in excess of the estimated operating requirements
7 for the current fiscal year shall be declared as dividends and
8 paid into the general fund of the Treasury: *Provided further*,
9 That the aggregate amount of bonds the Corporation may
10 issue and have outstanding at any one time shall not exceed
11 \$500,000,000.

12 Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed
13 \$1,398,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis), of the
14 funds of the banks shall be available for administrative ex-
15 penses, including the purchase of not to exceed two passenger
16 motor vehicles for replacement only, services performed for
17 the banks by other Government agencies (except services
18 and facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm
19 Credit Administration central office, and services performed
20 by any Federal Reserve bank and by the United States
21 Treasury in connection with the financial transactions of the
22 banks) ; and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest
23 expense, legal and special services performed on a contract
24 or fee basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition,
25 operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposi-

1 tion of real or personal property belonging to the banks or
2 in which they have an interest.

3 Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,328,000
4 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the
5 corporations shall be available for administrative expenses,
6 including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for
7 replacement only, and services performed for the corpora-
8 tions by other Government agencies (except services and
9 facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm
10 Credit Administration central office); and said total sum
11 shall be exclusive of interest expense, legal and special serv-
12 ices performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in
13 connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, im-
14 provement, protection, or disposition of real or personal
15 property belonging to the corporations or in which they have
16 an interest.

17 Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Wash-
18 ington, District of Columbia: Not to exceed \$90,000
19 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the
20 Corporation shall be available for administrative expenses,
21 including services performed for the Corporation by
22 other Government agencies (except services and facilities
23 furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Ad-
24 ministration central office); and said total sum shall be
25 exclusive of interest expense, legal and special services per-

1 formed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connec-
2 tion with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improve-
3 ment, protection, or disposition of real or personal property
4 belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest:
5 *Provided*, That for the current fiscal year, the revolving fund
6 in the Treasury of the United States created by section 84 of
7 the Act of June 16, 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1148a), for invest-
8 ment in any regional agricultural credit corporation shall be
9 available only in the amount of \$25,000,000: *Provided fur-*
10 *ther*, That notwithstanding any provisions of law to the con-
11 trary, in addition to the foregoing the Corporation is author-
12 ized to utilize, from the revolving fund created by section 84
13 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1148a), such
14 sums as may be necessary (a) to make loans, during a period
15 of four years, to bona fide fur farmers in accordance with
16 the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief
17 and Construction Act of 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C.
18 1148), all such loans to carry full personal liability of the
19 borrowers and to be secured by such collateral as is deemed
20 by the Corporation to be necessary to afford reasonable as-
21 surance of repayment, the aggregate principal amount of
22 which loans shall not exceed \$4,000,000 outstanding at any
23 one time.

REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS

Amounts available from appropriations are hereby reduced in the sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act:

FEDERAL LAND BANKS

The total amount of \$189,000,000 in the revolving fund appropriated to the Office of the Secretary, Treasury Department, for subscriptions to the paid-in surplus of the Federal land banks, as authorized by the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 781 (Tenth)).

TITLE III.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No funds appropriated or made available under this Act shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of the Department or any bureau, office, agency, or service of the Department, or any corporation, institution, or association supervised thereby, who makes or approves, or directs or authorizes the approval of, any loan or advance by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, unless such loan or advance (1) is for the purpose of protecting the security for or assisting in the collection of a loan or advance

1 theretofore made by the Corporation, or (2) is for use in
2 and confined to a specific area or region in which the Secre-
3 tary of Agriculture shall have found that such loans for speci-
4 fied agricultural purposes and for limited time periods are
5 necessary because of economic emergencies or production
6 disasters. All loans and advances made pursuant to this
7 section will carry the full personal liability of the borrower,
8 shall be secured by crops or livestock and such additional
9 collateral as is deemed necessary to afford reasonable assur-
10 ance of repayment, and will be accompanied by a certificate
11 of refusal of the loan or advance by a local bank or the pro-
12 duction credit association serving the area: *Provided, how-*
13 *ever,* That the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the
14 Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to reenter an area
15 or region where an economic emergency or production dis-
16 aster has occurred, in conformity with the provisions of
17 section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction
18 Act of 1932, as amended (title 12, U. S. C. 1148).

19 SEC. 302. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the
20 lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for the
21 Department under this Act shall be available for the
22 purchase of passenger motor vehicles, and for the hire of
23 such vehicles, necessary in the conduct of the work of the
24 Department outside the District of Columbia, but
25 the number of such vehicles purchased or otherwise

1 acquired for all the activities of the Department for which
2 appropriations and authorizations are made under such Act
3 shall not exceed two-thirds of the total number indicated for
4 purchase by the Department under the statements of pro-
5 posed expenditures for purchase and hire of passenger motor
6 vehicles in the Budget: *Provided*, That any such number
7 shall be increased proportionately (as nearly as may be)
8 as the amount appropriated or made available under the
9 particular heading involved may exceed the budget estimate.

10 SEC. 303. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
11 employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary
12 employment of translators when competent citizen transla-
13 tors are not available; (2) employment in cases of emer-
14 gency of persons in the field service of the Department for
15 periods of not more than sixty days; and (3) employment
16 under the appropriation for the Office of Foreign Agricultural
17 Relations.

18 SEC. 304. Appropriations and authorizations made in
19 this Act shall be available for health service programs as
20 authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150).

21 SEC. 305. Funds available to the Department during
22 the current fiscal year shall be available for the payment of
23 claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims
24 Act (28 U. S. C. 2672).

25 SEC. 306. No part of any appropriation contained in
26 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any cor-

1 poration included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary
2 or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the
3 Government of the United States or who is a member of an
4 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
5 to strike against the Government of the United States, or who
6 advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
7 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
8 force or violence: *Provided*, That such administrative or
9 supervisory employees of the Department as may be
10 designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby
11 authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affida-
12 vits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee for
13 so doing: *Provided further*, That for the purposes hereof an
14 affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
15 person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
16 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
17 the United States, is not a member of an organization of Gov-
18 ernment employees that asserts the right to strike against the
19 Government of the United States, or that such person does
20 not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
21 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
22 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any
23 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
24 the United States or who is a member of an organization
25 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
26 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-

1 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
2 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
3 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
4 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
5 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
6 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
7 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
8 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
9 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
10 *vided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed
11 to require an affidavit from any person employed for less
12 than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the
13 loss of human life or destruction of property, the payment
14 of salary or wages may be made to such persons from appli-
15 cable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency
16 without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this
17 section.

18 SEC. 307. Limitations on amounts to be expended for
19 personal services under appropriations in this Act shall not
20 apply to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act of
21 December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61b-e).

22 SEC. 308. Funds available to the Department of Agri-
23 culture may be used for printing and binding.

24 SEC. 309. This Act may be cited as the "Department
25 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1950".

INDEX

| | Page |
|--|------|
| AAA payments | 45 |
| Acreage allotments and marketing quotas | 48 |
| Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Bureau of | 31 |
| Agricultural Economics, Bureau of | 10 |
| Agricultural Research Administration | 13 |
| Alaska, research on agricultural problems of | 16 |
| Animal Industry, Bureau of | 18 |
| Commodity Credit Corporation | 58 |
| Commodity Exchange Authority | 54 |
| Conservation and use of agricultural land resources | 45 |
| Dairy Industry, Bureau of | 23 |
| Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Bureau of | 26 |
| Experiment Stations, Office of | 16 |
| Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities | 49 |
| Extension Service | 12 |
| Farmers' Home Administration | 54 |
| Farm program payments | 42 |
| Federal Crop Insurance Corporation | 57 |
| Flood control | 41 |
| Foot and mouth disease, eradication of | 22 |
| Foreign Agricultural Relations, Office of | 12 |
| Forest pests, control of | 32 |
| Forest development roads and trails | 38 |
| Forest Service | 34 |
| General provisions | 63 |
| Government corporations | 58 |
| Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Bureau of | 32 |
| Information, Office of | 6 |
| Insects and plant diseases, emergency outbreaks, control of | 30 |
| Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land | 44 |
| Library | 10 |
| Marketing services | 50 |
| Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of | 24 |
| Production and Marketing Administration | 45 |
| Research and Marketing Act of 1946 | 4 |
| Rural Electrification Administration | 56 |
| School lunch program | 49 |
| Secretary of Agriculture, Office of | 2 |
| "Section 32" funds | 49 |
| Soil Conservation Service | 42 |
| Solicitor, Office of | 5 |
| Special research fund, Department of Agriculture | 15 |
| Strategic and critical agricultural materials, research on | 16 |
| Submarginal land, retirement of | 44 |
| Sugar Act | 49 |

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1950, and for other purposes.

By Mr. WHITTEN

APRIL 4, 1949

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

20. We recommend that the Inland Waterways Corporation be put into liquidation.

21. The Commission recommends that the activities of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration be distributed among functional agencies operating in this field.

22. We recommend the incorporation of the Alaska Railroad under the Government Corporation Control Act of 1945.

23. We urge the incorporation of the Washington National Airport under the Government Corporation Control Act of 1945.

Summary of Appropriations and Borrowing Authorization, 1949, and Budget Estimates
and House Committee Bill, 1950

[Note.---1949 figures include estimated Pay Act supplementals and are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure proposed in the 1950 Budget Estimates.]

| Bureau or Item | Appropriations: and | Budget Estimates, 1950 | House Committee Bill, 1950 | Incr. (+) or decr. (-) H. Comm. Bill Compared with Budget Estimates, 1950 |
|---|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Conservation and use of agricultural land resources | \$150,148,000: | \$290,000,000: | \$287,194,213: | -\$2,805,787 |
| Sugar Act | 72,005,000: | 65,000,000: | 60,000,000: | -5,000,000 |
| Section 32 programs | 57,947,728: | 50,000,000: | 125,000,000: | +75,000,000 |
| National School Lunch Act | 75,000,000: | 75,000,000: | 75,000,000: | - |
| Marketing Services | 10,283,600: | 10,355,500: | 10,432,500: | +77,000 |
| Soil Conservation Service | 48,708,800: | 48,679,800: | 51,767,800: | +3,088,000 |
| Land Utilization Program | 1,190,000: | 1,327,000: | 1,124,000: | -203,000 |
| Federal Crop Insurance Corporation | 3,893,000: | 4,054,000: | 4,054,000: | - |
| Farmers' Home Administration programs | 115,182,000: | 115,002,000: | 126,249,000: | +11,247,000 |
| Rural electrification | 406,019,000: | 356,063,000: | 356,063,000: | - |
| Research on strategic and critical agricultural materials | 361,700: | 522,000: | 349,000: | -173,000 |
| Animal Industry | 23,594,500: | 22,754,000: | 22,097,000: | -657,000 |
| Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering | 8,900,470: | 8,596,000: | 8,022,480: | -573,520 |
| Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry | 5,993,550: | 5,869,500: | 5,653,550: | -215,950 |
| All other, Agricultural Research Administration | 22,285,308: | 22,475,858: | 22,448,258: | -27,600 |
| Research and Marketing Act | 13,850,000: | 19,000,000: | 19,000,000: | - |
| Control of forest pests | 4,495,600: | 5,357,000: | 4,417,300: | -939,700 |
| National forest protection and management | 26,759,775: | 26,489,500: | 24,971,000: | -1,518,500 |
| Farm and other private forestry cooperation | 814,500: | 814,500: | 1,100,000: | +285,500 |
| All other forestry items | 33,667,900: | 33,448,500: | 33,340,500: | -108,000 |
| Flood Control | 6,004,500: | 10,000,000: | 8,975,000: | -1,025,000 |
| Extension Service | 31,578,360: | 31,557,160: | 32,557,160: | +1,000,000 |
| Bureau of agricultural Economics | 4,780,900: | 4,762,000: | 4,496,900: | -265,100 |
| All other items | 10,416,000: | 10,374,500: | 10,489,328: | +114,828 |
| Total, Appropriations and Borrowing Authorizations | 1,133,880,191: | 1,217,501,818: | 1,294,801,989: | +77,300,171 |

a/ In addition, House Committee Bill authorizes borrowings from the Secretary of Treasury in fiscal year 1950 in such additional amounts not in excess of \$150,000,000 as the Secretary of Agriculture deems necessary for the expeditious and orderly development of the program.

EXCERPTS FROM COMMITTEE REPORT:

Consolidation of legislation. "Many of the various acts under which the Department operates badly need codification and consolidation. The fault for the situation lies with the Congress--except that in the opinion of the committee the Department should have worked out a plan for the consolidation of the acts under which it operates and recommended its adoption to the appropriate legislative committee. The present situation is expensive, wastes time and personnel, and makes it more difficult for the committee, the Congress, and even for heads of the various bureaus and agencies to keep up with or to supervise the departments' operation...The committee recommends a study of the matter and a codification of these acts with consolidation where needed, believing it will result in better work by the Department at much less expense."

Pay-increase absorptions. "The Pay Act increase absorptions have been applied in many instances through the complete discontinuance of certain work projects or the closing of certain stations away from Washington...It is the belief of the committee that such absorptions should not be made by total elimination of such stations and their work. The committee has disapproved the budget proposals for the discontinuance of the stations and work referred to and expects the Department to readjust its program of absorptions to apply to those places where the work of the bureau may be curtailed and not in those places where it will be eliminated."

Research and Marketing Act. "The committee is convinced that only by requiring the Department to justify the research projects in advance will it be possible for the Congress to maintain its prerogative of specifying the purposes for which appropriated moneys may be expended and its responsibility of seeing that funds are properly used. It is also the only method whereby the Congress can prevent its determinations respecting specific projects under the regular appropriations for the old-line bureaus being circumvented through allotments from the appropriation for the Research and Marketing Act. Many of the cases seem to the committee to be pretty close to the line and it is believed that there will be a far better understanding between the committee and the Department if the specific research projects are explained in advance...Utilization of the contract authority in connection with this work will tend to prevent the excessive building up of Government personnel in the regular research bureaus of the Department and the committee is certain the Congress itself desires to limit the growth of the departmental establishment as much as possible within the requirements of the work to be done...Hereafter, the committee intends to require that such projects be justified in the same manner as are the requests from the regular agencies and bureaus of the Department, leaving to the Department its full authority to do the work by contract when so authorized under the terms of the act."

Yearbook. "The committee believes it is better policy to reprint the better yearbooks from time to time in order to bring about a wider distribution than to print a new yearbook every year in insufficient quantity to meet the demand."

Foreign trade. "In view of the number of commodities now in the hands of the Government through the Commodity Credit Corporation, the committee is of the opinion that strong efforts must be made to attain our fair share of foreign markets. The Secretary of Agriculture should be made a member of the Advisory Board of the Export-Import Bank and of the International Monetary Fund. He must be placed in this strong position to insist on proper attention to our agricultural problems and to assist in making trade agreements and other practices. His hand must be strengthened if agriculture is to receive the attention which is not only deserved but absolutely necessary in the next few years!..

the tune of \$5,600,000,000 for this year, but now we sign the Atlantic Pact that means \$1,200,000,000 more to arm foreign powers. Where are we heading for? War? Uncertainty? Disillusionment—Oh! we should be advocating peace, working for peace. Not preparation for war by arming these countries. We armed Russia to the amount of over \$11,000,000,000. Did we do a good thing? Your answer is and should be "No," a big "No." They were supposed to be our friends then. Are they now?

The same thing is liable to happen under this Atlantic Pact being signed today. Arm these countries with our good, hard-earned cash, which we need to pay our national debt and look after our own people. I am afraid to arm any country but our own, if we do, it may be used against us.

This is a great day for America. Let us attend to our own business and stop meddling with everybody else's business. Stay at home and look after America and you will have all you can do.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an address she delivered at the graduating exercises of the Women's Army Training Corps center, at Camp Lee, Va.

Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a telegram.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts,

There was no objection.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, MR. SABATH!

Mr. McCORMACK. I listened with great interest to the remarks of my friend the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH], to one part of his remarks especially, where he said this was a great day for America. In more ways than one this is a great day for America. This is the birthday anniversary of one of the most unusual characters I have ever met, and I think all of my colleagues who know him or who ever served with him, will agree with me. Born abroad, he came to this country, recognized its great opportunities and grasped them. Many years ago he was elected to the Congress of the United States, to this distinguished body, and he has served in this body for over 42 years, the longest continuous service in the Congress of the United States of any one man in the history of our Government. I know that all of my colleagues join me in extending today our congratulations to this distinguished friend and colleague, and our best wishes that God will bless him and his wife with many, many more years of happiness

and many more birthday anniversaries. I refer to our ever-young-minded colleague and friend the gentleman from Illinois, ADOLPH SABATH.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. I am very happy on this occasion, Mr. Speaker, to join with my good friend from Massachusetts, the majority leader, in extending congratulations to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH]. Certainly, he is one of the outstanding Members of the House of Representatives.

It was my privilege to serve with him on the Rules Committee under his chairmanship. I need not remind you that on certain problems before the committee he and I have not always agreed, but that means nothing so far as our personal relationships have been concerned. Always has he kept his word to me; always has he done for me what he properly could, not affecting politics but affecting personal friendships. For that I am deeply appreciative, and for that certainly on this occasion I would want to pay my tribute to him together with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank my friend, and I know that he expresses not only the feeling of the Members on the Republican side, but all Members. All I can say of the gentleman from Illinois is that he is a rare institution, rare in many ways, wholesomely and constructively, other than legislatively, I may say.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I wish to add my "happy birthday" to the gentleman from Illinois, and to express my deep appreciation of his unflinching courtesy whenever I have gone to secure a rule or some other favor. He has given me full, complete, and very sympathetic hearing.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to join with the distinguished majority leader and my other colleagues in paying tribute to the dean of the House the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH], on this, the anniversary of his birthday.

ADOLPH SABATH has not only become the dean of the House, but a national institution as well. Since 1907 he has served in this body, longer than any other person in our Nation's history. For many years he has been chairman of the important Committee on Rules. We have not always agreed on policies or politics, but nevertheless I have a warm affection for him.

After God made ADOLPH SABATH He shattered the mold. There will never be another like him. ADOLPH SABATH is an individual masterpiece, never to be copied or replaced. May he live to enjoy

many more happy birthdays and another 42 years of service in the House, is my wish to him on this anniversary of his birth.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman from Ohio for his remarks.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include certain tables which have been prepared by the Corps of Army Engineers.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

RENT CONTROL

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, it was a pleasant surprise to me this morning to pick up Capital Comment, the official organ of the Democratic National Committee, wherein that publication discusses the new rent-control measure and said this about it:

It is also evidence that the Democratic administration wants to place the maximum possible responsibility in the hands of State and local governments.

As author of the local option amendment to the rent-control bill, Mr. Speaker, may I say this is very significant, particularly in view of the fact that every Democratic member of the committee reporting the bill opposed it on record, the majority leader opposed it on the floor and the whip worked all afternoon calling Members over here to vote against it. The President excoriated the amendment before the conference of mayors on the day after the bill passed the House, and it was opposed by both the majority leader, the whip, and committee in the other body.

I am delighted that the administration has apparently undergone a change of heart and am pleased to say to Mr. Truman, who is a good Baptist like I am, that like Baptists we who embrace the tenets of States rights democracy believe it is never too late to be saved. The doors of our political faith are always wide open, and this is an invitation to Mr. Truman and the Democratic administration to repent of their sins against the Constitution, profess their faith in States' rights, and return to the house of Jefferson.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill was reported this morning. In the report furnished to the committee, and which I have in front of me, it is indicated that it is \$25,798,829 below the budget. According to my figures, taken out of the same report and from the same figures, it is \$66,412,071 above the budget.

According to the report statement, it is \$70,000,000 and more below this current year. According to my figures, it is \$218,953,000 above the appropriations for the current year.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HALE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maine?

There was no objection.

REDS PLEDGE CHINA TO WAR FOR RUSSIA

Mr. HALE. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post this morning carries a news item that the Chinese Communists said amid peace negotiations with the Nationalists tonight that they would unite the people of China to fight for Russia in any war between the Soviet Union and the North Atlantic Treaty nations.

The article further states that a Communist broadcast quoted a statement signed by the No. 1 Communist, Mao Tze-tung, and other leftist leaders, denouncing the western treaty and pledging aid to Russia in event of war.

This ought to dispose of any illusions which the Members of the House may have about the true nature of communism in China and about whether there is actually any connection between them and Moscow. I can only hope that there is someone in the State Department who reads the newspapers. Do the editorial writers in the Washington Post read the news items in the same paper?

Is it any wonder that Winston Churchill, speaking in Boston last Thursday, asked:

Are we winning the cold war? This cannot be decided by looking at Europe alone. We must also look to Asia. The worst disaster since our victory has been the collapse of China under Communist attack and intrigue.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. HALLECK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Vidette-Messenger of Valparaiso, Ind.

Mr. TEAGUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the

Appendix of the RECORD and include extraneous materials.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC PACT

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, this day, April 4, 1949, will go down in the history of the world as a great day. It is the day on which the United States of America assumed the role of empire officially, and did so by the signing of the North Atlantic Pact.

The Roman Empire was supported and grew on the strength of the Roman legions. The British Empire was supported and grew on the strength of the British Navy. Our empire is supported and will grow on air power. It is to be hoped that this House and the other body will maintain the air supremacy of the United States. Our motto, if we are to be an empire, and if we are to establish and maintain the peace of the world must be "Two planes for one."

Our empire, we know, is to keep the peace. This only the strong can do and so we dedicate our strength, our wealth, and our might to the establishment of peace on earth.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

EXPEDITIOUS HANDLING OF LEGISLATION BY EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, something over a year ago there was presented to the Eightieth Republican Congress a request for expeditious action on the European recovery program. Also, there was presented for expeditious action further aid to China, and to Greece, and to Turkey. We were given a dead line of April 1. We went to work on the request coming down from the executive branch of the Government. We wrapped all of those programs up into one package and passed that measure in the House of Representatives on March 31. The measure became law on April 3. We did this in a great barrage of criticism as to our method of approach and our ability to bring the matter to a determination, one way or the other.

Now in this Congress there is a request for an extension, and a further authorization. The time for which the act was originally passed has expired. I cannot resist calling to the attention of the Members and the people of the country the fact that in the Eightieth Congress we drafted the legislation, initiated the program, got it off on time, and in this Congress, the Eighty-first Democratic-controlled Congress, we have not yet

been able to bring about even a simple extension.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANNON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include letters received by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. RODINO (at the request of Mr. TAURIELLO) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1997) to authorize the survey of a proposed Mississippi River Parkway for the purpose of determining the feasibility of such a national parkway, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated a sum not exceeding \$200,000 to be used by the Department of the Interior through the National Park Service and by the Federal Works Agency through the Public Roads Administration to make a joint survey of a route for a national parkway to be known as the Mississippi River Parkway. The survey shall follow, in general, the route of the Mississippi River. An estimate of cost of construction of the national parkway or any portions thereof found to be practicable by said survey, together with such other data as will be valuable, shall be obtained with the objective of determining the desirability of authorizing the construction of the parkway or any portion thereof. A report of the survey, upon its completion, shall be transmitted to the Congress by the Secretary of the Interior and the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, together with their recommendations thereon.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 4, strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$250,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WOMEN'S RESERVE AS A BRANCH OF THE COAST GUARD RESERVE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1823) to amend the act of February 19, 1941, as amended, so as to establish a Women's Reserve as a branch of the Coast Guard Reserve.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of February 19, 1941, as amended (U. S. C., title 14, secs. 301-354), is further amended by adding after section 215 thereof additional sections as follows:

"Sec. 216. A Women's Reserve is hereby established which shall be a branch of the Coast Guard Reserve and shall be administered in the same manner as provided for the Coast Guard Reserve in all respects, except as may be necessary to adapt said provisions to the Women's Reserve, or as may be otherwise provided by statute.

"Sec. 217. Members of the Women's Reserve may be commissioned or enlisted in

tend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. MARCANTONIO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. BYRNE of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial appearing in the New York Times.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. GILLETTE (at the request of Mr. GRAHAM), for today, on account of illness in his family.

To Mr. McCULLOCH (at the request of Mr. MCGREGOR), for today, on account of official business.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

Concurrent resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. Con. Res. 10. Concurrent resolution to provide additional funds for the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations; to the Committee on House Administration.

S. Con. Res. 19. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of prayers offered by the Chaplain, the Reverend Peter Marshall, doctor of divinity, at the opening of the daily sessions of the Senate of the United States during the Eightieth and Eighty-first Congresses; to the Committee on House Administration.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 5, 1949, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

496. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a list of organizations nonprofit and eligible, which have requested either a loan or donation of material from the Navy Department under the provisions of section 2 of Public Law 649 (79th Cong., 2d sess.), approved August 7, 1945; to the Committee on Armed Services.

497. A letter from the Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting a statement of facts covering an exception taken by the Comptroller General of the United States to the payment of \$67.32 as traveling expenses incident to the change of station from Fort Worth, Tex., to Salt Lake City, Utah, January 11 to 13, 1943, by Milford M. Tinsley, together with a copy of a draft of proposed bill for the relief of W. P. Bartel, as certifying officer, of financial liability by reason of erroneous payment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

498. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to cancel drainage charges against certain lands within the Uintah Indian irrigation project, Utah; to the Committee on Public Lands.

499. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to reserve certain public-domain

land within the exterior boundaries of the Summit Lake Indian Reservation, Nev., for addition to that reservation; to the Committee on Public Lands.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 3997. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 384). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. REDDEN: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 173. A bill to amend the Hawaiian Organic Act to prevent the loss of nationality, by reason of continuous residence for 5 years in a foreign state, of certain persons declared to be citizens of the United States under such act; with amendments (Rept. No. 385). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming: H. R. 3998. A bill to provide recognition as veterans of the Indian wars for persons who took part in the capture of the Ute Indians in 1906, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BOGGS of Delaware: H. R. 3999. A bill to exempt from the additional estate tax the estates of certain deceased members of the armed forces; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FARRINGTON: H. R. 4000. A bill to amend section 16 of the Hawaiian Organic Act relative to disqualification of legislators; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. LEONARD W. HALL: H. R. 4001. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act approved June 21, 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KARST: H. R. 4002. A bill to provide a fidelity trust fund in the Post Office Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. O'TOOLE: H. R. 4003. A bill to amend section 1 of the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAMSAY: H. R. 4004. A bill to limit the power of radio broadcast stations; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STAGGERS: H. R. 4005. A bill to create a Department of Peace; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

H. R. 4006. A bill for the allowance of certain claims, not heretofore paid, for indemnity for spoiliations by the French prior to July 31, 1801, as reported by the Court of Claims; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROOKS: H. R. 4007. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of experimental submarines, and for other purposes," approved May 16, 1947; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KEATING: H. R. 4008. A bill to preserve seniority rights of 10-point preference eligibles in the

postal service transferring from the position of letter carrier to clerk or from the position of clerk to letter carrier, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SPENCE:

H. R. 4009. A bill to establish a national housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof, to provide Federal aid to assist slum-clearance projects and low-rent public housing projects initiated by local agencies, to provide for financial assistance by the Secretary of Agriculture for farm housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WELCH of Missouri:

H. R. 4010. A bill authorizing preliminary examination and survey of the Missouri River from the vicinity of the Iowa-Nebraska line, near Watson, Mo., to the vicinity of Leavenworth, Kans.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. COX:

H. Res. 177. Resolution to amend the rules of the House to provide for an officer to be known as the Historian of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Colorado, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to support the passage of the Local Public Health Service Act of 1949, and that the appropriation of \$10,808,000, "Assistance to States, general public health," which was deleted from the appropriation bill, H. R. 3333, for the Public Health Service, passed March 9, 1949, by the House of Representatives, be restored so that adequate financial assistance will be available, and public health in Colorado may continue to go forward; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, condemning the trial and conviction of George R. Jones, of Owensboro, Ky., and Clarence R. Hill, of Jackson, Miss.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, expressing appreciation to the people of France for their kindly expression of friendship as exemplified by their sending to the citizens of Oklahoma the "merci car"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, requesting the erection with Federal funds of an appropriate memorial at Pearl Harbor to perpetuate the memory of those brave men who died that America may remain free; to the Committee on House Administration.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to amend section 16 of the Hawaiian Organic Act; to the Committee on Public Lands.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. EBERHARTER:

H. R. 4011. A bill for the relief of Stavros Matheos (also known as Steve Matheos or Matheous); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 4012. A bill for the relief of Lum Mon Sing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 4013. A bill for the relief of Gaspar Piazza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCARTHY:

H. R. 4014. A bill for the relief of Maria Hoffman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACK of Washington:

H. R. 4015. A bill for the relief of Kate Laursen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

456. By the SPEAKER: Petition of J. W. Yopp and others, New Smyrna Beach, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136 known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

457. Also, petition of John A. Wall and others, St. Petersburg, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

458. Also, petition of Mrs. J. J. Matson and others, Jasmine Beach, Orlando, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

459. Also, petition of Genevieve McGowin and others, Tampa, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

460. Also, petition of Manuel Navarro and others, Tampa, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

461. Also, petition of Mrs. Louise Mosier and others, West Palm Beach, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as

the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

462. Also, petition of J. P. Jackson and others, Miami, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

463. Also, petition of Mrs. J. J. Matson and others, Orlando, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

464. Also, petition of Grace Helen Matson and others, Orlando, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

465. Also, petition of Daniel N. Norton and others, St. Petersburg, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

466. Also, petition of J. W. Chastum and others, St. Petersburg, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

467. Also, petition of T. S. Kinney and others, Orlando, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

468. Also, petition of Frank A. Wood and others, Hialeah, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

469. Also, petition of Joseph William and others, Tampa, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

470. Also, petition of Mrs. Thomas Heid and others, Miami, Fla., requesting passage

of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

471. Also, petition of O. S. Heaton and others, Boynton Beach, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

472. By Mr. BOGGS of Delaware: Petition of Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Sussex County, Del., containing 28 signatures, in support of H. R. 2428, a bill to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of alcoholic beverages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

473. Also, petition of Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kent County, Del., containing 181 signatures, in support of H. R. 2428, a bill to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of alcoholic beverages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

474. By Mr. HALLECK: Petition of citizens of Valparaiso, Ind., favoring repeal of the wartime excise tax on cosmetics and toiletries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

475. Also, petition of citizens of Valparaiso, Ind., favoring repeal of the wartime excise tax on cosmetics and toiletries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

476. By Mr. RICH: Petition of Dr. E. Paul Miller and other citizens of Montgomery, Pa., for repeal of the 20-percent Federal excise tax on toilet goods; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Apr. 5

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LESLIE PAUL SCHROEDER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1281) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Leslie Paul Schroeder.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Leslie Paul Schroeder, of Lodge Grass, Mont., a patent in fee to the following-described lands allotted to him on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.: The west half of the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 16; the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter and the south half of the southeast quarter of section 17; and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 20, township 9 south, range 34 east, Montana principal meridian; and the southwest quarter of section 15 and the southeast quarter of section 16, township 6 south, range 33 east, Montana principal meridian, containing six hundred and forty acres.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A PATENT IN FEE TO PHENA M. ANDERSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1109) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Phena M. Anderson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:)

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to issue to Phena M. Anderson, of Spokane, Wash., a patent in fee to the following-described lands allotted to her on the Black-foot Indian Reservation, Mont.: The east half of the northeast quarter of section 30, township 37 north, range 10 west, Montana principal meridian, containing eighty acres.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, after line 9, insert a new section as follows:

"Sec. 2. Said patent in fee when issued shall contain a reservation to the United States of the oil, gas, and all other mineral deposits as provided in the act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. 16)."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A PATENT IN FEE TO FRANCIS HOWE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1030) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Francis Howe.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Francis Howe, of Hardin, Mont., a patent in fee to the following-described lands allotted to him on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.: The north half, the southwest quarter, and the west half of the west half of the southeast quarter, of section 20, township 8 south, range 38 east, Montana prin-

cipal meridian, and the northwest quarter, section 29, township 8 south, range 38 east, Montana principal meridian, containing six hundred and eighty acres.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A PATENT IN FEE TO HOWARD C. HECKENLIVELY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1029) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Howard C. Heckenlively.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Howard C. Heckenlively, of Livingston, Mont., a patent in fee to the following-described lands on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.: The south half of the southwest quarter of section 1; the south half of the southeast quarter of section 2; the north half of the northwest quarter of section 12; and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 11, township 9 south, range 36 east, Montana principal meridian, containing 320 acres.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 9, strike out "west" and insert "north."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McBride, its assistant enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 278. An act to prevent retroactive checkage of payments erroneously made to certain retired officers of the Naval Reserve, and for other purposes; and

S. 629. An act to authorize the disposition of certain lost, abandoned, or unclaimed personal property coming into the possession of the Treasury Department, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, or the Department of the Air Force, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. LANGER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An Act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States No. 49-9.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record in two instances.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1950

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the

State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3997), making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 3 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 3997, with Mr. FORAND in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, we have up for consideration at this time the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1950. At the outset I would like to express appreciation to the members of the committee who have served diligently and worked hard in the preparation of this bill. There have been few disagreements and in fully 99 percent of the bill there has been unanimity of opinion.

This bill carries a total appropriation of \$701,122,079, which is an increase over the directly appropriated funds of last year. It is a reduction, however, of in excess of \$25,000,000 below the estimate submitted by the Bureau of the Budget.

Practically all of the increases over the appropriated funds made available last year comes from the fact that in 1947 the triple-A program was reduced to \$150,000,000—cut approximately in half. Last year the bill had to carry only enough funds to pay for the reduced program of the year before, while at the same time an increased program was announced. This year, therefore, we must pay for the increased program which was announced last year. That is the contribution of the Federal Government toward the cost of soil-conservation improvement. Thus this \$127,000,000 over last year was committed last year.

The bill carries a number of things in which several of us on this committee have been very much interested.

It is the desire of all Members of Congress that the rural electrification program be expanded to serve all the people of the United States as soon as is practicable and as soon as it may be done on a reasonably workable basis, on a sound basis where the money will be repaid to the Treasury. To this point the program has been handled in that way. Collections have been excellent, and there have been practically no cases where the money has not been repaid to the Federal Treasury, and I do not know of any program that has the wonderful record

that this agency has with regard to repayment. Since we all favor the rural electrification program, and since all of us wish to expand this program, we have felt from time to time that various Members wanted to show that they had this interest at heart every year when this bill came to the floor. We have had the problem of different Members wanting to increase the funds of this agency, sometimes to charge the agency with funds which it said it could not use. For the first time in this bill we provide that the budget estimate of \$350,000,000 shall be available for the REA. That is the budget estimate. We do not want the REA chargeable with any more funds than it actually can use. On the other hand, we want the REA to be able to meet its needs. So, in addition to the budget estimate of \$350,000,000 we have provided that in the event those funds are used and they run out that, for approved projects where the applicants meet the requirements of the law, the Secretary of Agriculture may increase the funds available for an additional \$150,000,000, as they become necessary. That, I think, is an improvement.

With regard to the Soil Conservation Service, the committee has seen fit to make a substantial increase in excess of \$3,800,000. Now, that becomes necessary because this Congress and the country is committed to a soil conservation program. We have provided, under law, for the organization of new districts. All of the old districts have technical aides. They have employees who are well able to carry out the work. During the last year and a half there have been approximately 171 new districts formed for which there was no personnel, and at the request of practically all Members of Congress from agricultural areas the committee has seen fit to provide funds for giving this technical assistance to these newly organized districts, as the country is obligated to do.

With regard to the triple-A program the committee has provided funds for meeting the payment of the program announced last year. However, it was provided that the funds for the triple-A program should not be mixed with the funds for the control of the marketing-quota program. It was felt by the committee that those should be separated, and they are separated in this bill. There is no change in the amount of funds, but the control of expense items is in one category, under one listing, and the funds for the program in another.

Announced for next year is a triple-A program of \$262,500,000. This is in line with an agreement reached by some of us, at least, last year, when we had this bitter fight on the soil-conservation program. It was agreed by some, at least, that they felt it was better to have a consistent year-to-year program than to have it \$300,000,000 1 year and \$150,000,000 another year, and no way for those in charge to orderly operate and to run this program.

We have raised the limit payable in Federal contributions to any one individual from \$750 to \$2,500, because the committee felt that the primary object

was to obtain expenditures for soil conservation. As many of you are aware, we have had a continuous fight for the last several years in an effort to save section 32 funds. Section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act provides that 30 percent of the customs' receipts shall be set aside for the promotion of new uses of surplus agricultural products, and to help in the export of such agricultural products. It has become the practice through the past few years to recapture funds provided by that law so that less than 50 percent of the funds set up in the law are available for the purposes of the act.

The bill that came to us this year provided that the school-lunch program should be paid from section 32 funds. We had a twofold problem facing us this year. The school-lunch program started out as a program for the use of surplus agricultural products. It has gone far beyond that. It used to be that it was set up secondary to the handling of the agricultural problem. Now it is set up as a school-lunch program. It has as its strongest supporters organizations of citizens. The chief support comes from the cities and municipalities of the country. The whole Nation seems to have gone into the school-lunch program and to be solidly behind it in many, many areas.

The fund set up by the budget was \$75,000,000. That is a large amount of money. On the other hand, in view of the number of schools that have come into the school-lunch program, the amount of the Federal contribution in some areas has gone down to 4.5 cents per lunch. In view of the fact that there is a real need in this day of agricultural surplus to retain all of section 32 funds for the purposes of the act, and in view of the fact that there was a real need for the school-lunch program to have additional funds or additional commodities, in view of the number of schools that are in this program, the committee has seen fit to handle the school-lunch program by direct appropriation. The \$75,000,000 is directly appropriated. It leaves the entire total of section 32 funds available for the purposes of the act.

The way that helps the school-lunch program is this: Section 32 funds will be used to support commodity prices, and any commodities that they have on hand which are useable—and nearly all of them are useable by the school-lunch program—will be available to the school-lunch program without expense, and will be in addition to the \$75,000,000 that is appropriated here.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. I feel that I should say, in behalf of the school children of the Nation and the farmers of the Nation, that the chairman and his committee should be highly commended for the action they have taken in providing a direct appropriation for the school-lunch program, to be supplemented by surplus purchases out of section 32 funds. I think it is timely and necessary. Not-

withstanding the fact—and I want to get this clear—that the appropriation for school lunches is under the general head of section 32 funds, on page 29 of the bill, it does not mean that they are to come out of those funds but are to be a general appropriation.

Mr. WHITTEN. That is true. I deeply appreciate the statement of my friend from Georgia, who has rendered such outstanding service to agriculture and to the Nation as a whole. We do feel that this greatly strengthens and implements the school-lunch program, and at the same time retains the provisions of the law governing section 32 funds.

There is another thing in connection with the soil-conservation program and the triple-A program. It has been the feeling of many Members of Congress from some areas of the country that perhaps there is not enough attention given to planning and to the use of soil-conservation forces. For the first time this bill carries a provision that would permit—and this authority is entirely permissive; nothing requires it—local triple-A committees to use not to exceed 10 percent of the funds allocated to that county for the use of the Soil Conservation Service in preparing plans. It is an effort to make the two services use the best that is available from the other service. While there is nothing compulsory about it, we are a little hopeful that the provision will be used and that it will result in more real service.

Mr. PACE. If the gentleman will yield further, and I dislike to interrupt him twice in succession, as I understand, that is entirely permissive.

Mr. WHITTEN. It is.

Mr. PACE. It is intended to provide the services needed to carry on the balance of the appropriation?

Mr. WHITTEN. That is true.

Mr. PACE. And if the gentleman will permit me, I would like to again commend the gentleman and the committee for that action.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman. I do appreciate that. Again, since it is permissive, they will not be required in those areas where it is not needed, or where it is not desirable, but it makes available in those areas where they do need it, and where they wish to do it. I think there are areas in the country where that will be true.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. VURSELL. I wonder if this legislation affects the problem which was suggested to me by the AAA office of my town. They thought the soil conservation group which goes out surveying the soil and so forth would be more efficient if they had offices with and were a part of the AAA. They thought there would also be a great deal less expense than if they had offices in different places and were working under different commands. Does this proposed legislation make any provision, or can it make any provision for that situation?

Mr. WHITTEN. This bill does not cure that evil, and I do think it is an evil

the way it has to be handled in some places, and the way it is handled, perhaps, in others.

Certainly, if we could have all these people in the same building, and if we could have some coordination, it would be very, very helpful. This bill does not try to bring that about, but it tries to make it to the interest of each to fully utilize the services of the other. We point out in our report that the conservation practices group should have a set plan and should fit its practices into the plan with the soil conservation program in a given area. The Legislative Committee, I am sure, does have that problem under consideration, which the gentleman mentioned, and the committee perhaps will bring such legislation out.

Mr. Chairman, with regard to the Extension Service: Last year the Congress made available three-fourths of the last Bankhead-Flannagan authorization. This year the committee went into that question, and we provided \$1,000,000, which was not made available last year. I do not know how many Members from other than rural regions have had occasion to work with the 4-H Clubs. But it is one of the finest programs that American youth has participated in. The training, not only in agriculture and in homemaking, but in citizenship, is one of the finest things that I have ever seen. The committee has seen fit to add this last increment of \$1,000,000. We have stressed in our committee report that it is for the purpose of strengthening 4-H Club work and providing additional assistance to 4-H Clubs in many of the counties of the country who wish to have this service for which funds have not been heretofore available.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, with regard to the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, the committee has gone along with this agency for 2 years without a full and detailed justification as to that project. This year they said that they could not get up these estimates. The committee felt, however, that in view of the lapse of time we had reached the point where the Congress should insist upon it.

That was in the early part of our hearings, and we gave them until the latter days of our hearings to come before the committee and justify these projects, item by item. That has been done in this bill. As you know, under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, much of the work can be done by contract. The projects are selected largely by commodity committees from the trade, and it was because they had not had the final decisions from these committees, that we had to give them a little leeway so that the projects in this bill are about 90 percent firm and we have seen fit, in view of the situation facing us, to give them a 10-percent leeway at this time.

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. FARRINGTON. In that connection, I noted with great interest the

extent to which you inquired about the funds used under the Research and Marketing Act during the current year, to combat the oriental fruit fly of Hawaii.

Can the gentleman tell me just what amount is being allowed for the current year?

Mr. WHITTEN. I am sorry, I cannot. May I say to the gentleman, that the remarks which he read, were directed to the over-all problem. I hope the gentleman understands that it is not in any way to belittle the problem with which we all know you are faced, but those remarks were directed to the over-all problem with which we are faced here.

I understand that adequate provision will be made for the continuation of the work for the Oriental fruitfly. As to the dollars and cents, I am not in a position to tell the gentleman. I have no objection to trying to find out the exact amount, but I do not have that knowledge in that detail. However, I want to say that the attitude of the committee was not with reference to ignoring the problem or belittling it in any way. It is a serious problem, and therefore should have the attention of the research and marketing people.

With regard to the Farmers Home Administration, the committee has made a change. The Farmers Home Administration handles the Fontana purchase law. It provides for a reduction in loans with which to make crops. It has certain water facility loans. It has the guaranteed mortgage provision for farmers. That has heretofore been carried as an annual appropriation. The committee felt that was improperly charged as an annual appropriation or as an annual charge to agriculture. Each year the borrowers from that program pay back more to the Federal Government than is appropriated. In this bill we have provided that this fund shall provide in the same way that the REA funds are. It is a loan authorization. The funds have been increased from \$75,000,000 to \$85,000,000; and with regard to water facilities from \$1,750,000 to \$3,000,000. The increase for the loan program while it is an increase of \$10,000,000 over the budget, it is the same amount of funds that they have had for this year. They had last year's appropriation and \$10,000,000 from the old Resettlement Corporation.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I want to extend my appreciation to the gentleman for the manner in which he has handled that situation, because of the applicability to the difficulty we have in Los Angeles. I want to compliment the chairman at this time for the manner in which he has handled this matter with the committee.

Mr. WHITTEN. I deeply appreciate the gentleman's remarks. The gentleman spent a great many years in handling this matter and the problems of this committee and we appreciate his statement. The gentleman has worked many years in connection with this bill and is one of the finest and ablest friends of agriculture in the Congress.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. The funds in the Bankhead-Jones fund are pretty well confined to furnishing loans to veterans, are they not?

Mr. WHITTEN. Practically all of it.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. And the guaranty can be for both veterans and nonveterans?

Mr. WHITTEN. Yes. There is nothing in the law prohibiting their being nonveterans, but as a matter of fact practically all of it is going to veterans.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] has again expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. O'KONSKI. I am deeply interested in the work of the Farmers Home Administration. I compliment the committee for supplying them with sufficient funds. However, there is one question I want to ask. Despite the fact that we are giving them more money to loan out, and despite the fact they are going to take on some work from the \$44,000,000 relief appropriation, still the appropriation bill gives them a cut of over a million dollars in administrative expenses. What justification can the committee give for that?

Mr. WHITTEN. Insofar as the reduction is concerned, the only reduction is for the pay-raise increases which they have had to absorb. There may be some basis for the gentleman's contention. There were places in this bill where more money could be used. There is a limit on how much money there is available. In fact, we have many complaints that this bill goes too far. Certainly there are many places in the bill where additional funds could be used. The problem is to allocate the funds which you have, however. Certainly it is our desire not to restrict or curtail the activities of the people in the Farmers Home Administration. We hope they can do the job with this amount. If not, they will probably have time to present it to the committee in the Senate.

Mr. O'KONSKI. I thank the gentleman for his presentation.

Mr. WHITTEN. And I thank the gentleman from his comments.

I will take just a minute to say that I am indeed grateful for the splendid support we have had on this committee. We have five members of the committee who not only are interested in the Nation and in agriculture but five members who know something about agriculture. We were pleased to have join our committee this year the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STRICKER], a gentleman of some years service here, a gentleman who has a thorough knowledge of agriculture. Then one of the new Members, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. KRUSE] was appointed to our committee from the Democratic side. He has given consistent study to the problems of agriculture and I look for the gentleman from Indiana to have a long and worth-while

service in the Congress; certainly he is rendering excellent service on the committee. There is no need, perhaps, for me to make comment on the Republican members of the committee. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN] has been a member for a long time and has made a record not only in the Congress but also in the Nation in agricultural matters. Then the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] another one of the Republican members has a thorough knowledge of agriculture; and, believe me, although they are interested in agriculture primarily and although the whole committee is interested in solving this problem, at the same time it insists on a dollar's worth for every dollar spent in trying to meet the problems of the Department, of the American farmer, and of the American people.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. REES. I notice that the appropriation bills that have been coming before the House thus far provide for an increased number of employees in the various departments. One of the bills the other day I believe provided for an increase of somewhere around 6,000 or 8,000 employees. What is the situation with respect to this particular measure? Do you provide for more employees?

Mr. WHITTEN. I have not checked the bill, I may say to the gentleman from Kansas, with reference to trying to tie down the exact number, but I am satisfied the bill provides for a reduction in personnel. About \$6,000,000 of increased cost as a result of a bill which came from the gentleman's committee last year raising salaries has necessitated a substantial reduction in personnel.

Mr. REES. I understand that.

Mr. WHITTEN. There are about a thousand additional personnel here, but I am sure the gentleman will agree with me that it is necessary. For instance, we establish 171 new soil conservation districts authorized under the law, and we have to man these districts. We extended the benefits of the law as required to the old districts. With this exception I believe the gentleman will find there are reductions throughout the bill.

Mr. REES. Does it take a thousand more employees to handle soil conservation?

Mr. WHITTEN. I would not say a thousand more; I really am quoting somebody else as to the total number; but I do know that we provided the funds for supplying the usual personnel for those 171 districts.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. GRANGER. I know this is a peculiarly difficult time in satisfying all Members of the House either as to whether it is too much or too little; but it is a fact, is it not, Mr. Chairman, that in the appropriations for the Forest Service the committee did an unusual thing, especially to this one agency in that in raising the salaries under the salary increase bill the committee charged it against the regular appropriation, did it not?

Mr. WHITTEN. That is true throughout the department; practically every bureau has had to absorb some of the cut, had to absorb a definite percentage under the budget estimate.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. I wish to point out that in the hearings we took down a list of the increases. This we have placed in the hearings. I am sorry to have to report from my observation of how they apply to various bureaus of the Department of Agriculture that the absorptions are not uniform and that the Forest Service was by far the greatest absorber of this Pay-Act increase. The total departmental absorption is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000; of that the Forest Service absorbed about \$2,000,000.

Mr. GRANGER. What was the reason for that? May I ask the gentleman?

Mr. HORAN. I asked that question of the department and they said the budget gave them no reason.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. TACKETT. Is it not a fact that the Forest Department has a cut, taking into consideration the Pay Act, of \$2,200,000 under the appropriation of last year?

Mr. WHITTEN. It is not so listed.

Mr. HORAN. That is correct.

Mr. WHITTEN. My understanding was different as to that, but I have not compared it with the absorptions, so it may be that the gentleman is correct. It does have a substantial decrease in this bill.

Mr. HORAN. The gentleman from Arkansas has detected the very thing that is true. You will find that the tabulation there indicates a million and a half cut for the national forests; add to that a half-million dollars in Pay Act increases that they were asked to absorb within that appropriation, and the cut runs over \$2,000,000.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. The gentleman from Washington made a statement that interests me. Is the gentleman's committee or is this House obligated to give any consideration to a budget recommendation that is not supported by sound, logical reasons?

Mr. HORAN. I certainly do not think so.

Mr. PACE. I certainly want to say for my part that if the Budget is not in position to justify its recommendation, I do not assume any obligation to pay much respect to it.

Mr. HORAN. If the gentleman will read the hearings, he will find that I expressed that very same philosophy while we were having the hearings.

Mr. WHITTEN. Insofar as the Budget controlling, of course it does not, but the Department is limited in its presentation

to the Congress to those things which the Budget has approved unless, of course, they are requested by the committee to go into the matter further. So far as my own actions are concerned and the actions of other members of the committee, we have never hesitated to ask the Department to put its best foot forward. We never try to hide behind the Budget. We have tried to consider these matters very thoroughly. As a matter of fact, we were in session for about 9 weeks and we have not found anybody yet who could get by on the money they had last year. So you have got to have just about all the withstanding power that you can muster from all places in order to withstand the pressure you have for these appropriation requests. While it may look like we are shielding ourselves behind the Bureau of the Budget, I assure you we have tried to do this on a fair basis and with the best knowledge that we could obtain.

Mr. HORAN. I had intended to pay tribute to my chairman when I took the floor later on, but at this time I want the committee to know that the gentleman from Mississippi has done an excellent job as chairman of this subcommittee. He has been infinitely fair, he has been courteous to every witness who came before our committee and he has sought to ferret out the truth in every case. He has done a very excellent, able job. I have not agreed with him in every particular but our disagreements were of the head and not of the heart, I can assure you of that.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman very much for his comment.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The chairman of the subcommittee has stated that there were 9 weeks of hearings and, as I understood him, he said that every department has very strongly indicated they needed more money than they had last year.

Mr. WHITTEN. If the gentleman will permit me, I would like to say that from my observations as a member of the Appropriations Committee and from other Members, this is in no way limited to the Department of Agriculture. It is a common situation with which we are faced as we try to hold down appropriations in line with available funds.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Could the gentlemen give us in 15 or 20 words why he thinks it is necessary to give them so much money?

Mr. WHITTEN. I will try to do so.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Of course, it is natural they will ask for it. I have served on appropriation committees for big industries for 15 or 20 years. I know exactly all of the arguments, I know how they operate, and I do not think it is much different in the Government. But there comes a time when the policy makers must say: "You are going to have to get along with this, you are not going to get an increase." Why can we not do that with the Government?

Mr. WHITTEN. The committee has tried to do just that, but we have as a Congress committed ourselves to many programs like soil conservation and improvement. You cannot give technical services for that program as announced one year, then have 171 new ones come along and tell them "We are not going to do that for you." You will find places where of necessity you have to expand the program in order to treat all alike. But the committee has consistently tried to hold down these appropriations.

I may say to the gentleman that the Department was a whole lot easier and its figures were much lower than figures submitted to us by Members of Congress and by outside witnesses, which were far beyond the Department's. I mention this to show some of the difficulties we had.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has again expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself four additional minutes.

I am sorry to take so much of your time, but there are one or two other items in here that I think I should discuss.

In regard to Alaska, we have had several problems in Alaska during the years. It was felt 2 years ago, I believe, that they were not properly making full use of funds allocated to them under the various acts of Congress, so the operation of their experiment station and their research program was taken away from the Territory and was handed to the Department of Agriculture. All of those matters have been cleared up. They have had a working agreement which will work, apparently, and this year the committee has seen fit to turn loose from the restrictions of the past 2 years, and the funds are made available to them the same way as to the other States and Territories.

With reference to the Commodity Credit Corporation, last year many of the loan programs were needlessly restricted because of inadequate funds for classifying cotton and other commodities. We set up a corporation so that it can have the freedom to handle this terrific problem, but then we restrict it by providing limited funds for the classification of commodities. Under the terms of this bill we provide by appropriation for the handling and grading of commodities where the Government, under the law, gives it free, but under the loan program we permit the Commodity Credit Corporation to use its corporate funds to pay for that classing so that they can increase the funds that go into it as the amount of commodities handled increase and so that they will not spend the money as the amount of commodities falls off. We think that is worth while.

I cannot close without saying that the agricultural situation is somewhat serious. The Commodity Credit Corporation that finances your crop support program has approximately two-thirds of its entire borrowing capacity tied up in commodities today. We feel that we must insist—and the record shows—that in

any future legislation or action by the Congress, that due attention be given for retaining to the American farmer a fair share of foreign markets.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman knows, of course, that the corn section of which Iowa is a big part has quite an infection of corn borer. I see there is no item in here earmarking an amount for the eradication of the corn borer.

Mr. WHITTEN. I cannot answer the gentleman right here, but I will do so before we complete the debate. It is not set up in the report in a separate item. It is earmarked in that the request for funds is justified under that heading, and I am sure I can show that to the gentleman, though I do not have it right here.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has again expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, may I first pay tribute to four of the most splendid gentlemen in this House, my colleagues upon the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture. We have in the gentleman from Mississippi, JAMIE WHITTEN, as fair a chairman as you might wish to have; as courteous a man who has ever presided over the affairs of a committee. We have in the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN], a man who probably knows forestry and the problems of the West as well as any man in the Congress of the United States. I cannot say too much for his ability along those lines and his work in behalf of agriculture is outstanding.

The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STIGLER] and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. KRUSE] have aided us considerably in deciding the many questions put before us by this appropriation measure. They are proving to be splendid additions to our group.

The five members of our subcommittee may be justly accused of being partial to agriculture, but if we are, it is because we have the conviction that if agriculture prospers and forges ahead so will all segments of our economy. We have accomplished the huge task of writing this bill after holding hearings 5 days a week from January 26 through March 11. A continuous parade of witnesses, including nearly a quorum of the House, testified to the great interest there is in this particular measure. This is the eleventh year that I have addressed the House on the subject of the agriculture appropriation bill. I have always approached this from the viewpoint that whatever benefited agriculture reflected in the well being of the economy of our entire Nation.

There is one basic problem, Mr. Chairman, which we in the House must keep in mind when considering the agriculture picture. That problem is: How shall we assure parity to the farmer for what he produces—that problem was not so difficult in a period of high prices brought on by the greatest war

in all history. A statement which has proven correct—time and time again—is that the farmer is the last person to get the benefit of a rising economy and he is the first to feel the sharp cutting edge of the axe of deflation. The President still speaks—yes, even this past week—of the dangers of inflation. Last summer in July and August the farmers of the Midwest knew that deflation was on the way. The farmers of my district, the Seventh of Minnesota, sold their good malting barley for \$1.30 per bushel whereas 12 months before they had received \$2.40 a bushel. They sold their rye for \$1.26 a bushel in comparison with \$2.50 received 11 months previously. We have seen huge quantities of corn sold for less than \$1 per bushel because of a little too much moisture preventing that corn being sealed at \$1.35 a bushel.

Mr. Chairman, deflation has set in as far as the farmer is concerned. Our State of Minnesota will show a drop in agricultural income for 1949 of over \$200,000,000. Our butter is sinking rapidly toward the support level. Just the other day the Government purchased 25,000 pounds of good creamery butter at 59 cents per pound. This may spell good news to the consumers—yes; they will save a few pennies on their grocery bills but the laboring man and business are fast losing their best customer—the farmer.

We farmers cannot buy the products of the laboring man's toil and of industry unless we receive a parity price for that which we produce. We cannot pay the men on the farms the wages they should have when butterfat sells under 70 cents per pound and butter sells at 59 cents—and grade A eggs sell at 37 cents.

Right today we see the price of hogs sliding down toward the price-support level. It is anticipated that by the time this spring's crop of pigs is on the market next November, the Department of Agriculture will have a big job on its hands holding light hogs on the support level of a little over \$16. Heavy hogs will sell at \$12 or below.

I repeat, Mr. Chairman, the big job ahead of this Congress is to prevent agricultural commodity prices from crashing below the parity level. Break that parity level to any great degree and you destroy—first, the income of the farmer—and automatically the income of the rest of the Nation—remember that if you take away \$1 gross from agriculture—you take away \$6 more from the rest of the Nation. Take away \$4,000,000,000—as we did in 1943—from the farmer—and you thereby reduce the national gross income by \$24,000,000,000. The two are inseparable—they go hand in hand—but unfortunately the farmer gets the ax first.

The propaganda mill has commenced operating. On Sunday, March 27, an article in the Washington Post, by John W. Ball, painted a dire picture of the potato-price-support program and contained the following statement: "Government price supports for potatoes have cost the staggering sum of one-third of a billion dollars in the last 3 years." That is the

headline—the memory of which the Washington Post seems to wish to impress on the minds of consumers.

Let us assume that over a 3-year period the loss on supporting potatoes was \$331,000,000. There was no question that the Department of Agriculture was a year late in recognizing the difficulties the potato problem was presenting. Certainly there was over production and the Department should have seen the handwriting on the wall, but articles such as the one carried in the Post are unfair in that they present only a small part of the true picture.

First, only potatoes and eggs were in a serious condition in 1948 as far as price supports were concerned. Shall we forget the \$1,000,000,000 additional value of our great corn crop in 1948 because of the 90 percent floor which has kept that commodity from smashing in price? Where would agricultural products for 1948 have been without the present existing price supports? We would have been lucky to have had a twenty-billion gross instead of the nearly thirty billions we did have.

I know, Mr. Chairman, from personal experience that without the protecting loans my corn, barley, rye, and oats would have returned me at least one-third less than I received.

People writing articles like the one in the Post look for sensationalism and unthinkingly do the cause of the consuming public—the laboring man—and the rest of the Nation as well a great disservice when they fail to present the picture in full.

Suppose the potato support price program—the weakest link in the chain in 1948—did cost \$200,000,000. So what. How much in additional income tax did Uncle Sam collect because our potato farmers secured parity? I estimate that at least one-third of that \$200,000,000 came back into the Treasury. Are we to stop supporting the commodity prices just because we have a little difficulty—as will have each year with some crop or other—because of a bountiful nature giving us more than we need?

Do you want to discourage production and repeat the scarcities of the war period? Do you want meat out of the reach of the poor people of this Nation? If you do—follow the example of the Washington Post and shout from the housetops about the cost of the support program and at the same time do not even whisper about the benefits of the program.

Mr. Chairman, agriculture has trying days ahead. We are either going to have a price-support program—or we are not. We must recognize that it is good business, if it is necessary, for our Government to spend \$2,000,000,000 rather than have our price-support program collapse.

We are not dealing with a trivial matter—we are dealing with the basic economy of our Nation. Crush this vital segment of our national income and we will again revert to 34-cent butterfat, which we had in 1939, and you will also have 8,000,000 people unable to get work, just as we had in that year.

The farmers of the Nation pay at least \$5,000,000,000 in income taxes to our Government. Is it not good business to spend over a billion dollars if necessary and continue this income to the Treasury of \$5,000,000,000? Let us keep our sense of balance. Let us remember the basic truth that unless agriculture prospers the Nation cannot prosper. Let us remember that we must prevent the collapse of agricultural prices and thereby assure our laboring men that they will not have to walk the streets looking for work.

Finally, remember that a prosperous agriculture will produce the food your children need at a price you can afford to pay.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself seven additional minutes.

I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. I wish to compliment the gentleman for the wonderful presentation of the facts and figures which he has given to the House. Is it not a fact that in the years 1932, 1933, and 1934 the farmers received 66 percent of parity on the average?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. They received that at the most. The great depression followed along with low farm prices.

Mr. JENSEN. We know what the condition of the farmer and the Nation was at that time. Now we are today talking about carrying on the 60–90 percent of parity flexible program which was foisted on this Congress last year.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. It was foisted on us in the waning hours of the night, in fact about 5:20 o'clock in the morning the last day of the session last June. I think it was lamentable that we should have taken up such an important piece of legislation at that time. Unfortunately, the House conferees were forced to agree with those of the other body in order to get any agreement at all. At least, we did receive, as you know, a continuance of the 90 percent support feature for this year 1949. I hope that 90 percent support will be re-enacted upon our storables. The farmers are entitled to at least that.

Mr. JENSEN. That is a fact. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] fought untiringly, day in and day out, to maintain the 90 percent of parity support price.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. He certainly did.

Mr. JENSEN. And we all know that, and he is to be complimented for it. But, of course, we wanted a bill and we could not afford to see no price support at all enacted.

I wish to compliment the committee for adding the \$3,750,000 to put into operation the 171 new soil conservation districts, soil conservation being so important to the future of America.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I am glad to hear the gentleman say that. Last year, if the gentleman will recall, my

amendment to increase the budget request so that the new districts could be put to work, received the approval of Congress. I have always fought hard for this very necessary program and I hope the day will come when all agricultural areas in the United States belong to such a program. We must preserve this heritage for coming generations.

Mr. JENSEN. I do not think anyone has to apologize for making appropriations of the nature of those contained in this bill, generally speaking, because unless the agricultural people of America are prosperous, all of the people of America will suffer accordingly.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman from Iowa well knows that if we do not take care of this Nation's productive soils of today it will not be many years before it will become extremely difficult to feed the people of the United States, let alone helping other nations.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. We on the committee try to look ahead in this work and do something about it before it becomes too late. We do not want another China here.

Mr. JENSEN. Also the loans which we make to REA are important. That money will all come back into the Federal Treasury. Out of that one program it has been possible for the farmers to bring about a finer life and achieve greater production from their soil.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman from Iowa will recall also that the subject of REA has always been very dear to me personally. My amendment last year added \$100,000,000 to the loan authorization. I am very much pleased by the action of the subcommittee in making available, if needed, the entire \$500,000,000 for rural-electrification loans. After all, these are loans, not gifts; and the record of the 1,000 or more REA cooperatives in repayments is unexcelled. If the average bank could do business on the same scale of loss as the REA, the banks would have nothing to fear about their stability.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I wish to get the gentleman's reaction to this kind of question: I hold in my hand a letter from a very prominent lawyer, a college graduate, who resides in my district. To my certain knowledge his grandfather and his father, and this young man himself were and are registered Republicans and voted the Republican ticket. He questions with all the sincerity and aggressiveness that a young legal-minded man can, the policy of supporting farm prices; and I wish to submit this question for the benefit of the House and for the two parties, and for this whole economy of ours. I should like the ranking member of the Committee on Agriculture to give us his observations on it: If the Congress of the United States is continually to support legislation such as the Wagner Act, the Taft-Hartley Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, and other acts of that nature designed specifically for maintaining a high wage level to industrial workers under

all conditions through bargaining contracts and agreements made before the industrial worker produces the goods in the factory, then on what grounds can the Congress of the United States escape the responsibility of providing measures so that the farm people will have a reasonable wage for the effort they put into producing primary foodstuffs?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. My answer to that, I may say to the gentleman from Michigan, is that the Congress of the United States would be extremely derelict in its duty if it failed to prevent the crashing down of agricultural prices; and, furthermore, it is simply in line with what it has been doing for labor and for industry for a great many years. Nobody can conscientiously criticize price-support measures, because they do only justice for the farmer as other legislation in years gone by has protected the interests of the laboring man and other segments of our population.

Mr. CRAWFORD. And would the Congress not absolutely destroy the economy of the country if it did not keep the thing reasonably balanced?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. There is no question about it; it would be absolutely destructive to our economy to permit farm commodity prices to go down to the levels we were unfortunate to have in the thirties.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] such time as he may desire.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, the bill now before the House is by far the most important, far-reaching, and basic to the continued welfare of our Nation than any of the other appropriation bills that Congress has to deal with in this session.

It is these agriculture appropriations which support the laws of our land with dollars to insure the fertility of our priceless soil and timber resources and to eradicate pests, insects, and disease so destructive to our food, feed, fiber, and lumber, so that the producers of all these necessary commodities may produce sufficient goods for our ever increasing population and for many other peoples of the world. The money we spend for soil, water, and woodland conservation will be returned tenfold to all our people in a very short time and a hundredfold over a long period of time. In short the survival of our American standard of living and of our cherished liberties depends on how well we conserve our national resources, our good earth being the most important. Knowing that to be true, on February 7, I introduced H. R. 2368, a bill which will, if enacted into law, do much to conserve these all-important resources for us and for posterity.

The funds requested in this bill for those purposes are entirely justified, as are the funds for commodity loans to farmers which makes it possible for the grower of crops to profit by holding his surplus crop for a better market than is generally paid at harvesttime, and for an ever-normal granary.

We must bear in mind that the national income is always almost exactly

seven times the farm income, hence labor, business, industry, and every segment of our population has a responsibility in seeing to it that the farmers' income is maintained at a high level. That, Mr. Chairman, is the reason for my objection to a support program for basic storable farm crops below 90 percent of parity, for should our farm income fall to an unsafe low level, the purchasing power of our farmers will fall to that degree and in turn employment will fall proportionately, business will suffer and our whole economy will hit the rocks.

This bill is fair, just, and necessary, and I trust it will pass unanimously.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STIGLER].

Mr. STIGLER. Mr. Chairman, I consider myself most fortunate that I have been privileged to serve as a member of the Committee on Agriculture Appropriations. I am one of the freshmen members of this great committee. Never before have I had such an opportunity to render service to people as a whole and for that I am humbly grateful. My experience taught me much more about the fiscal affairs of our Government. I hope our conclusions will meet with the approval of our colleagues.

I cannot let this opportunity go by without paying tribute to a great chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN]. During my legislative experience I have had considerable opportunity to serve under various chairmen on different committees, but never before have I seen a man who visualizes the need of a strong agricultural program and one who deeply appreciates the great importance that agriculture plays in our domestic economy as he. As we sat on this committee in our daily hearings for many weeks, I marveled at my colleague in his dealing with all of the subjects incorporated in this bill. I fully believe it was through his wisdom that we were able to solve many difficult problems placed before us in fairness to all.

Like myself, my distinguished colleague the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. KRUSE] is serving his first time on this committee. Notwithstanding this, I always found him with a deep sense of understanding and most helpful at all times in our discussions and final decisions.

I too would pay tribute to the two outstanding minority members of our committee, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN]. With their wealth of experience and intimate knowledge of the problem facing agriculture our tasks were made much easier and more approachable from a nonpartisan viewpoint. It was a genuine pleasure to serve with all of these gentlemen and I shall always cherish my association with them.

As we take up consideration of this bill, I need not remind anyone of the tremendous importance of our agricultural economy to our personal and our national lives. I am reminded of an incident that happened not long ago when a well-

known radio commentator presented to his listeners a humorous report on the economic well-being of our Nation. In substance, he said that his economy experts had found out that the food we ate and the clothing we wore originally came from the crops planted on the farms. That the crops came from the kernels or seeds planted by the farmer and that therefore the seed or kernel was of vital importance to us. Jokingly he concluded his dissertation by saying that the economic crisis before the Nation was whether a gopher is going to eat that kernel of corn before it comes up out of the ground.

Of course, Mr. Chairman, our agricultural economy is much more complex than that but he struck at the heart of the importance of agriculture when he conjectured that our entire national well-being depended upon the fruition of the kernel or seed planted by the farmer. His symbolism was most accurate, if we think of his kernel of corn as representing the wheat, oats, cotton, soy beans, peanuts, and the horde of other farm products. The gopher he complained about symbolizes the floods, droughts, insects, soil erosion, soil depletion, and the countless other hazards confronting the farmer and the crops he has planted.

This great country of ours is a land of paradoxes. The envious eyes of the world have looked upon us for generations as a land of plenty. Immigrants have stormed our shores since the beginning of history and they would come in ever increasing numbers if we would but admit them. They look longingly at us from the far reaching corners of the world because for years they have thought of America as a land of paradise on earth, where every family has all the good things that make life more pleasant and enjoyable than they ever dreamed imaginable.

Notwithstanding this concept, I would like to point out that there has not been a great expansion in our crop acreage in many years. But on the other hand, there has been a serious depletion of our soil, which I consider our greatest national asset, and at the same time we have seen a tremendous increase in our population. During the war, many of us viewed with amazement what the American farmer accomplished in the way of food products. The farm family labored long and uncomplainingly to produce the food that subsisted us as well as the goodly portion of the world. It is therefore with understandable pride that I speak of the average farmer and his life that he lives. Denied what those in the city would consider the minimum comforts and conveniences he has never failed to meet in full measure the demands we have made of him. He met every food-fixed quota and accepted every challenge hurled at him and through his efforts surpassed all production records.

As we consider this measure, we therefore should keep the farmer uppermost in our minds. We must not forget that he exemplifies all that we know in our complex economy. He is a composite of a businessman, a manager, economist, worker, and producer; a distributor or,

salesman, a consumer, and last but not least one of our greatest optimists.

Unlike the average businessman, he does not enjoy many of the conveniences of urban life, but he is also faced with the stark reality that weather, soil, crop, and insect conditions, over which he has practically no control, may destroy in one fell swoop all that he has worked for a year to produce. Unlike the average worker and producer in a factory, shop, office, or mill, until he began to receive 90 percent parity on basic crops, he had no real assurance that he would receive a fair return for each hour he worked. He has no 40-hour week at a guaranteed minimum wage with time and a half for overtime and I am not objecting to that. Unlike the average salesman, he cannot fix his prices so as to guarantee for himself and family a fair return on their investment and labor. If he sells, he must do so at a price fixed by others and over which he has no control. The same is true when he buys on the open market.

These are but a few reasons, Mr. Chairman, why we should approach with objective fairness the appropriations of money for the Department of Agriculture. Since our Nation's prosperity is largely dependent upon the prosperity of the American farmer, we cannot escape our responsibility in appropriating sufficient funds to insure a well-balanced domestic economy and tranquillity for this segment of our people.

Every appropriation item contained in this bill is important to agriculture as a whole but, for lack of time, I shall make reference only to those which carry large appropriations and affect more of our people than others.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

First I would like to call attention to the Office of Information. We appropriated a total of \$1,248,728 for this function which is \$79,728 above the budget request. I do not favor this program for many of our governmental agencies and departments, as I think in many instances it is used for propaganda purposes and wholly unnecessary. But in this instance, it is somewhat different. I am convinced that it serves a most useful purpose in the best interest of our people. When an agency fails to render this service, their activities should be entirely eliminated.

The money appropriated herein is chiefly used for the publication, indexing, illustration, and distribution of farmers' bulletins, documents, and reports.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

A small reduction was made in this item, but it is believed that the Department will have sufficient funds to adequately pursue its regular functions. This agency is used for gathering, analyzing, and publishing agriculture statistics and conducting research on the economic problems of agriculture. It also furnishes periodic situation and outlook reports which serve to keep farmers and others informed of changing conditions and trends.

For instance, a study of major land uses, recently published reports that of

the land area of the United States, 21 percent is now used as crop acreage; 37 percent is nonforested pasture; 32 percent is woodland and forest, about half of which is grazed; and 10 percent is in urban areas, parks, other special uses, and waste. About one-third of the grazing and forest land is publicly owned. A study was also made and completed of farm ownership in the United States. It shows that of the 1,142,000,000 acres of land in farms, individuals held 85 percent, corporations 6 percent, and 9 percent was in public ownership—including unallocated Indian lands. About 65 percent of the owners were active farmers, 8 percent were retired farmers, 3 percent were housewives, and the remaining 24 percent were employed in businesses or professions. About 68 percent of the farm-land acreage was owned by people who lived on farms.

An interesting report was made on the current changes in farm tenure, which indicated that about 27 percent of the Nation's farms in 1948 were operated by tenants in comparison with 32 percent in 1945, 39 percent in 1940, and 42 percent in 1930. The percentage of land under lease was about 38 percent in 1948, 39 percent in 1945, 44 percent in 1940, and 44 percent in 1930.

In 1948 the balance sheet of agriculture shows that agricultural assets increased in 1947 from \$110,000,000,000 to \$122,000,000,000. The value of farm real estate increased from \$59,000,000,000 to \$63,000,000,000; other physical assets from \$31,000,000,000 to \$37,000,000,000. These changes were caused mostly by higher prices.

Farm Population Studies showed that the postwar upward trend in farm population was halted during 1947. The number of people living on farms in January 1948 was 27,440,000, not appreciably different from the number a year earlier. Births to farm residents in 1947 exceeded deaths in farm population by nearly a half million—the highest annual natural increase recorded since 1925, when the farm population was about a tenth larger than the present.

The net migration of civilians from farms to nonfarms amounted to 640,000 in 1947. Nearly a million persons are estimated to have moved onto farms from cities, towns, and villages during the year, whereas more than a million and a half moved away from farms. The population loss from civilian migration was offset to only a small extent by the net increase of 47,000, resulting from the excess of returning veterans over the number of farmers who entered the armed forces in 1947.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Let me now direct your attention to the appropriation for the Extension Service. The bill carries an item of \$26,966,950, plus a permanent appropriation of \$4,704,710, principally for distribution among the States. The first item is an increase of \$1,000,000 because of the great need to give adequate support to the 4-H Club activities, which I consider very important.

The operations of this Service have an avenue into practically every farm home

in America, and throughout the years, from an over-all standpoint, this Service has done a truly magnificent job.

To those who are interested in statistics let me say there are 2,982 county agricultural agents and 1,557 assistants; 354 Negro agricultural agents; 2,363 county home demonstration agents and 658 assistant home demonstration agents; 369 Negro home demonstration agents and 539 county 4-H Club agents employed in the counties. Unfortunately there are 800 counties without the services of a home demonstration agent; 600 of the larger farm counties without an assistant county agent or 4-H Club agent; and 50 counties of large Negro farm population without a Negro agent.

The work of these agents is most important but I would like to emphasize the great importance of the 4-H Club work. It is near and dear to my heart. I dare say there is not a Member of Congress who has not seen the effects of the constructive work done by these clubs. In my judgment, they have done more to build good citizenship and improve the lot of the young farmer than can ever be told. Therefore, it is pleasing to me to know that last year enrollment in 4-H Clubs increased 9 percent over the preceding year to a new high of 1,760,000 rural boys and girls. I want to see every encouragement given to extending and emphasizing their work. Their slogan for this year of "Creating better homes today for a more responsible citizenship tomorrow" is one that should receive the hearty and enthusiastic cooperation of all.

I only wish that all the money appropriated by the Congress was as well spent in espousing a great cause as this is. This is only one phase of the importance of the extension service. It can be said that as a direct influence of the work of extension workers an estimated total of more than 6,640,000 families were reported to have made some change in farm or home practices in 1947. Of this number, more than 4,603,000 were farm families and 2,037,000 were nonfarm families. Of the 68,494 communities reported in counties conducting extension work, 57,702 or 84 percent had an extension program planned cooperatively by the extension agents and local committees.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

The next subject which I would like to discuss for a few moments is the Agricultural Research Administration. It is responsible for the direction and integration of activities conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, the Bureau of Animal Industry, Dairy Industry, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Human Nutrition and Home Economics, the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, and the Office of Experiment Stations. In addition, the Secretary has given the Administrator the task of coordinating all research activities of the Department other than economic research.

It would appear that the sum of \$414,400 which we appropriated for this Service is somewhat high, but if the Secretary will see that the purpose of this appro-

priation is carried into effect during this coming year and further organizational improvements are brought about, it will be money well spent. I am hoping that we shall see more consolidation and coordination of activities throughout the Department which will result in greater efficiency and economy. What I have said applies to all fields of governmental activity and the fact that I have chosen this particular point to make this emphasis is not necessarily any reflection on this particular administration. Quite the contrary is true as a good job seems to have been done to date in coordinating the various research activities.

RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

We increased the appropriation for this Agency to \$675,000.

This increase to some may seem unjustified, but as one member of the committee, I feel that full recognition of this country's great potential economic value to the United States is long overdue. Personally, I feel and believe that we must do all that we can reasonably do to develop this important Territory from an agricultural standpoint and also because of its particular value from a military standpoint.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

I would like next to mention the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry. In my judgment far too little attention has been given to the importance of this Bureau. It is through its investigations, experiments, and research that new industrial uses of our principal farm commodities are expanded.

Tremendous strides have been made in developing new and improved uses of our farm products. I consider the work of this Bureau not only beneficial to the farmer but to the general public as well.

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

The sum of \$853,200, the same as last year, was allowed for this Bureau. The operation of this Bureau covers research in, first, food and nutrition; second, housing and household equipment; third, clothing and textiles; and fourth, family economics.

The Bureau also provides technical services to the school-lunch program which in my opinion would of itself, if no other reason, justify the Bureau's existence.

FOREST SERVICE

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of the Forest Service. Many reasons could be furnished as to the economic importance of our national forests but I shall only mention a few. Nearly 4,000,000 people who live in and near the national forests are supported in whole or in part through the management and utilization of the forests and their resources. Range for some 10,000,000 head of domestic livestock is provided. A cash income to the Federal Treasury estimated in the fiscal year 1949 will produce in excess of \$30,000,000. Last, but certainly not least, they provide flood protection to thousands of acres of rich valley lands and prevent the

siltation of reservoirs and stream channels.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

One of the greatest monuments that could ever be erected to man, in my opinion, is the soil-conservation program inaugurated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt under the Soil Conservation Act of 1935. Believing that soil is our greatest national asset, it is my opinion that if his administration had produced nothing else of lasting value than this legislation, it will make a great mark on our history.

Because of the many demands made upon our committee by other services, it was impossible to appropriate all the money this Service could profitably use, but at that we increased the appropriation from previous years and gave it \$50,773,800; the new money being allowed to take care of new operations.

Soil and water conservation and proper land use are fast gaining recognition as being problems concerning more people than just farmers and ranchers in conservation districts. Banks, railroads, equipment companies, schools, civic and other organizations are realizing the importance of preserving our soil and have been very active in urging participation in this great program.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

This is one of the largest administrative units in the Department of Agriculture. Our committee allowed the budget request of \$290,000,000 for this part of our farm program. We also raised the amount from \$750 to \$2,500 which participants can receive in a crop year for soil building and conservation practices.

In an effort to coordinate into a single unit the functions of 12 former offices, agencies, and establishments, the Secretary of Agriculture established the Production and Marketing Administration in August 1945.

Its functions are to administer the Department's production and marketing programs, including agricultural conservation; production goals; acreage allotments; marketing quotas; price support through loans, purchases and other means; sugar program; requirements and allocations; foreign and other-supply; marketing research, service and regulatory activities, including grading, standardization, inspection and market news; marketing agreements and orders; the school-lunch program; and development of new and expanded markets and uses.

In connection with this appropriation, I would like to point out and accentuate an obvious fact not generally recognized by those not in touch with the farmer, or if recognized, then ignored by those with other interests. For many years, I have heard some groups tell us that we are an industrial Nation and that our economy is predicated entirely upon industrial production and industrial activity. With the latter I cannot agree, Mr. Chairman. As I have said before, I believe the farmer is the backbone of our economy and all the industrial production that we could muster would not keep us prosperous if our farmers were al-

lowed to fall back into an economic slump. I will even go further by saying that the prosperity of our city dwellers is immediately dependent upon the prosperity of the farmer and if we would continue to prosper that inevitable fact must be kept before us.

NATIONAL SCHOOL-LUNCH ACT

I know there are many who will disagree with me when I say that the National School-Lunch Act of June 4, 1946 is, in my opinion, one of the finest things ever conceived by men in government. Many reasons could be furnished in support of this statement.

One of the most appalling things that has come to my attention is to learn from selective-service reports that the bulk of rejections from military service was directly attributable to improper and inadequate diet. No nation and no race can long survive if it fails to give adequate care to its children and that is one of the main purposes of this act, to improve the health and well-being of the Nation's children as well as to broaden the market for agricultural-food commodities. Long before I came to Congress I was deeply interested in this program and my hope is that it shall be continued.

This year instead of allocating from section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of August 24, 1935, and receiving a certain percentage of customs receipts for the school-lunch program, our committee chose to make a direct appropriation. I think this is well because section 32 funds will then be relieved from this burden so that the entire fund may be used for the purpose therein mentioned, and substantial quantities of surplus products acquired under section 32 will be available to enlarge the school-lunch program.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

I may be just a little prejudiced when I come to think about the operations of the Farmers Home Administration, which was the old Farm Security Administration—which name I still like because I think it is indicative and significant—because I have seen so many actual cases in my own area where many of my people changed their status from a tenant farmer to a home owner. It is therefore only natural that I want to see this Administration continue the great work in which it is engaged.

While this organization was known as the Farm Security Administration many mistakes were made and there seemed to be much uncertainty as to the real purpose of the creation of this organization among some of those who directed its operations. However, that situation is now changed.

Briefly, this agency makes direct farm ownership—farm tenant—loans to farm tenants, farm laborers, sharecroppers, and other individuals for the purchase, enlargement, or development of family-size farms; makes production and subsistence loans to farmers and stockmen for farm operation expenses and for other farm needs including the refinancing of indebtedness and family subsistence. Loans are also made for the con-

struction, repair, or improvement of water facilities in the arid and semiarid areas in the 17 Western States.

The budget estimates for this agency are for direct appropriations from the Treasury. In former years, the farm tenant loans were authorizations to borrow from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Since the money was to be repaid to the Treasury, our committee eliminated the direct appropriations and included loan authorizations; the money to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury, as is now the case with REA loans.

Our committee increased the loan authorizations for production and subsistence loans from \$75,000,000 to \$35,000,000 and the appropriation for water facility loans from \$1,750,000 to \$3,000,000.

Supervisory assistance in planning and carrying out sound farm and home operations is provided all borrowers on the basis of their individual problems and needs. No loans are made to anyone who can secure adequate credit from other sources at reasonable rates. A local committee is required to approve each applicant and each loan, and in the case of farm ownership loans, they certify to the reasonable value of the farm based on its normal earning capacity. This agency maintains its central office in Washington with its program activity decentralized to 40 State offices, a few of which service two or more States, 1,586 county offices and 4 area finance offices. On December 31, 1948, it had 5,782 full-time employees and 9,346 part-time employees, primarily State and county committeemen employed a few days during the month.

I would like to call your attention to the repayment record of farm ownership borrowers because I think it is impressive. From the beginning of the program in 1938 to March 31, 1948, more than 57,000 loans totaling approximately \$323,000,000 were made. During this period, borrowers paid \$135,908,772 principal and approximately \$34,000,000 interest. Total losses through June 30, 1948 amounted to only \$102,913 or about three one-hundredths of 1 percent of the amount loaned. Any financial institution in the country would be proud of such a record.

For several years, receipts of the Farmers Home Administration have exceeded expenditures, including salaries and expenses by some \$50,000,000.

Previous loan authorizations have not been great enough to meet the demand. As a matter of fact, by last December all of the funds for this current fiscal year had been committed to approved loans. The backlog of applications is tremendous.

I want to commend the present Administrator and his staff for the manner in which this agency is operating at the present time. In all the fabric of our Government I have never found more able of conscientious men.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

I want next to direct your attention to an agency of our Government which undoubtedly has meant more to the every-

day life of our rural people than any other agency of our Government. One given to orating could talk all day about the wonderful things this program has accomplished and still leave much unsaid. It is difficult for me to see how anyone could ever honestly raise his voice against this good work if he had the slightest conception of its benefits. It has not only been a profitable venture to the Government because it is self-liquidating, but it has meant so much to our people that I think a debt of gratitude is due those who had the vision and foresight to initiate this great undertaking. Not too far distant, I am hoping the slogan "Every farm home electrified" becomes a reality. It is a great source of personal pride and satisfaction to me today to add my voice in support of this splendid program.

The Rural Electrification Administration maintains no field offices. Its Washington office supervises the activities of its staff field employees who give technical assistance to the borrowers. The agency on December 31, 1948, had 1,089 employees.

Our committee was told that borrowers are applying to REA for money at the rate of \$38,000,000 a month. As of November 31, 1948, REA had applications on hand or in the field totaling about \$422,000,000—the highest record, notwithstanding the fact that loans made during the fiscal year 1948 only totaled \$313,000,000, also the largest on record.

Last year Congress appropriated \$400,000,000 for this agency. This year the budget only carried a request for \$350,000,000. Many witnesses appeared before our committee urging that the appropriation be increased as high as \$500,000,000, but our committee provided that after \$350,000,000 was used application could be made for additional money up to \$150,000,000, if needed, without further action on the part of the Congress. Therefore, it is thought that this agency can meet the demands made upon it.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The sum of \$12,000,000 was asked for the administrative expenses of this corporation and it was allowed.

As most of us know, this corporation has an authorized capital stock of \$100,000,000, all of which is held by the United States. It is also authorized to borrow \$4,750,000,000 on the credit of the United States. In addition to the capital stock and borrowing authorization, the act of February 8, 1946, made \$500,000,000 available to be used for the postwar support of agricultural commodities. A Federal charter was granted to the corporation by the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, Public Law 806, approved June 29, 1948. The corporation endeavors to conduct its operations on a self-sustaining basis. In the event of losses, however, the capital impairment is restored by an appropriation or cancellation of corporation notes held by the Treasury. It administers the price-support program, supply program, and commodity-export program.

The primary purpose of this corporation is that of stabilizing, supporting, and protecting farm income and prices,

of assisting in the maintenance of adequate supplies of agricultural commodities and of facilitating the orderly distribution thereof.

There has been considerable criticism directed at its price-support program, but I think, on the whole, that the money spent for this purpose is more than justified. It stabilizes the farm price of agricultural commodities by assuring farmers a minimum price or by removing and disposing of burdensome surpluses. Thus far, it is the only feasible solution which our Government has wrought to insure the farmer some degree of security by the stabilization of prices for the products he sells.

CONCLUSION

No doubt there are some who will be disappointed in the amount given for some of the items contained in this bill. It is needless for me to say, however, that they are the result of many weeks of hearings and careful study by the committee and it is thought on the whole it is a well-balanced bill. It carries a total of \$701,122,079 in direct appropriations. This sum is offset by a reduction of appropriations provided in the bill totaling \$189,000,000. The Pay Act increase obligation for 1949 is yet to be appropriated. Deficiency estimates totaling \$9,017,440 are pending. The two latter sums, when taken into account, bring the total of the accompanying bill for 1950 under the net amount for 1949 by \$70,814,314. The bill is \$25,798,829 below the budget estimate for direct appropriations for 1950.

(Mr. STIGLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. KRUSE].

Mr. KRUSE. Mr. Chairman, it has been with a deep sense of responsibility that I participated as a member of the Appropriations Agricultural Subcommittee in its consideration and formulation of the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950. As a new Member of the Congress, I wish to express my gratitude and appreciation for the opportunity of serving as a member of the fine Appropriations Committee. I wish to also express my appreciation to my colleagues on the Agricultural Subcommittee for the assistance and counsel which they have given to me at all times.

I should like to say at the outset that I have been particularly impressed with the splendid manner in which the members of our subcommittee worked together at all times. I have no hesitation in expressing my admiration and respect for the interest and efforts displayed by my colleagues who served on the subcommittee. I know that their interest and knowledge of agriculture was exceeded only by their devotion to the cause of the American farmer and his relationship to our over-all economy. I wish to pay particular tribute to our fine and outstanding chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi, Congressman JAMIE L. WHITTEN, who brought to our committee not only his own intense interest and ability

but also his spendid sense of direction and leadership, without which our efforts might not have produced as satisfactory a bill as the one which we are presenting today.

Obviously the work of our subcommittee is of extreme importance to the entire Nation. The position of agriculture in our Nation today is the result of many factors and trends developed and established over a period of many years. It is, of course, vitally important that we, at all times, give serious consideration and deserving attention to the agricultural phase of our economy. Our committee is fully aware of this fact, and I should like to call your attention to the fact that we have held hearings daily for a period of some 10 weeks. In addition to receiving testimony from many members of the Department of Agriculture, it was our good fortune to have received statements from many Members of Congress and persons from all over the United States. We have at all times recognized the fact that it would be impossible and inadvisable at this time for us to appropriate sums of money sufficient to provide for all the many projects which need attention. It was, therefore, necessary for us in our deliberations to direct our efforts and attention to those matters which are of paramount importance to a sound agricultural economy. At the same time we well recognize the fact that deserving attention and proper financing must be provided at some time in the future for projects which could not be considered at this time.

It is not my intention to speak in detail concerning our bill, but I should like to mention a few of those matters which I believe will prove of particular interest to you. Our committee has been fully aware of the fact that we must at all times demand and require full value for each dollar expended. Throughout our hearings, we constantly urged a review by the bureau and agency heads of their plans and program to the end that full utilization and maximum results be obtained from the funds carried in this bill. There is every reason to believe that in some cases the answer is not necessarily more funds, but that we should survey existing problems and the funds already being expended. Such a procedure should be followed with a revision of present plans toward the end that better results be obtained from available funds. Our committee recommends a study of the various acts under which the Department of Agriculture operates and a codification of these acts with consolidation where needed. It is believed that such a study would result in better work by the department at less expense.

I should like to call your attention to the fact that our bill proposes an authorization of the budget estimate of \$350,000,000 in REA loans to be borrowed in connection with projects under the REA program. Our committee is well aware of the unusual interest by all Members of Congress in the progress of this particular program and we recognize the fact that the program might develop at a far more rapid rate than is now contemplated by the budget. In order

to provide against this contingency, our bill contains language authorizing the use of an additional sum not to exceed \$150,000,000. This additional amount is not to be used unless the \$350,000,000 authorization shall prove insufficient, and then only in such amounts as the Secretary may certify is necessary to implement approved projects.

The Members of Congress are all well aware of the value of the 4-H Club activities. This program should be and is of paramount interest to all citizens of the United States. The members of our 4-H Clubs are the future farmers of America, and there is no question but what many of our outstanding citizens have received their early training through this medium. Our committee has approved an increase of \$1,000,000 over the budget estimate for the Extension Service because of the need to give adequate support to the 4-H Club activities. Any expenditure in this regard is unquestionably a sound investment in the future of America.

It is altogether likely that some parties will not be fully satisfied with the contents of our bill, and I should like to again say that our committee certainly recognizes the fact that we must devote our attention as soon as possible to many additional worthy projects. I should like to say that our committee has approached the problem from the standpoint of what is best for our country in view of all circumstances at this time. We cannot spend indiscriminately while at the same time we certainly cannot neglect our natural resources or the proper needs of agriculture. We have examined the question thoroughly and we are presenting herewith for your consideration our conclusions.

(Mr. KRUSE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I would be the last one to voice a discordant note on this pleasant day, however I presume you will be rather tolerant with me, realizing what happened on the floor on April Fool's Day or last Friday in connection with an industry that is quite important in the State and district which I have the honor to represent. It would take me more than 10 minutes to go into all the details involved not only in this bill but in the whole agricultural picture. Anything that I may say, however, will not reflect upon this committee because I have always had a very high regard, not only for the committee but also for its distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITEN].

But, Mr. Chairman, things have happened. When we spend so much time saying what we are doing for the American farmer I wonder sometimes why someone does not get up and say what we are doing to him instead of what we are doing for him. I say that for the reason that right in this bill we are try-

ing to go two different directions at the same time.

During the past few years under the leadership of Mr. Dillard B. Lasseter we have the Cooley bill, known as the Farm Home Administration bill, passed by the Seventy-ninth Congress. The Farm Home Administration under Mr. Lasseter's guidance has taken a Government bureau that was spending a large part of the appropriation telling about the wonders it was doing, and converted it into a bureau that is doing things for the farmer. Perhaps 25 percent of the appropriation went to overhead expenses. Now Mr. Lasseter has taken out the dreamers—I will not call them anything more than dreamers—and has replaced them with rural people. He has created an agency during the last 3 years that I believe every Member of Congress thinks is doing a wonderful service for American agriculture.

Mr. Lasseter's program is based upon the family-sized farm, it is based upon doing something for the average man. Yet right in this bill we are considering today we are taking a step backward. We are going through the whole process again. Under the guise of soil conservation we are going to increase the amount of money that goes to any one particular farmer from \$750 and lift it up to \$2,500. I realize that that could go up to \$10,000 and even as high as \$100,000. I realize that Tom Campbell has already had a quarter of a million dollars for raising wheat or not raising wheat. I realize a cotton grower down in Mississippi has received over three-fourths of a million for either raising or not raising cotton. But it seems to me we cannot go both directions at the same time.

We should support the theory of American agriculture as represented by Mr. Lasseter or we have to take the other philosophy. So far as I am concerned, I know that Mr. Lasseter's program is the one that will result in the greatest good for the greatest number and I do not think there is any Member of this Congress or any person in the United States who can successfully refute that statement. Let every American have an opportunity to own a piece of America.

There is just one other thing I would like to bring out in connection with this, because I am glad to see that there is not going to be the cheap politics injected into this issue like there was last year. You know we have a lot of things to answer for in this agricultural world, and one of them is at election time. I know the value of REA which in my 10 years here I have not heard anyone criticize, but it is kind of irritating to me to hear politics injected into it at campaign time; people going around, even at high levels, putting up a straw man as if those bad, black Republicans were trying to do something to the REA. You might be interested in knowing that so far as rural electrification is concerned, that we used to have a Member here by the name of Clyde Ellis, from Arkansas. Mr. Ellis—I do not know what his title is, but he is with the cooperative of the cooperatives. That is a cooperative of cooperatives and is not a Government agency. There is nothing in the law

to prevent them, under the Hatch Act or any other act, going into politics if they want to, and which they have done. Mr. Ellis is at the head of it. But, Mr. Ellis and his organization—I am not saying this about Mr. Wickard, because I do not think Mr. Wickard has anything to do with it—sent out a publication. I was only 25 percent for the farmers. During the campaign last year I was against the farmers; you gentlemen may find it difficult to believe that, but that is true. I was only for big business. Of course, I surely was for big business in that district, and that was the dairy business. But, what did they say in that publication? Why, we were all bad; all of us were bad Republicans in Wisconsin. They only gave me a 25-percent rating. I was only right 25 percent. But, to some of my colleagues they gave a zero. Imagine such silliness in connection with agriculture. I just do not like that, and I want to tell you the reason why. They can talk about the Eightieth Congress all they want to, but I just want to tell you the reason why they probably did not have the wire or the material to get the lights in the farm homes of this country—and I will read it to you from official figures here, not only from the Congressional Library, but also from the REA itself and other Government agencies, including the Tariff Commission—do you know why they did not have the wire to take care of the situation for farm wiring? Do you know why? Did you ever check it up? Well, you just check it up and you will find that during those years millions and millions of dollars worth of electrical goods were sent—to whom? To Uncle Joe. They sent it to Joe. Twenty-four percent of all the exports of electrical goods went to Russia one of the years. When I saw that, I thought maybe they wanted it to go to Joe so that he could send it to the slave-labor camps. They did not need it during the day, but when they returned to camp at night, they probably had to have a little light. Not only did they send copper wire, but insulated copper wire representing, as I said, as much as \$30,000,000.

Even in 1948 someone was still able to ship over \$4,000,000 worth of electrical goods to Russia. So the answer to that is that if they had left out the cheap politics involved and had really been interested in playing ball for the welfare of the American farmer one-tenth as much as they tried to do it vocally, this REA situation would never have been injected into the picture.

There is another item I should like to call your attention to when you are telling of the great things that are going to happen to the American farmer. This is probably one reason why I was a little bit interested in the bill we had up here last Friday. The triple-A payments, using your own figures, give the average farmer in the United States between \$35 and \$40. This committee has brought in a bill to give the big operators \$2,500. You can see how much is going to be left to the average farmer after you yass around enough of those \$2,500 payments, because if you gave it on an aver-

age basis today it would be only between \$35 and \$40.

In my district I happened to note a paper, which stated that last Thursday they were having a soil-conservation clinic out in Wisconsin but "We sure had a soil-destruction clinic today over in the Congress."

What has happened? The Wisconsin farm dollar now has the lowest purchasing power shown at any time since 1941. In other words, they have lost half their purchasing power since election day. I have lived through these things before. I saw the time in the thirties when the county boards, that are cooperating with the county agents now, and the people did not even want to have a county agent. They did not want anyone in the county to tell them how to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. They wanted someone who was smart enough to tell them how they could get something for the blade of grass they knew how to raise themselves.

In conclusion, then this bill first appropriates funds to foster the family sized farm, then this bill turns around and passes out \$2,500 checks to the large operators. In addition this bill appropriates millions of dollars that give the American farmer very intangible benefits. It is one more step toward subsidizing soil depleting crops, and it does not give legislative consideration to soil conserving crops.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I had occasion to appear before the subcommittee handling this bill, and I can testify to the courteous treatment and to the intense interest with which the members applied themselves to the problems before them. I think they have brought out a very good bill. It appeals to me in almost every section of its provisions. Particularly do I appreciate and favor that provision with reference to REA, which not only provides for an appropriation of \$350,000,000, but has a proviso in there that the Administrator of REA, Mr. Wickard, if he finds he is short of funds may go to the Secretary of Agriculture and borrow in amounts of \$50,000,000, if he can so justify, until an additional \$150,000,000 has been exhausted.

While the \$350,000,000 is about \$50,000,000 less than was appropriated for REA last year, I feel that is a sufficient fund. I am glad this provision is worded so that the Administrator does not have to come back to Congress if it needs more funds for the year 1949. The Congress by this provision has given REA full opportunity for the extension of its services, so much needed by the people of the Nation.

I was also interested in the provision with reference to soil conservation. The greatest contribution we can make to the posterity of this country, as well as for the immediate future is that we try to leave the soil in a better condition than we found it, more fertile, and more pro-

ductive, for those who follow after us. If we have done that, then we have really rendered a service to the country not only for the present and the near future, but for the many years to come.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. This bill appropriates \$350,000,000 for rural electrification, and makes \$150,000,000 additional available if necessary. That is right, is it not?

Mr. VURSELL. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. That would mean \$500,000,000 would be available.

Mr. VURSELL. That is correct, as I understand it.

I am also glad to note that sufficient moneys have been appropriated for the Commodity Credit Corporation so that the 90-percent parity may be kept in force in order to prevent farm prices from going too low during the coming year. I think that is extremely important, because it has been well said in debate by other Members of the House today that the prosperity of our country—yes, and the opportunity for this Congress to help prevent another disastrous inflation in this country—rests largely upon the support prices that have been fixed—the floor under agriculture—through the wisdom of the Members of Congress, with a prosperous agriculture, a depression is almost impossible.

Certainly, along with the greatest achievements that have been written into legislation, in connection with agriculture, such as soil conservation and soil restoration, the support-price program which prevents disaster in times of overproduction on the farm, is one of the greatest.

I think generally this is a very good bill. I am happy to support it.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CHRISTOPHER].

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Chairman, soil is the beginning and ending of all life. Soil is finely powdered stone, mixed with certain minerals and dead and decayed plant and animal life. All life springs from death and feeds on that which has died and decayed. Nature consumes thousands of years in the manufacture of a topsoil that can be completely destroyed in the memory of one generation.

Man is not generally speaking and never has been conscious of the rate at which his misuse has depleted the very thing that gave him life and in the absence of which he cannot hope to exist. He lives on the land, draws his substance from the land and goes on through life, in many cases blissfully unconscious of the consequence of his own folly.

When our Nation first really became a nation, when the original colonies bound themselves together and formed the nucleus of what is now the United States of America, the Appalachian Mountains was the frontier. To the west of those mountains flowed the Wabash, the Ohio, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Arkansas and the Red bounded on each side by their virgin valleys. Plains

covered with grass, virgin forests full of wild game, deep clear streams abounding with fish, wild pigeon by the millions, water fowl, innumerable buffalo and deer, antelope and elk.

That vast land of natural resources remained a safety valve for pent-up forces in the eastern part of our country for years. When a man's soil grew so poor along the eastern seaboard that it no longer rewarded him for his efforts he could cross the mountains and find virgin soil to plow, untouched forests to fall before the ax and saw, a place where he could expand with his children and grandchildren in a new and virgin land. But, gentlemen, we have now explored our last frontier. We have despoiled our last river valley. We are beginning to learn there is a limit to the natural resources of even so great country as these United States of America.

No nation of people since the dawn of history has ever despoiled as beautiful and wonderful a country as ours in so short a time. Of course, history is repeating itself. We are traveling the same road that the great nations of antiquity traveled before us, but at a much faster rate. We are destroying in decades what it took them centuries to devastate. They had only the ox, the burrow, the ax and the hoe. We have tractors, modern plows, discs and tillage implements. Sources of power that will operate day and night if need be and we are going forward in our mad rush of depletion and devastation. We rip it off the hills and tear it out of the valleys. We attempt to feed the world because perchance it is profitable to do so, while we give no thought to the tomorrow.

Only a very few of our people seem to be alarmed or concerned when they are told that one-half of our original topsoil is already gone and that we will probably lose the second half in much less time than it took to lose the first half. Sixty percent of our people live in cities, many of them do not realize that the toast and bacon, milk, eggs, and orange juice that they have for breakfast comes from any place except the grocery store. I fear that they will not realize that the store was only the last stop these things made between the soil and their breakfast table.

New York is a great city, but how long would it live without soil? If the products of the soil should be cut off from New York for 1 week, it would be in dire distress. And in 1 year it would be a ghost town in ruin.

The soil is not only the farmer's business but it is everybody's business. "Oh," you say, "there is no danger; plant breeders and scientists are continually developing improved strains of grain and livestock." Look, you say, how hybrids have increased the yields, even on soils so farmed down and impoverished as to be no longer considered good corn land. I want to say to you that hybrid corn is the corn that has bred into it the ability to take out of the land on which it is planted the last vestige of fertility. The corn that will impoverish and deplete the soil on which it is grown faster and to a greater degree than any corn that has ever been planted before.

Our land is sick and our livestock are beginning to be sick because they eat grain and grasses that grow on sick soils. Rickets, pigs hairless at birth, Bang's disease, mastitis and nutritional disorders that all the veterinarians and all the drugs in the world will not cure. The livestock are sick because the soil is sick and we are sick because the grain and animal products we consume do not contain the food elements that nature placed in the soil of this land. If you do not believe me check your drug store, the office of your local doctor and listen to your radio. If our foods are not short in the necessary elements supposed to give us health and strength, why do you suppose we in the United States alone last year bought 2,000,000 pounds of vitamins? Why do you suppose we of the United States used last year 7,000,000 pounds of aspirin to relieve the pains in our aching joints and throbbing heads. Any physician who prescribes vitamins for his patients will tell you that you should get these elements naturally from your regular diet, and that you would be more healthy if you did.

In the State of Missouri we have 3,600 farms signed up with soil conservation. About 14,000 more are attempting to work out a balanced farming program. Missouri is far ahead of the national average in soil conservation and nutritional research and while it is not my intention to minimize the progress that has been made in my home State I still want to call your attention to the fact that there are 225,000 more farms in Missouri besides the ones previously mentioned and on these latter farms the ACP program is the only hope for any measure of soil conservation. Hundreds of tons of agricultural lime is being spread on lands so steep and extensively eroded that it should have been terraced before liming. But terracing costs from \$15 to \$20 per acre and the worse a farm needs terracing the less likely the owner is to be financially able to do it.

These are all problems that deserve the attention of the Federal Government, the Soil Conservation Service, our Extension Service, the ACP, our commercial clubs, our chambers of commerce, our bankers association and every farmer in the land as well.

Now the need of soil conservation, the greatest need that there is in this land today unless it is the need for Christianity and patriotism, and I think these three stand side by side. I want to quote Mr. H. H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service. He says, and I quote, "8,000 acres of United States topsoil is lost every day in the year in the United States." I had no idea it was that great. But Mr. Bennett is the man who says that that is true. All right, how many acres of good top soil that is fit to produce food are there in the United States? I mean land exclusive of forest land, exclusive of desert land, exclusive of absolute waste land, how many acres is there in the United States per capita. The Department of Agriculture says three and a half acres. All right, if there are 3½ acres apiece for us, and we lose 8,000 acres a day, 2,285 men, women, and children lose their productive stake in the

ability of the United States to produce food every 24 hours. Therefore, the most important job in the United States today is soil conservation.

Take Japan, Korea, China, Manchuria, Formosa, the Philippine Islands, Burma, Siam, Indo-China, Netherlands, India, Indonesia, Saloom. I added up the acreage of agricultural land in those countries and divided it by the population and I got four-tenths of an acre per capita—two and one-half people live off of every acre of agricultural land in those countries. What does that mean? It not only means that those people are on the verge of starvation and will remain on the verge of starvation during any foreseeable period of time, but it also means that if we refuse to see the handwriting on the wall, and if we lose 8,000 acres of land a day in the United States while our population is increasing, we are approaching the place where that four-tenths will represent each of our share in the productive ability of this United States of America. It is a lesson in history. We have more good land per capita than any country in the world, and there never was a country in the world that was wasting its natural agricultural resources at the rate that we are wasting ours. I want to stand before you today and warn you. I want to say to you gentlemen that on the land I own in Bates County, Mo., at the present time there is 20 miles of standard terraces. I was afraid, I am still afraid. I wrote from Washington to my boys and said for God's sake keep on terracing and terrace the last acre of that Bates County land because this United States is going to need every acre of productive farm land that it has got, and it is going to need it soon. We are spreading lime, we are sowing sweet clover to plow under. We are doing all those things as fast as we can possibly do them. We are using every soil conservation service that the Federal Government is offering, and spending every dollar of our own money that we can possibly afford to spend for soil conservation and it not only pays in restored fertility and retained fertility but over a term of years it pays with dollars in the bank.

The farmers in the United States have been called upon during the past 30 years to produce food to win two wars and food for civilian population of foreign countries, both allies and conquered, and had it not been for our soil-conservation program we could not have met our goal in World War II. I am of the opinion that every dollar of the taxpayers' money that has been used in the triple-A program has been returned to the Federal Government in the payment of income tax that would not have been paid without the soil-conservation benefits of this program.

The price-support program carried on by the Commodity Credit Corporation has shown a net over-all profit on its operations in maintaining the support program. In other words the profits on wheat and cotton has offset the losses on potatoes, fruit, and vegetables.

The Committee on Agriculture is to be commended for its untiring work on

this bill and I hope that this House will pass the measure promptly.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I want to pay tribute to the members of the subcommittee and to their able chairman for the splendid manner in which the hearings were conducted and for the uniform courtesy which was shown to all witnesses. I extend that compliment to the staff which works with the subcommittee.

Mr. Chairman, I want to talk principally about forestry.

Before I do so, however, may I call to the attention of the House the fact that for years many Members of Congress—not just a few, but scores—have appeared before this subcommittee to fight the battle for improved forestry in this Nation. They have realized the important place that forestry holds. It is one of the Nation's three or four most important industries. In some States it is the most important industry. Forestry deals with a crop, the value of which, on the stump, is \$2,500,000,000 annually. The value of timber, after being processed, is \$10,000,000,000 per year. That is a lot of money. Yet, Mr. Chairman, I wonder how many Members of the House have stopped to realize how fast we are depleting, how rapidly we are destroying this major industry. Once we had in this country 8,000 billion feet of timber. Now we have only 20 percent of that stand. Each year we are using or we are wasting or we are allowing fire, insects, and disease to destroy 50 percent more timber than we are growing.

Each year the Nation is using more timber than it used the year before. It should be easy enough to see where we are going. Within a lifetime, if that trend continues, we can destroy this great basic industry. That is why I have sought additional funds for forestry year after year.

I want to say for this subcommittee that for a few of the more important aspects of forestry it has given additional funds for the coming fiscal year. For instance, in farm forestry there is nearly \$200,000 in additional money, making the total appropriation for farm forestry about a million dollars for fiscal 1950. Now, let us see what that means. There are 4,000,000 small timberland owners in this country. By "small" I mean people who are unable to afford the services of technical foresters. By far the majority of those 4,000,000 timberland owners do not know the basic principles of planting, caring for, and harvesting trees. The farm forestry program is to provide for them that information; to help protect, conserve, and expand our forestry resources. We have today fewer than 200 farm foresters trying to do a job for which 2,000 are needed. The additional money will not go very far toward meeting the over-all needs for farm forestry but it will help.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio. I know of his long-time interest in and contribution to forestry.

Mr. McSWEENEY. I like to agree with you in your tribute to the subcommittee that is bringing in this bill and that has done such a fine job, but, at the same time, I would like the House to know the valuable contribution you are making through your present legislation and through your driving interest to make the people of America realize this great need.

Mr. SIKES. I thank the gentleman very much.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona, who has always been a hard worker for forestry.

Mr. MURDOCK. I wanted to corroborate the statement just made, that the committee has done well in certain respects, but I want to pay particular tribute to the gentleman from Florida for his untiring effort in presenting this matter year after year to the Appropriations Committee. I fear some of us other Members would have been a little negligent in getting around to expressing our interest in forestry if the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES], who occupies the floor now, had not spurred us on and encouraged us to unite with him in these requests. I wanted to express that by way of appreciation.

Mr. SIKES. May I say we are all going in the same direction in this important work.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. O'KONSKI. I want to second the remarks of the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK]. In the 6 years I have been here the gentleman from Florida has always led the group that has been interested in the preservation and continuation of our forests and has always done a splendid job. I want to commend him for the statement he has made, and I want to second each and every statement the gentleman has made regarding forestry in the United States.

Mr. SIKES. I appreciate the gentleman's comments.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I want the gentleman to realize my deep interest in this subject matter. I have taken reservation on all forestry items in this bill. I know they will not stand up either in Congress or in any consideration of the future of the sustained-yield program that we must have for a prosperous and well-resourced America.

Mr. SIKES. The gentleman is thoroughly familiar with this great and important field.

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Chairman, I may say to the members of the committee on each side of the aisle that to the gentle-

man from Florida [Mr. SIKES] I believe is due the major portion of credit for bringing out the many good features pertaining to our forests in America. Insofar as I am concerned, being a new Member of this House, I look to him for guidance insofar as my State of Kentucky is concerned. I found that he was ready to help me, and I wish to express my gratitude and appreciation and also that of the people whom I represent.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield to one who has always been in the forefront of the battle for forestry, my friend, the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. DEANE. I wish to join with the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] and my colleagues in the House in expressing to the members of this excellent committee our very sincere appreciation for the painstaking work and the cheerful consideration that they have given to the various items. As we look over the report, of course, there are certain minus signs following particular items in which some of us are vitally interested. I am sure that the committee has given very serious thought to these particular items, and if it is possible to adjust these items before the legislation finally becomes law, I hope this body or the other body will attempt to round out what I conceive to be, and as the gentleman from Florida has indicated, is, a great program of forestry for our Nation.

Mr. SIKES. Now, may I touch on another phase of the forestry appropriation items? I want to talk about tree planting. There has been provided prior to this year an item of \$124,600, for tree planting. I believe we have approximately 100,000,000 acres of forest land in this Nation where tree stands are completely or largely denuded. These barren and wasted acres can no longer reseed themselves.

Tree planting is needed. And we had only \$124,600 with which to do the job.

For the coming fiscal year the committee proposes to increase this amount by \$100,000. This is a highly meritorious step and one that I welcome. Yet, the appropriation now proposed will make available only one tree for each of the hundred million acres needing reforestation; one tree per acre for an area which would cover many whole States, from which the country will sadly need trees in the years to come.

May I say for the committee that it appropriated all of the money that could be appropriated under the present authorization act for fire control. There, again, is one of the great needs of the day, and there is a job that we in Congress must stay behind and finish. We must increase the authorization for funds for fire control, for fire is one of the great destroyers of timber.

Let me say to the committee that it has rendered a valuable service by providing additional funds for insect and disease control. There have been instances in which insect and disease pests were almost out of hand. New threats have recently arisen. Additional funds will be of help. All in all, Mr. Chairman, I feel that the committee has done a good

job. Yet I must point out I had hoped additional funds would be provided in some instances; that cuts would be eliminated in others. I believe that forestry is more important to the Nation than the present appropriations indicate. And it is my hope that needed additional emphasis on forestry can yet be achieved.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS].

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, I should like to commend the work which the Appropriations Committee has performed in getting this measure to the floor of the House for our consideration. I should also like to say that their commendable attitude toward the farmers of this country will be gratefully received everywhere that the agriculture economy is of principal importance.

In particular, I want to say that the practical foresight shown by the committee in increasing the allotment for soil conservation purposes will certainly bring great encouragement to our farmers who struggle constantly in the never-ending fight to maintain the productivity of the soil. We could wish in this connection that the amount of \$300,000,000 might have been made available for this use, but in recalling the drastic—and expensive—economies practiced in the not so distant past, we can certainly be grateful for the \$257,000,000 that is asked here today.

Increasing the individual payment possible under this bill from \$750 to \$2,500 will have a salutary effect on the farmers engaged in conservation practices. Under the tight-fisted policy that has governed individual payments in recent months, a farmer was never able to plan for more than a small percentage of conservation work which was needed on his farm. In some cases, the amount was so small as to discourage him altogether in his conservation practices. This was certainly not a situation to be desired. By giving the farmer a higher margin in this connection you thereby increase the efficiency of the entire program, broaden individual participation and save a lot of land. We cannot afford a patch-work conservation program in this country. It's too big. We must have a stable continuing program which will do some good. A few acres here and there under conservation practice will not even begin to dent the surface of our needs. The most we could hope for would be a small bit of success in holding on to what we have; we could never hope to reclaim the land that is already wasting away.

There is so much more to consider in this bill, Mr. Chairman, than the cold figures which are laid before us. We have just witnessed in this country only yesterday one of the most significant steps ever taken in the field of international affairs. The United States, in placing its signature on the Atlantic Pact, signified its willingness to join the family of nations, participating as a good neighbor for the mutual protection of all parties. How much the workability of that treaty will depend upon the continued

ability of this country to be of assistance and helpfulness to other countries is certainly no secret. We know, and the participating nations no doubt realize, that the backbone of the treaty will be the economic stability of the United States. The same goes for our efforts under the Economic Cooperation Administration.

We can count on our continued ability in these fields just so long as our domestic economy is in a strong position of stability with promise of continued expansion and progress. Our farms and tillable agriculture soil constitute the basic wealth of this country. Should American agriculture fail or decline through the lack of support or coordination, all our dreams of future prosperity and international peace will dissolve. I am truly grateful for the fair treatment which the farmers of our country have received at the hands of the committee. I trust that the action of the House here today will uphold this constructive and progressive action.

I am also appreciative, Mr. Chairman, for the attitude expressed in connection with the operation of the Rural Electrification Administration in approving an increase of the borrowing authority of this agency from \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000.

The farmer who may be separated by many miles from the lights of the city or town has no one to whom he can turn for assistance in his electric-power problem except his Government. Under such circumstances, the Government is morally obligated to make power lines available to as many farmers as desire and need them and I am happy to see this authority increased. This program is and has been always a business proposition between the rural power user and his Government. Let us keep it that way, but let us keep the money handy when the farmer needs it.

In this connection, I want also to express the hope that our school-lunch programs will be continued unhampered for lack of funds. No one who has seen this program in operation can fail to grasp its dual significance. The health of our school children and the absorption of surplus commodities are joined in this program for the most beneficial results. While the budget did not mark any particular amount for this purpose, I am glad to see the committee wisely inserted a specific allocation for use in this connection in addition to other usable sources of income. This is a most commendable action and a wise course which I hope the House will see fit to approve.

Mr. Chairman, we need economy in Government—but not economy at the expense of our farmers and American agriculture. I think there are many places where we could and should cut and trim funds. I do want to say, however, that I do not approve of false economy or any penny-wise and pound-foolish practices. It is not economy, to my mind, if it does not serve a constructive purpose. We do not want to be surgeons so fascinated with our knife that we do not leave the patient anything to go on.

We cannot afford in the name of economy to let soil conservation slip back into a haphazard and floundering condition that is contrary to the best interests, welfare, and well-being of the present and future America. The same situation, in general, applies in respect to the other progressive agriculture programs—the Production and Marketing Administration, the Federal crop insurance, which assures the farmer's investment in his crop, the triple A, the Commodity Credit price supports, and the REA.

All of these, Mr. Chairman, aid in striking a balance in our farm economy. We want to maintain this balance and to stabilize it in every way possible. To do less is not economy; it would be destructiveness striking at every segment of our national life. I hope that the House will here today provide for continued strong and successful agriculture in America.

(Mr. EVINS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks).

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

(Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks).

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I suppose it is an oversimplification, or a platitude, to say that if we preserve our soils, if we protect our forests and watersheds, and if we contain and develop our rivers this Nation can survive any peril, yet I believe that that fact, as I speak to the general purpose of this bill, which is before you, is one that we should hold in mind as we consider the items contained in this bill. I believe it is the duty of this committee to try to point out and to clarify the implications of the various items and the sums that we have here in the bill before us, and to talk to you in terms of what their influence will be upon American agriculture; and, of course, through agriculture upon our Nation as an entity. First of all, let us remember one other very, very simple little fact: That the whole purpose of production in consumption. Price supports—and I am one who favors them—mean nothing and can be very troublesome unless that which is produced by the American farmer is consumed in due and proper time by Americans and others around the globe. Today we are facing the possibility of a falling off of consumption, believe it or not, the possibility of surplus. I wish at this time to point out some thing that we may have before us in a very, very short time: We maintain some of our price supports through the implementation and the funding of the Commodity Credit Corporation, which has a total loan fund of \$4,750,000,000. As we entered the present fiscal year the total amount of obligated funds of that total amount of four and three-quarter billions was \$1,712,351,879.56. As of March 1, this year, the total amount of obligated funds in the Commodity Credit Corporation was \$3,312,760,899.63.

Now please keep in mind that this is something that this Congress alone can

take care of, and those of us who want to support the whole principle of support prices must give serious consideration, first, to the end that this fund is not impaired and, second, that we encourage and we protect those things that can be done by the Department of Agriculture to increase the consumption of that which the farmer produces. It is to that end that I want to speak today, because not for long can we continue with a fiscal policy that is erratic and unsound. In the end there will be disaster if we merely pile up surplus after surplus. It is not good for the farmer. It is not good for the Nation, and certainly if we persist in it every seat in this Congress should be changed because it is our job to be alert and to take those actions which will anticipate trouble in the future and correct them beforehand.

We can, of course, in addition to supporting prices, which I support, supplement the farmer's income. Sometimes we regard the \$300,000,000 contained in this bill for soil conservation payments as a supplementation of the farmer's income. It can be considered that. I am not opposed to it. But, let me point out that if we are to remain fiscally sound under today's economy in this country we must maintain a national income of \$200,000,000,000. It has been worked out on a formula that I think stands up, that seven times the farmer's income should give you in a sound nation the total national income. In reverse, it means that we do not dare to allow the farmer's income to be reduced below \$30,000,000,000. Compare that with the \$300,000,000 contained in this bill, and you can see it is a rather hopeless thing to offer to the American farmer, the grand producer that he is, and to say to him that we are going to implement his national income that should be \$30,000,000,000 to him by giving him a handout of \$300,000,000. On the basis of simple arithmetic and a little division, it means on an average of about \$35 to \$40 to every farmer in America.

With my subcommittee chairman—and you will find it in the hearings—I agree that as a means of encouraging farmers to indulge in soil conservation practices, that it undoubtedly serves a useful purpose, but by no stretch of the imagination let us fool ourselves that it is a supplement to the good old American farmer's income. It is simply inadequate. I contend that if we are to be wise, if we want the support price program to prosper, if we want to give that assurance to the farmer and see that that promise remains untarnished, then we must do those things which will increase the flow of traffic from the farms to the tables of America. We must increase those things that will enable people to buy and to use farm products wisely. We must also make sure that the income of every American remains stable and sound so that he can buy the products of the American farmer.

At this point I would like to say that I am not opposed to research. I am in support of the basic research that is contained in this bill. I believe in it. It increases production; it protects crops and plants; it cuts costs. I have many

friends in the Department of Agriculture who have been there for years, who have done things of noble service to this Nation of ours, in the Bureau of Plant Industry, in the Bureau of Entomology, Plant Quarantine, and the many other bureaus in the Department. And, also in REA, which we have treated very liberally here, because we believe the electrical hired hand is something that the farmer ought to have. But we must be careful that he is assured he is going to get it. When we extend lines and call for electricity, do not forget that we may have to occasionally build a steam plant in order to get juice on that line at all times. You will find in the hearings that our supply of electricity and the demand today are almost two-blocked—that is, they are even, in balance, and in some cases we, now, have electricity shortages. We cannot extend these REA lines, which we provide for in here, without the implication that we will have to agree to some form of generation, call it what you wish. I leave that with you. I would be willing to debate it with anyone, but there it is—the fact.

Now, what are the items in this bill that give hope for the future for sound agriculture, for a proper place for the farmer in his home market and in the world markets? I should like to recite a few of them. We have made a few increases here. We wanted to point out, for one thing, that freight rates, which rose 80 percent after World War I, and then subsided to a 60-percent increase and stayed there, raised an additional 50 percent after this war. We have had six or seven rate increases since the war that have affected the farmer tremendously, and they have not helped the railroads either, because trucking and other means of transportation have bitten into the railroad revenues.

Down in the Department, in the Production and Marketing Administration, we have a division that works on freight rates. We want to encourage them to present the farmer's case before the TCC and see that any freight-rate increase that is allowed is sound. We are not only fighting for the farmer there, we are fighting for the American housewife, because any freight rate increase increases the cost of that market basket, and do not delude yourselves that it is any other way. We gave them a \$50,000 increase over the budget amount.

Then there is another little item. I wonder if you realize that in the operation of ECA and in the peculiar way that Winthrop Brown down in the State Department dictates our reciprocal trade-treaty system, we are losing historical markets that have been held for years not only by American industrialists but by American farmers all over this Nation. Certainly that thing needs to be looked into. We found down in the Department a division that has been there quite a while, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Today it has no head because Dr. Fitzgerald, who was its head, is with the International Food Administration, and Secretary Brannan is now looking for a new head for that division. We believe that they ought to be encouraged by

this Congress. We think that they ought to reorganize and go about the world and find out what our agricultural attachés are doing in the interest of American agriculture and in the interest of the intelligence of the Department, the Secretary, and all of us, as to what is going on that will affect adversely American agriculture. So we increased that item over the budget another \$50,000, to provide a visitation service so that the work in all of these outposts all over the world can be coordinated and can be investigated to see that they are doing the job that we need to have done today.

Do not forget this: By the peculiar way that ECA funds are allowed, by permitting other countries who are receiving our dollars to initiate the requests for the things they want from America, we are losing markets. My own home town is losing to Yugoslavia a historical market in Rotterdam, Holland, that we have had for apples for years, simply through the way that ECA funds are operated. So, the only thing we could do when they came before us, and we understood the problem, was to say, "We are going to increase the item for OFAR in this bill, because it means much for the future."

I also call your attention to the fact that this committee has been honest with the Congress and the American farmer in withdrawing the school-lunch money from section 32 funds. We made it a direct appropriation, as it should be. It began in this way. Section 32 simply provides that 30 percent of the import duties on agricultural products coming into this country will be set aside and named section 32 funds, to be used to help cushion the impact of imported agricultural products that compete with American agricultural products. This means that they will be used to dispose of surpluses in America that are in distress. At the time the school lunch program was instituted we had surpluses, so we said, "We can use these funds to buy foods for school lunches, and it will help to remove surpluses." Through the years this program has changed from one of getting rid of agricultural surpluses until today it is a program of diet for our school children. There is a question in my mind whether this should not be in the appropriation bill which the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] handle—that of labor and social security, instead of our own. I say this advisedly and honestly, because it is a matter of diet and belongs there. It is no longer a matter of surpluses. But the honest thing to do was to uncloud these section 32 funds and leave that \$125,000,000 available for application wherever any farm product in the United States became distressed.

We have allowed \$19,000,000 for the research and marketing administration. This was instituted by the Congress 8 years ago, designed to increase the merchandising of American production from the farms. We have gradually worked up a program. The chairman spoke at length about the difficulty we had with these funds. However, we recognized

that research and marketing administration funds to build up the movement of farm products in commerce and aid the consumption of distressed products in America were necessary. So we have given \$19,000,000 for that purpose. That should be hopeful for the future. We have allowed the Farm Home Administration additional funds because we recognize that here is the place that good Americans are getting out on the farms of America. They need a program of this kind. I believe Mr. Dillard Lasseter, the Administrator of this agency is doing a good job.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield five additional minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I would like to ask the gentleman about the reduction in the item for the national forest protection and management found on page 51 of the report. As I read the figures, the reduction over the budget request is \$1,518,500, and, in addition to that, the Forest Service has been required to absorb a pay increase of \$500,000, on that particular item alone. That reduction is unwarranted, in my opinion.

Mr. HORAN. I have anticipated what the gentleman is talking about and am coming to that in just a moment.

Mr. Chairman, I maintain that the best economy in the world is an economy where you have both efficient producers and financially able consumers, but also where that economy has a maximum of people in the middle who are moving these goods in commerce. That is what I believe. I believe the most unsound thing we could do would be to reduce the number of handlers and retailers that we have in America. I want to point out now that we must be careful—those of us who believe in the American farmer—we must read these danger signals when we see them. That is something that the Committee on Agriculture could look into with a good deal of profit at this time. In the last fiscal year the total of Government buying for ECA was \$2,088,000,000—obligated through loans and commodity credit—that does not necessarily mean outright purchase, although it can—almost \$3,500,000. In addition to that, some fifty million or sixty million dollars of school-lunch money goes for the outright purchase of American farm products. In addition to that, our military, with all of its branches, buys through their Procurement Divisions millions and millions of dollars' worth of American farm goods. I have no objection to that. I do not want to be misquoted, but I do see there a danger signal. That is why I have tried to spell out here, if I can, the things that this bill does and which, if wisely administered, could bring the American farmer and the American housewife and consumer closer together. Those things are in the bill.

Mr. Chairman, I want to talk about soil conservation. We have been most liberal with the Soil Conservation Service. We have been good to them. We

have not even asked them to absorb a pay increase this year. The budget did not ask them to, and we agree with the budget on that item. But something I did not agree to with the budget, or anybody else, was the treatment in this bill, through the budget office, and not through the chairman of this subcommittee, nor of the subcommittee itself—although they went along with the budget, and I did not—the treatment they have accorded the Forest Service. I said in the beginning that if we would protect our watersheds and our forests, and preserve our soil, and contain and develop our rivers, this Nation need not fear any evil or peril.

But in this bill we have taken a backward step with regard to forestry in all of its elements. We have been told for years by every candidate who mounts a soap box that we are overcutting our forests. They have even gone so far as to spell out the amount of overcutting by saying that we are cutting two trees, where we should only be cutting one. Having said that, and done nothing, is worse than having kept quiet. If we are to have a real sustained-yield program in America we have to get out in these great national forests of ours and build access roads to the areas where trees are falling over because of age, insect infestation, and other causes, and laying there rotting. If we build access roads into these billions of board-feet of lumber we can harvest that crop before it goes to waste.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. HORAN. In addition to this, particularly in the East, we need to encourage and implement farm forestry. That is true in the South, it is true in the middle East, it is true in Indiana and Michigan. To do that we have to educate those people how to properly have farm forestry. It is a science. It does require direction. But this is what we did in this bill: If you will look at page 1005 of the hearings, you will see that the budget gave the equivalent of over a \$2,000,000 cut below even the 1949 bill, due to the pay-cut absorption. The committee action brings that to an equivalent of just under \$3,000,000. Page 51 of the committee report shows a cut of a million and a half dollars below the budget. If you add the pay-cut absorptions to that, you have got to absorb \$2,000,000 right in the national-forests item alone. Contrast that with what has been said for this present fiscal year, which we will complete on June 30. The receipts of the national forests this year were in excess of \$30,000,000. Yet we have cut the national forests below \$25,000,000. Does that make good sense? If you want a sustained yield on one hand, if you are an idealist, you certainly cannot agree to that. If you are a businessman, on the other hand, and you have something that is income-producing, you cannot agree to that. I personally will offer no amendments, but I shall certainly hope that the Senate will restore these items to where they should be. If amendments are offered, I shall

support them, because this does not make sense, and the fault lies with the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr. COUDERT. I heard with great interest the gentleman's explanation of the bill. I am very much interested to realize that the bill is intended to secure a minimum income for the farmers. I happen to represent a metropolitan district. I would like to ask the gentleman what there is in this bill to secure a minimum income to the office workers and the businessmen in my metropolitan district.

Mr. HORAN. I am glad the gentleman asked that question, because one of the principal markets for what I produce in the State of Washington is the gentleman's city of New York.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

May I inject also that it will assure to the gentleman's constituents an ample supply of food at a reasonable price.

Mr. HORAN. Definitely. In the matter of freight rates alone, the apples which I send to New York cost the gentleman 2 cents additional per pound because of transportation costs. On some other items the costs run even higher than that. If we want to protect the people in our cities, let us remember we have got to protect the farmers. Let us also remember this: That when the people eat, the farmer lives.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has again expired.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this bill in its over-all picture, including loans, calls for an expenditure out of the Treasury which would total between 1,100 and 1,200 million dollars. How much of those loans will be repaid no one knows. But that is not all of the picture with reference to agriculture. The losses the Commodity Credit Corporation incurred prior to the 1st of July will come in here in the certification from the Treasury after the Treasury makes its audit. What those figures will be I would not want to say at the moment. Next year there will be a bigger figure, because there are many crops on which there will be losses in the price-support program in which the Commodity Credit Corporation is involved. Some of those situations are very acute. The support prices upon grain and eggs and potatoes and that sort of thing are bound to result in very substantial losses. Some of them, like the support price upon eggs, will result in there being no eggs placed in storage, so that the consumers could have a chance to get them next winter. Some of them

are running into enormous sums of money.

There is no acreage control such as we had in the early days of the price-support program. In other words, any one can raise corn, wheat, cotton, and any other item without any control whatever, and the result is going to be a tremendous crop this coming year.

Our Government is running into enormous new expenditures. These expenditures in the ECA are going to require out of the Treasury probably \$4,000,000,000 in the coming fiscal year, as against perhaps \$3,500,000,000 in this year. Many other foreign relief programs are going to be proposed. The expenditures of the Government are going up, partly as a result of wage increases and partly as a result of new activities. The operations of the Army and the Navy are costing and are going to cost more money.

At the present time it is going to be difficult to keep the expenditures for this fiscal year down to \$42,000,000,000. It is going to be a serious question whether or not we are able to balance our budget. Although the March 15 tax returns were much larger than the Treasury anticipated, and probably we can show that the same thing will apply to the June 15 returns, we are nevertheless going to have a very serious situation.

What the gentleman from Minnesota said here a little while ago, that we must begin to take stock of that situation and try to keep our expenditures down within some reasonable limit, needed to be said. What he said needs to be heeded. I hope the day will come when we can reduce the bureaucratic operations in the Department of Agriculture and get them down to earth.

The following are the increases in this bill above the budget estimates:

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Secretary's Office..... | \$79, 728 |
| Extension Service..... | 1, 000, 000 |
| Office Foreign Agricultural Relations..... | 50, 000 |
| Production and marketing..... | 67, 271, 213 |
| Soil conservation..... | 3, 088, 000 |
| REA..... | 150, 000, 000 |
| Total increases..... | 221, 488, 941 |

The following are the reductions below the budget:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Library..... | \$265, 100 |
| Animal industry..... | 657, 000 |
| Plant industry..... | 573, 520 |
| Bureau Entomology..... | 27, 600 |
| Agricultural chemistry..... | 215, 950 |
| Forest pests..... | 939, 700 |
| Flood control..... | 1, 025, 000 |
| Farm Home Administration..... | 3, 000 |
| Land utilization..... | 203, 000 |
| Total deductions..... | 5, 250, 870 |
| Total increases..... | 221, 488, 941 |
| Total deductions..... | 5, 250, 870 |

Net increase above the budget..... 216, 238, 071

The report of the committee states that the increase above last year's total is \$127,233,126.

Add to this the added amounts in loan authorizations, \$191,715,000.

Total above last year, \$318,948,126.

The committee failed to include in its tables the sums which will flow out of

the Treasury as a result of so-called loans. I have included all these because the money all comes out of the Treasury and the pocket of the taxpayer.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to insert a table which I shall prepare showing what this bill does with reference to dollars and the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TACKETT].

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, I want to use this time for the purpose of making one observation. I notice on page 18, in the third paragraph, of the report that the committee disfavors construction and maintenance of facilities in recreational areas of our national forests. I think it would be false economy if that program were adopted, for the simple reason that we all recall that during the depression the CCC boys and the WPA built millions of dollars' worth of roads in recreational areas in the forests of this country. They are deteriorating and falling to pieces for lack of just a little money to keep them up. In the Ozarks and the Ouachita National Forest areas, within the State of Arkansas, for instance, there were millions of dollars' worth of roads built, amphitheaters provided, and other recreational facilities constructed for the people in that vicinity and others who care to visit there in the forest areas of our State.

Those projects are now practically worthless. The roads can hardly be traveled by mules that were once used by automobiles. I cannot understand how it would be a saving of one, single, solitary penny to flush away all of the moneys which were expended back during the depression by just merely failing to pay moneys out now, which we can afford to pay. The Forestry Division seems to suffer more than any other agency of the agricultural department. I cannot understand why, knowing that forestry plays a great big part in the economy of this country.

Yet, forestry is to receive \$2,200,000 less money this year than last year. I am indeed hopeful that some amendments will be offered.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the Delegate from Hawaii [Mr. FARRINGTON].

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express the hope that adequate provisions will be made in this bill to combat the Oriental fruitfly.

The introduction of this pest to Hawaii during the period of the war has been attended with devastating results. It is regarded by us in Hawaii as the most serious menace of its kind ever to confront our agriculture.

Its presence in Hawaii constitutes a threat to the fruit and vegetable growing industries of the West, Southwest, and southern parts of this country that is viewed with the utmost alarm by every

scientist who has explored its potentialities.

The importation from Hawaii of fresh fruit and vegetables has been prohibited for several years, and now this quarantine has been placed on the importation of Vanda orchids.

The shipment of these orchids from Hawaii to all parts of this country has developed so rapidly during recent years that it promises to develop into an industry that would yield four to five millions of dollars annually.

The quarantine that was placed only a few weeks ago on the importation of these flowers threatens to eradicate this industry completely.

The situation is regarded now with such seriousness by those immediately combatting it that a committee of leading businessmen in Honolulu has now under consideration a plan to ask an appropriation of \$2,000,000 from the Federal Government to fight this pest.

The Legislature of the Territory in the meantime is expected to act on legislation providing at least \$200,000 to explore methods for sterilizing products raised in Hawaii for shipment to the States.

This is far from being a local problem alone.

The west coast is already alert to its seriousness and recognizes the need for broadening the field of research into methods for properly dealing with it.

I am grateful indeed to learn from the hearings that the committee devoted careful attention to this problem and hope that as a result of this inquiry a means will be found to expand research in this field.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FARRINGTON. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. May I say to the Delegate from Hawaii that the committee is very much interested in this serious problem which faces your people.

Mr. FARRINGTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, in the Department of Agriculture appropriations bill for 1949, the sum of \$50,000 in the appropriation for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine was earmarked for expenditure in the fight against this fly. This fund has been devoted to developing means of biological control. At least two of the natural enemies of this pest have already been introduced into Hawaii with what promises to be reasonably good results.

This is the outcome of three exploratory expeditions, one into the Philippines and Formosa, another into South Africa, and the third to India.

This does not begin to cope with the problem particularly in its relationship to the possibilities that the insect pest will be introduced to the mainland of the country. This is the prospect which in the opinion of those who have studied this problem must be faced.

It appears to be only a question of time when this pest will find its way to the coast. With airplanes flying between Hawaii and the coast in increasing

numbers and on some days as many as 12, the likelihood that this pest will be introduced into the States increases daily, despite all precautions that are being taken to prevent it.

This means that from a practical standpoint it is imperative to develop as promptly as possible means of chemical control that may be used to promptly combat this pest once it makes its appearance in the States.

It also makes it important that further experimentation be carried on promptly to devise means for sterilizing products raised in infested areas so they may not be denied other markets as has been the case of Hawaii's pineapples and bananas.

It might be said in passing that it is fortunate indeed for us that our \$60,000,000 pineapple crop comes to this country in cans rather than in the fresh form. Otherwise it would face complete destruction.

The necessity for funds in the field of research has been brought to the attention of the committee.

I am sure that all of you have noted with interest the program outlined for this purpose by the president of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu in a letter to E. A. Meyer, Administrator of the Research and Marketing Act.

It was proposed in this program, which was formulated earlier in the year, that the amount to be expended for this work be increased this year to \$220,900. This seems to me, in light of what has since happened, as a very modest sum indeed.

I have the utmost confidence in the good judgment of the committee handling this legislation to deal with this subject adequately, although I would feel remiss in my duty if I did not use this opportunity to sound a warning of what may come to this country if the correct measure is not taken of this problem at the present time.

We of Hawaii have been in the forefront of this fight. As in the war we have been the first to be hit.

This does not come to us as a new problem. We have been accustomed to dealing with such problems over a period of years.

I say this by way of suggesting that our approach is a conservative one and we cannot be accused of being unduly alarmed when we view this situation with grave apprehension.

I feel that all of the fruit and vegetable producing areas of this country, particularly those of the west coast and the southwest, the south and the southeast should be appraised of this great menace that confronts their future.

(Mr. FARRINGTON asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I am greatly concerned with a matter that appears on page 19 of the report, pertaining to that division of the Forestry Service that has to do with the

protection of our wildlife resources, and the implications that occur in the report.

Let me point out to you that the fish and game of our forests, our wildlife herds of deer, elk, and other ruminants are of vast importance to this country. They are the basis for a big industry, if you care to approach it from that angle. They are the heritage of the people of this country, and a part of our American way of life.

There has long been a conflict between the Government agency charged with protecting the deer and game herds and some of the cattle people. This has reflected itself in a contest for the usage of the range lands of the forests.

The report points up the damage that has been done and suggests a control of these wildlife herds that would amount, in my estimation, to their liquidation. The wildlife herds of this country are important to us. Recreation is something that we cannot treat too lightly.

As a former executive officer of the California Division of Fish and Game, I know of these conflicts, and I know of some of the background that enters into it. This report goes so far as to suggest the issuance of licenses to take wildlife in the national forests by the Forest Service itself, in direct conflict with the authority now vested in the States. It was not too long ago that this very problem was thrashed out in the courts of this country. The States, as a whole, through their conservation departments, rose up to challenge the right of the Forest Service to do this particular thing, and the States were sustained by the courts. The case arose on the question of the control of the deer in one of the forests in the Carolinas.

I know that the problem is a vexatious one. I know it will cost some money to restore the range lands for the wildlife of the country. But it is worth it. We have waited too long—time is running out on us. It is a good investment.

We should take immediate steps to authorize an extensive examination of this matter to determine upon a plan that will care for it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Utah [Mrs. BOSONE].

Mrs. BOSONE. Surely we appreciate what the committee has gone through on this bill, or what the Committee on Appropriations goes through on any bill. I know the long and strenuous hours they put in and appreciate the generosity the committee members have signified in the various items in the bill. But there is one part of this report that I do not understand. I suppose I am in the position of the gentleman from Oklahoma. It is in the form of a question and appears at the bottom of page 18 of the report:

At Salt Lake City, Utah, the need for additional facilities is acute and has resulted in the development of unsanitary conditions endangering the health of communities in the valley and have been called to the attention of the committee with a view to securing increased appropriations.

Those of you who have been out in the State of Utah and in Salt Lake County Valley will remember having seen the many canyons surrounding that valley. We use those canyons just as we use the main streets in Salt Lake City. It has been proposed, as will appear from page 19 of the report that perhaps a fee be charged in those canyons in order to defray expenses for keeping up recreational sanitation facilities. Can you imagine what would happen when you try to charge a fee of those thousands of people who drive daily to and through the canyons? Believe me, those of you who live on the eastern seaboard, we do have thousands of people in the West who travel those canyons that are within 5 and 10 minutes of the streets of Salt Lake City. Those canyon roads are driven as frequently as city streets. We drive to those canyons frequently and eat breakfast there as one of the forms of our city's recreation. Those canyons have helped make Salt Lake County one of the recreational counties of the whole intermountain West. To put a fee on those Utah people, on the husbands, and those mothers who go into those canyons with their families, is unthinkable. It seems to me that is something we would not want to experiment with, because it would not be accepted. Trouble would ensue.

The Allegheny Mountains in the East is the most visited national park in the United States. Next to that is the Wasatch National Park outside of Salt Lake City, and we are going to be in a dilemma beginning the first week in May unless something can be done about this. I understand the appropriation has been cut. It must be restored if we want the sanitary conditions to be relieved at all and to prevent the closing of recreational areas. If the funds are not restored then a fee must be charged. This is impractical. I hope something can be done about this situation before the bill finally becomes law.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Utah has expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute to say a word with regard to the matter that has been called to our attention. It is a problem that exists locally, as has been pointed out, but it is a national problem also because there are thousands and thousands of such facilities throughout the United States. Such facilities were established, both in Soil Conservation Service and in the Forestry Department during the WPA days when these thousands of recreation units were built. Since that time it has been virtually impossible in view of the other claims for Federal funds to properly support and maintain these facilities. If we set out to do it today it would add tremendously to the funds expended, and the committee has merely suggested to the Legislative Committee that thought be given to a proper way of dealing with these facilities locally, if it be true that we cannot support them as we would like to from Federal funds.

The intention of the committee was to direct the Department to make some

move to correct health hazard at Salt Lake City, if they will, to permit the Forest Service facilities to be used as they are now being used. The whole attitude of the committee was one of trying to be helpful. We think that it can be worked out. This bill is not operative until the first of July, and in the meantime we can take a "look-see" as to just what may follow from the committee's suggestion.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART].

(Mr. D'EWART asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I wish to address my remarks to the same subject matter that concerned the gentleman from California, found on page 19 of the report. It is possible that legislation if enacted would permit the Forest Service to issue hunting licenses, to fix bag limits, and so forth, within the boundaries of the national forest to an extent that would bring this situation under control, but I do not think it is the right answer.

In my State of Montana we have some 24,000,000 acres of national forest land. I served for 8 years as a forest ranger in one of the great game areas of the United States, that adjoining the Yellowstone National Park. The last few years I have been chairman of a game committee that is seeking to coordinate the activities in game management of the Park Service, the Forest Service, and Fish and Wildlife Service, the State Fish and Game Commission, the Rod and Gun Clubs, and the farmers and ranchers. We have had considerable success in coordinating those activities for better management of game and I am sure the solution to the game problem is not in giving the Federal Government the right to issue licenses and to fix bag limits—that is a State function, the problem can be worked out much better through cooperation of these agencies and the State with the local people. I know that from personal experience, having had years of work along this line.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'EWART. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I want to compliment the gentleman on his statement and I want to say that Wyoming also would violently oppose the issuance of game hunting licenses by the Forest Service. The State of Wyoming, as well as the State of Montana, and other States in the West contend that they should have the exclusive control and dominion over the wild game within their confines.

Mr. D'EWART. We recognize the problem, Mr. Chairman, but we think that the better way to solve it is not giving the Federal Government this authority, but working it out on the State level.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'EWART. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MILLER of California. Out of the gentleman's experience would he care to make an estimate of the value of those game herds and their preservation, both in dollars and cents and the value as regards recreation facilities?

Mr. D'EWART. That is almost impossible to do. The value is beyond imagination, not only as to the meat that they furnish, but the recreation and the pleasure they give to the people of the country. I am sure that this problem of game management can be worked out on a cooperative basis with the State Fish and Game Commissions of the States.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further: Is it not a fact that wild game is not a competitor with livestock for the same forage during most of the year?

Mr. D'EWART. That is true during the summer season. There is some competition in the winter, but not during the summer season.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Montana has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. GOLDEN].

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Chairman, my great State of Kentucky has 46 percent of its land covered by forests, and you can understand my concern when I find that this great committee has made appropriations for the preservation of the forests of America. I appeared before this committee. I was afforded a very kind and courteous hearing and I wish to compliment it for appropriating this money for the preservation of the forests of this Nation.

In Kentucky we have a very efficient commission that will work in harmony and work in cooperation with the Federal authorities, and while I stand for economy in America, and I think it is something that we should all concern ourselves with, this appropriation for the conservation of the timberlands of this great country will return many, many times the amount contained in this bill, for forestry.

I was also gratified to find that this great committee has seen fit to continue the school-lunch program. I think that will contribute not only to the education of our youth, but it will contribute much to the health of the school pupils of America.

I think that we have to at this stage in our economy continue to support farm prices, and by doing that I think we will make a direct contribution to the welfare of all our people.

I was, however, greatly impressed with the remarks made by the gentleman from Washington. I think this great committee should note well what he said. He pointed out a long-range view of our soil conservation and other great natural resources of this country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARVEY].

(Mr. HARVEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Chairman, it was my pleasure to appear before the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations and to voice my sentiments, not only as a Member of Congress but as a farmer. May I say to the committee that it has done a very commendable job and one that was performed under great difficulties. I have a great appreciation for the tasks that they had before them. I think they have come through in fine fashion.

I want to say briefly that in following up my appearance before the committee I at that time touched on four particular subjects—first of all, forestry. Although Indiana is not a forestry State, as are many of the other States that have testified here, in my connection with the Government at the State level, it was brought to my attention that great sections even of our own State have not been self-sustaining for years simply because we have lacked the foresight to encourage and develop reforestation there. That represents not only a drain upon the more productive parts of the State, but it also represents a drain upon the people themselves, because their standard of living has fallen and many of them have even been forced to evacuate and leave their communities. If a little management and encouragement at the Federal level had been exercised years ago, that would still be a rich and productive area in terms of timber resources.

I mentioned briefly also the Extension Service and said that during the course of my testimony to the committee I could think of no other service, particularly with reference to the 4-H club work, that has given greater service and proved more worth while to the people of our country in the development not only of technical ability but citizenship as well. I commend the committee on their expansion of the budget at that particular point so that the 4-H clubs would be given greater impetus.

I also touched upon soil conservation. I think that, too, represents a field wherein we have lagged and where the country as a whole will be called upon at some time to account for the great visible assets of our empire that have been allowed to be washed away.

When the bill is read for amendment under the 5-minute rule, I shall take a little time to develop the marketing and research phase of this bill.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CARNAHAN].

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I first want to express my appreciation for the fine work the committee has done. Having taught school several years, I especially appreciate their handling of the school-lunch fund.

Let me read for the record a portion of the committee report, beginning at page 20:

Forest and range-management investigations: A very large number of the Members of the House, as well as State foresters and other

non-Government witnesses, appeared before the committee urging increases in this item for the establishment of new, or the strengthening of the work in old, forest experimental areas which have been established out of previous appropriations. The testimony indicated that two of the primary needs in this connection are for the encouragement of, and the provision of more nursery stock for, distribution by the States to private landowners for restocking cut-over timberlands and for cooperation with timberland owners under the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act. The committee has therefore appropriated the budget amount under this item less a reduction of \$4,000 for purchase of cars and has provided substantial increases for the other items mentioned, which are explained below under the paragraph for "Farm and other private forestry cooperation."

In recent years there has been a very strong demand from Members of the House and from State foresters and others for the creation of these forest and range experimental areas. A very substantial number of new ones have been provided by Congress in the recent appropriations carried in this bill. There are still many requests for new stations, but much of the current demand is for expansion of the work at existing stations. The committee is convinced of the importance of the researches carried on at these experimental forests, but most of them relate to problems which are local in character, which bear to non-Federal forestry a similar relation to that of the State agricultural experiment stations to other agricultural crops. The committee believes it would be better for the experimental forests to be operated in the several States by such State agency as the legislature of each State may designate under a plan whereby the Federal Government would make annual appropriations of a fixed sum of money, as it does under the Hatch, Adams, Purnell, and Bankhead-Jones Acts for State agricultural experiment stations. The money so appropriated would be allotted to the several States, which would be required to match the Federal contribution from sources within the State. Stations already in existence would be turned over to the States for operation, and these could be increased in size or in number to the extent the particular State involved wished to make increased State contributions therefor.

Forestry, we have been told, is just another agricultural crop and it is believed that research on forestry questions can, with as much justification as in the case of other farm crops, be carried on by the States.

It is recognized, of course, that a very substantial amount of forestry research would still have to be carried on at the Federal level by the Forest Service, because of the immensity of the Federal domain in forest lands. The committee is having explored with the Department the possibility of setting up a plan along the lines here discussed. Should a workable plan eventuate, a bill effectuating the plan can be introduced for consideration and study by the appropriate legislative committee.

It is believed that such a bill, if enacted, will make for a more orderly and more effective expansion of research on forestry problems. It is hoped that next year's estimates for forest experimental areas may be predicated upon legislation of the kind here discussed.

I regret very much that forest and range experimental work is being considered in the light of returning such work to the several States. I do not agree with the idea. The fact that so many Members of Congress and others appeared in support of increased Federal funds for forest experimental work is evidence of the importance of such work

and shows a growing need for more Federal attention to the problem.

I cannot agree that the growing and marketing of forest products is just another ordinary farm crop. Forest products are, of course, classed as a farm crop, but certainly the production of lumber or railroad ties is not comparable to the production of corn, cotton, or wheat. The production and conservation of forest products is a long-range program and lends itself to exploitation. To expect individuals, or even the several States, to properly cope with this problem is wishful thinking. The problem, rather than being comparable to the production of regular farm crops is much more comparable to our No. 1 problem of soil conservation. While I favor encouraging the several States to give reasonable assistance in the problem of conserving our forest resources, the Federal Government has a responsibility which should be met adequately.

Now, just what would placing on the several States the problem of forest experimentation and conservation really do? It would create a great number of small administrative units which would perhaps be able to maintain little more than a feeble program of duplication. The committee report states:

It is recognized, of course, that a very substantial amount of forestry research would still have to be carried on at the Federal level by the Forest Service because of the immensity of the Federal domain in forest lands.

This would mean still further duplication and would result in a very high administrative cost.

I certainly hope the idea of returning this problem to the States will be given very careful consideration.

(Mr. CARNAHAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman a minute.

(Mr. HOEVEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations for bringing in this most comprehensive bill. It is the first time in my recollection that we have not been engaged in a knockout fight about some major item.

I am happy to find that the appropriations for the Extension Service have been increased in the sum of \$1,000,000. This gives splendid recognition to the very fine work being done by our 4-H Clubs. The additional appropriation will be for the expansion of this great program. The development of our farm boys and girls is one of the most important pursuits in which we can become engaged.

I may say that I regret that the appropriations for flood control have been decreased \$1,025,000 under the budget estimate for flood control. This decrease will, of course, affect the work being done on the Little Sioux River project which happens to be in my congressional dis-

trict. This project is a model for the entire United States. The work is going forward in fine shape and I express the hope that the Committee on Appropriations will not at any time so reduce the appropriation for this project so as to jeopardize its completion on schedule.

Early in this session I introduced a bill to grant the Commodity Credit Corporation additional authority for the acquisition of grain-storage facilities. I assume that the authority given the CCC in this bill to borrow \$4,750,000,000 on the credit of the United States, will provide the necessary funds to take care of the situation in my bill or similar legislation as enacted into law at this session of Congress.

Needless to say, I am also immensely pleased to find that ample provisions are made in this bill for the REA. I have been a loyal supporter of this program throughout the years. Not only does this bill provide a specific loan authorization of \$350,000,000, but grants additional authority to loan an additional \$150,000,000 if needed. This will make available the total sum of \$500,000,000. I am sure the farmers of the Eighth Congressional District of Iowa are grateful for the action of the committee in this respect.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. LOVRE].

Mr. LOVRE. Mr. Chairman, it is with a great deal of personal satisfaction that I take the floor today, as a Representative of one of the great agricultural States, in general support of the recommendations of the Appropriations Committee for funds for the Department of Agriculture.

When we stop to consider that this appropriations bill affects directly 20 percent of our entire population, and indirectly every man, woman, and child in this country, I am sure that you agree with me that this bill really is one of the most important bills to come before the Eighty-first Congress.

The welfare of the farmers, not only of the First District of South Dakota but of the Nation, is of great concern to me. I have consistently pledged my support to legislation which would further the welfare, prosperity, and happiness of the American farmer, which in turn will be reflected in a prosperous economy for all.

Being a native of South Dakota, and having started my profession in that State in the late twenties, I witnessed first-hand the plight of the farmer in the early thirties. I saw our farmers go broke by the hundreds, in spite of the fact that they labored 12 to 18 hours per day, every day in the week and every week in the year. I saw farm after farm, representing life savings, foreclosed, and many of our farm owners rendered homeless.

I saw the devastating effect upon my business as a result of the plight of the farmer, and the over-all effect upon our entire economy.

The plight of our farmers in the early thirties was not due to overproduction of food, as some would have us believe, but lack of purchasing power. It is always to be remembered that every time grain

or livestock drops in price, the farmer is going to have just that much less to spend for machines, autos, repairs, and hundreds of other items he needs, which in turn leads to unemployment and ruination of people in every walk of life.

This situation emphasizes the fact that a healthy national economy depends upon maintaining the purchasing power not only of the family-sized farmer but of all people. This being true, we cannot permit one group to prosper at the expense of another, such as was the case of the farmer in the early thirties.

It is significant that the report of the Businessmen's Commission on Agriculture, sponsored by the National Industrial Conference Board and the United States Chamber of Commerce, in 1927 came out with the strong statement that—

Our national policy of providing special Government support for commercial and industrial enterprises has left agriculture in an unprotected position to the detriment of our entire economy.

Unless all groups make corresponding progress, we will witness a break-down in our national economy such as we have hereto witnessed. All segments of our economy must recognize this fact if we are to achieve a stable economy.

That is why I believe the Government should do everything possible to assist the farmer and encourage him in his endeavors. The Federal Government has this obligation because it is in the national interest and is for the general welfare of all of the people of this country. It is also in the interest of the general welfare of people all over the world because they are looking to us for leadership and assistance in warding off the insidious advances of aggressor nations.

We have been called upon to assist western Europe to stem the tide of communism, financially and militarily. Food is an important element of both phases of this assistance. In fact, food is the most powerful weapon we have against all phony political philosophies because starving men, women and babies are easy marks for smart organizers. We have already seen what can happen when people do not get enough to eat.

I am bringing up these points merely to point out the vital necessity of the Government offering encouragement to American agriculture.

The United States Department of Agriculture, with its many farm programs and the many activities which it carries on, is simply doing that—encouraging the farmer. It has done a fine job so far. That is why I stand here in support of these funds for this agency. Money appropriated for this purpose is not spent. It is invested. It is invested in the future health, prosperity, and welfare of this great Nation. It is an investment which will yield dividends. That is why Members of Congress, economy-minded businessmen from all walks of life interested in promoting the welfare of this Nation, should offer every encouragement to the farmer through the Department of Agriculture.

We have been considering the welfare of the farmer and the battle which this

country now faces. Let us take a look at another aspect of this over-all picture.

It is generally agreed that farm prices are a good barometer of national welfare—of the health or sickness of the Nation's economy. Prices of most farm goods have dropped sharply since last fall. I do not believe we are in any real danger of an economic upset at this time, but I do believe that it is a good idea to take a look around and see what we can do to keep the Nation's economy healthy.

We all know from past experience that when the family-sized farmer prospers, so does the rest of the country. When he is in bad shape financially, then the rest of the country is usually in the same boat. That is why I believe it is of the utmost importance that farm prices be kept at a reasonable level.

Furthermore, we must have a good farm income if we are to keep the Nation in sound financial condition to meet the drain placed on our Treasury through our defense projects and other programs.

That is why it is so important to have a program of price supports for farm commodities. This is not a subsidy. It is merely an assurance to the farmer that he will receive what is considered to be a fair return on his money and efforts and a program to assure the Nation of adequate food supplies. At what level these prices are to be supported will be determined in other legislation being presented to Congress. I will not go into that now, except to say that I believe that the family-sized farmer should be assured of full parity of income, just the same as other segments of our society.

May I urge the House to give favorable consideration to items in this bill which provides funds to the Commodity Credit Corporation for its support programs. The orderly conduct of this program is of vital importance to the economic and dietary stability of the entire Nation.

Let me repeat, that a fair price floor for farm products is the first essential of a prosperous nation. A drop of only a few cents in the price of wheat or corn would cost the farmers of the First District of South Dakota hundreds of dollars individually and millions of dollars collectively. Farmers must have a good income if they are to pay the high prices being charged for machinery, supplies, and labor.

PMA COMMITTEES

In order for the support program which I have mentioned to work, there must be administrative machinery to carry it on. The PMA committees, commonly known as triple A committees, are the backbone of this program and keep the wheels rolling. It is important that these committees have adequate funds for administration so that they can reach the individual farmer and work with him in carrying on the support and payment programs of the Production and Marketing Administration. Without these men, who devote their time and effort to the program, and without the full-time employees of the committee and State organization, we could not successfully operate the farm program. That is why I urge you to accept the committee's

recommendations for \$25,846,439 for this activity. This amount represents an increase of \$1,000,000 over the budget estimate, and is earmarked for expenses of PMA committees on the county level.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Another important item is the appropriation of funds for the Soil Conservation Service. This is the service which provides the farmer with technical advice relative to the preservation of the fertility of his soil.

Conservation of our productive farm land is, in my opinion, one of the most essential, most important tasks facing us today. South Dakota is a great farm State and I know how erosion can damage the land. I have seen it on my own farm and on the farms of my neighbors. It is not encouraging, and it is not a temporary damage. It leaves its mark on the land for years and generations. It means reduced production and poor production. People cannot live and prosper on eroded land.

Fourteen years ago Congress called soil erosion a national menace and nothing has happened since to change that fact. Erosion is still a national menace and perhaps even more of a menace than it was some years ago because our land is suffering from the hard use we made of it during the war.

Half of the productive farm land in the United States has already been damaged by soil erosion, and constructive steps must be taken to stop that damage and reverse the process so that the soil is built up.

There is only one way of doing this job, and that is through scientific analysis of the land and scientific application of the right combination of conservation measures. This is provided by the Soil Conservation Service. Because of the interest in this matter, the committee increased the appropriation for the Soil Conservation Service to \$50,773,800, or by \$3,800,000 over the amount requested in the budget. This was because of the rapid expansion of the program through the formation of new soil conservation districts. I believe the action of the committee was wise and I subscribe to it.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

The Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture handles the action programs upon which the farmers rely and to which they lend their cooperation. These action programs are vital to the over-all conservation program. Farmers need this encouragement by the Government to carry out soil-saving practices. They need crop payments worse now than they needed them last year because of the decline in commodity prices. Farmers are not in a position to finance conservation practices unassisted. Now you may say: "The land belongs to the farmer. Therefore, he should take care of it himself. Why should the rest of the Nation foot the bill to pay for a program on an individual farmer's land?" To that, I only say that the soil is a national heritage and our most valuable natural resource. The individual farmer has only a lifetime interest in his farm land. The Na-

tion as a whole has an interest in the continued productive value of the soil. It is a heritage of future generations. To neglect it is to break faith with posterity. Therefore, conservation is a national obligation rather than an individual matter. I am happy to note that the committee recommended that \$262,500,000 be authorized for this activity for the 1950 crop year, and that none of this money will have to be used to conduct the marketing quota and production control program contemplated by the Secretary of Agriculture. I believe all of this money should be used to carry on the PMA action program. It is essential to the welfare of the farmer and to the country to adequately finance these activities.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

My State is next to the bottom of the list in percentage of electrified farms. Because only about one-fourth of the farms in South Dakota have central-station electric service, I am naturally interested in the program being carried on by the Rural Electrification Administration. The 28 REA cooperatives in South Dakota have done a magnificent job of extending lines to farms which otherwise might never have received electrical energy. The entire national REA program is a good one and one which I believe deserves the support of every Member of Congress. Rapid strides have been made in raising the national average of electrified farms. I think we Members of Congress should give this worthy endeavor every possible encouragement. I am happy to note that the committee recommended an appropriation of \$350,000,000 for the coming fiscal year for REA with the recommendation that if more funds are needed they should be allowed. The Eightieth Congress is to be congratulated for its foresight in making possible the strides we have witnessed in rural electrification in the past 2 years.

It seems to me that it is of the utmost importance to carry on this program as rapidly as possible. Because of material shortages and other conditions over which we have little control, electrification has not progressed as rapidly as we should like to see it accomplished. Indications are that 1949 will be the brightest year in the history of REA. With this loan authorization and authority to obtain additional funds, I am hopeful that 1950 will be even better. I cannot overemphasize the need for adequate funds for REA. We must have concerted, concentrated action if we are to attain our goal of a light in every farm home. Nothing can be allowed to happen to impede the progress which is being made. I implore you to allow the money recommended by the committee for REA and entertain its recommendations for additional funds if they are needed.

THE FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommended that \$101,750,000 be allowed for the several loan programs carried on by the Farmers Home Administration. I believe that it is necessary to make credit easily available to all deserving people who

wish to continue farming operations and to those who wish to enter farming for the first time. There is also a need for funds for improvement of land and facilities which are included in this item.

Many veterans have returned to their homes and have used the time since their discharge to determine what they want to do. Many of these veterans are ready to enter farming on their own. I believe every possible encouragement should be given these young people and veterans to stay on the farm. Money invested in helping these young people get started is truly an investment in America and in our future.

EXTENSION AND 4-H CLUBS

An increase of \$1,000,000 over budget estimates for expansion of 4-H Club activities is heartening to everyone who has seen our young boys and girls in 4-H activities. Our 4-H Clubbers are our farmers of tomorrow and certainly we must bend over backward to see that they are properly prepared to face the future. I have seen no young group which is more interested, energetic, and active in their work than the members of our 4-H Clubs and we should lend every effort to expand and further this outstanding worthy project.

RESEARCH AND MARKETING

These days when we hear of surpluses and when the margin of profit for the individual farmer is growing smaller, we feel a need for research into new uses for agricultural products and new production techniques. That is why the program carried on under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 is so important. State experiment stations come under this heading. I believe that money expended to improve methods and make for more efficient farm operation is money well spent.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

There has been a great deal said and lots of words written concerning the battle the United States is waging to fight foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico before it reaches our border. I believe the program being carried on down there is now operating quite efficiently and I earnestly believe that this Nation should support the eradication program.

To do otherwise would be fatal. Let the highly contagious disease enter this country and you have wrecked the entire livestock business. Not only that, but you will have disrupted transportation and marketing enterprise and thrown all of the industries related to agriculture out of kilter. Adequate financing of the foot-and-mouth program is of critical importance to us at this time. It is imperative that the disease be stamped out before it reaches our borders.

CONCLUSION

There are many items in this bill which I have not touched upon specifically. This does not mean that I am not interested in these other projects. I have merely picked out a few which I believe are important to farmers everywhere.

Mr. Chairman, I believe the American farmer must be given encouragement from his Government to fulfill the critical obligation to feed this Nation and the

rest of the world. I must repeat that nothing should ever be allowed to impede the progress of one group as against another. We must progress together to make this Nation a happy and pleasant and prosperous place in which to live.

We, here in this body, who are charged with the responsibility of directing the course of the Nation must not forget this important element of our population.

Agriculture is our basic industry and upon it depends the prosperity of the Nation. It is our obligation to look to these important people. We must contribute to their welfare and we must do everything we possibly can to assure the continued prosperity of the individual family-sized farmer. That man and his family on the farm back in South Dakota and in all farming States are the most important individuals in the world and upon whom we are relying. I want to do everything possible to make their lives pleasant and to assure them economic stability. I want this because when they are economically healthy so are the people everywhere.

The welfare of the economy of this Nation revolves around this man on the farm in South Dakota and in Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, and in all the other farm States. Keep him and his family on a sound economic footing and we keep the United States solvent, progressive and strong to resist the forces which seek to infiltrate and destroy us. Fail, and we open the door to depression, strife, and discontent.

We must not fail. To allow funds for the successful execution of the various Government programs affecting agriculture is one way we can show our faith in the man on the farm—and in doing this we can show our faith in the future of America.

(Mr. LOVRE asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT].

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield the gentleman one additional minute, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to inquire about an item on page 49 of the report, for the control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases. The budget request was for \$1,750,000, which was cut by \$5,000. But under note 8, it states that this appropriation includes control of emergency outbreaks of forest pests and diseases.

On page 50 of the report I note that the budget request for forest-pest control, including surveys, is \$1,000,000, and it was decreased by \$727,700.

Now, the question I would like to have answered is this: In the item for control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases is an item of \$860,000 for the control of grasshoppers. As the gentleman knows, the grasshopper infestation is worse in my State than in many years. I would like to know if the committee has decreased that item for grasshopper control.

Mr. WHITTEN. I will say to the gentleman there is no intention of decreasing

ing or failing to take care of these emergency outbreaks, whether in the forestry items or in the grasshopper item. The practice has been to keep the funds which would set up the program, into whichever field it might fall, and then, by making appropriation, pay whatever it actually cost to handle the problem. It was felt that \$1,750,000 was an ample emergency fund to take care of an emergency outbreak wherever it might occur, pending the time when additional funds could be made available to actually prosecute and carry out the work. So there is no intention to curtail any of it.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wyoming has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS].

(Mr. CURTIS asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, there are a great many items in this appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture in which I am interested, and I want to commend the committee for the fine work they have done. Time will not permit me to speak on very many of these programs.

I am very happy that the Congress is providing a program of \$500,000,000 for rural electrification. It was a keen disappointment to me that President Truman reduced the budget request for rural electrification and recommended a figure \$50,000,000 below what was appropriated last year. The House is to be congratulated in overruling the President on this item. It is a sound program and the money will be paid back to the Treasury.

Another item that I want to discuss has to do with soil saving and flood control. The Nation is well aware of the continuing flood problem that we have in the Missouri River Basin. I wholeheartedly support the authorized program being carried on by the Army engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. There is a job, however, to do by the Department of Agriculture in connection with our soil-saving programs.

The Eightieth Congress provided funds and directed the Secretary of Agriculture to bring in an agricultural flood-control program for the Eighty-first Congress to consider. The objective that we were seeking was a program to stop floods at their source—to hold the water right on the field where it falls and thus save soil at the same time.

Mr. Chairman, the Secretary of Agriculture has not transmitted this program as directed by the Eightieth Congress to the Congress. I am indebted to the ranking Republican member of the committee, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN], for propounding some questions in the hearings about this Missouri River Basin program which I submitted to him. I would like to extend my remarks at this point and include that testimony taken from the hearings:

PROGRESS OF SURVEYS IN MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

Mr. ANDERSEN. The Eightieth Congress gave to the Department of Agriculture, in the 1949 budget, approximately \$500,000 for flood-control surveys in the Missouri River Basin. The Department was directed to return to this Eighty-first Congress with a program of action, based on this survey, if feasible projects were developed.

What happened to this program?

Mr. DYKES. The Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service have almost completed the flood-control survey on the Missouri Basin. It is one of the reports that I mentioned as being in the 90-percent-complete category. We hope to submit the report to the Secretary in March.

Mr. ANDERSEN. The President said, in his budget message to the Congress in January 1949, that the Department of Agriculture was expected to bring to Congress a report of its flood-control studies, and, if Congress agreed to such a program, the President would ask the Congress to appropriate \$5,000,000 for fiscal 1950 with which to get under way those projects which were seen as feasible.

What has happened to hold up such a program? Has the President changed his position, or has the Department of Agriculture changed its program?

Mr. DYKES. The Missouri is a large and complex watershed and while we have done our best to finish the report, there are certain points on which we are not satisfied as yet. Our field staff submitted a tentative draft to our office and just a week or so ago we had the survey party leaders in Washington to discuss some of the items as well as the form in which to best present the information. The field staff is hard at work on the suggested changes at present and the schedule calls for the revised draft to be returned to us about March 6. We hope to present it to the Secretary before the end of March. I would say, in answer to the second part of your question, that there has been no change of position.

The flood-control survey report for the Missouri will be presented to the Congress during this session if it is completed to the satisfaction of the Secretary in time. Due to the special need for a comprehensive multiple-purpose agricultural program in the Missouri Basin, it is the announced intention of the Secretary to present the flood-control survey report to the Congress as an integral part of the Department of Agriculture's comprehensive plan which is being rushed to completion at this time. Mr. Will testified here at some length on the need for that type of an over-all agricultural program in major river basins on February 1, 1949.

Mr. ANDERSEN. The Department did bring before this committee an omnibus program for the Missouri River Basin. The Congress has not directed the Department to prepare this program. But Congress had authorized the flood studies.

What assurance have we that the flood-control program will not be lost in the over-all program of the Department of Agriculture, and not given desired emphasis?

Mr. DYKES. Personnel of the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service are working with the personnel of other agencies of the Department in the preparation of the comprehensive program for the Missouri Basin. We believe that flood-control activities of the Department that have been assigned to us will be given proper emphasis in the over-all program. As I understand the form in which the Department's comprehensive program will be presented, it will be easy to isolate the various appropriation items. I feel that Congress will be in a position to give the desired emphasis through the appropriations process.

Mr. ANDERSEN. An unprecedented flood threat exists in many parts of the Missouri

Basin this spring. Congress may be asked to appropriate substantial emergency funds to relieve flood suffering.

Is it practical to continue emergency appropriations, year after year, rather than moving to correct perennial flood threats, especially after studies have progressed so far that the Department should be able to advise this Congress where actual construction can be undertaken in 1949 which will carry permanent benefits?

Mr. DYKES. We will do our best to finish the report and I'm sure the Department will do its best to finish the comprehensive program in time for the Congress to consider it during this session. If Congress approves the program, I hope that the \$5,000,000 mentioned by the President in his budget message can be made available for the 1950 fiscal year and that we can get started on permanent works of improvement.

Mr. Chairman, I do hope that before this Congress adjourns something can be done that will implement this program. It is my information that the technical men in the Department of Agriculture have completed their work and the Congress should have the benefit of their recommendations.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from California one additional minute.

(Mr. ANDERSON of California asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Chairman, the natural rubber research program is not a continuation of the emergency rubber project of World War II. The purposes and the objectives of the two are as different as black and white. The wartime project was an endeavor to grow natural rubber in volume in the shortest possible time. Nothing like it had ever been tried before and no one wishes such an undertaking to be had again. That project ran into many trials and tribulations. In final analysis, this project produced only one major asset: had the war continued another year, there would have been available as a result of even this curtailed project, 15,000 long tons more of natural rubber to assist synthetic rubber do the job of keeping our armies on the offensive and making it possible for our factories to keep them supplied. In the spring of 1945, this country's supply of natural rubber, regardless of our efforts in South and Central America to increase production, was rapidly approaching the bottom of the barrel; that extra 15,000 long tons was vital.

The purpose and objective of the natural rubber research program is to increase our knowledge and improve our plants and techniques, so that in any future emergency, we will know what we can do and how to do it efficiently and cheaply. Recent progress and developments will be dealt with later.

Many people who have not followed closely our achievements in synthetic rubber assume and conclude that that industry is all we need in this country to do an adequate job in supplying materials to produce millions of tires, tubes, and thousands of essential rubber products.

No one denies that our synthetic rubber production is remarkable and that it has gone a long way toward supplying our rubber material needs. Today, 3½ years after VJ-day, our synthetic rubber is so good that it can do 75 percent of the job well, but that other 25 percent has to be natural rubber. We are building a stock pile of natural rubber as rapidly as funds are appropriated for natural rubber that is available in the Far East. However, in an emergency, our requirements for tires and rubber goods are tremendous to support our armed forces and our essential domestic economy. Ninety percent of all natural rubber is produced 15,000 miles away. We cannot be sure of getting any of this in an emergency. We may plan for a 3-year, 4-year or 5-year emergency. We can, if we have the time and the money, stock-pile what we require for any one of these emergencies, but what if we figure on a 3-year emergency and it lasts 4? What, if we plan for 4 years and it is still going on at the end of that period?

We must have our own sources of natural rubber until our chemists have turned out types of synthetic rubber that will do an adequate job in every rubber product needed by our armies and at home. That is why our natural rubber research program, though small and costing little—under \$400,000 a year—is so vital. The National Military Establishment and the National Security Resources Board recognize the importance of this program. The Bureau of the Budget has approved this very modest expenditure for this essential research. Compared to the total defense budget of \$15,000,000,000, this program costs less than \$400,000 or three one-hundred-thousandths percent a year.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I gladly yield to my colleague from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Am I right in saying that this project was originally recommended some 15 years or more ago by General Eisenhower, at that time Major Eisenhower, and that he still feels that a supply of this kind is necessary in time of war?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. The then Major Eisenhower originally requested this experimental research, as the gentleman suggests; and as recently as a couple of years ago it was his opinion that it was one of the most valuable research projects in the United States and he hoped it would be continued. I am sorry to see that the Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations has reduced this year the modest request by \$173,000.

REFUSAL OF FUNDS FOR 60 ACRES

Yet the Appropriations Committee has seen fit to refuse to allow the expenditure of \$20,000—5 percent of the \$400,000 for the research program—for 60 acres of land in Texas and a shed to protect equipment so that experimental plantings can be tried in an area of cheap land that is available without competing with food crops. Actually, this acquisition of 60 acres will not cost

the taxpayer one cent, because the program, if permitted to get that land, will dispose of acreage in California that will bring into the Treasury more than enough money to cover the cost. Under such circumstances it is most difficult to understand the exception that has been taken to this item which is so small and yet so important to a constructive progressive research program.

Recent progress in the natural-rubber research program reveals—

First. Development of new varieties of guayule that appear to be capable of producing 50 percent more rubber than the best strains of World War II.

Second. Success in cross-breeding and hybridizing with other plants that give indications of even greater increases than 50 percent.

Third. Successful seeding on unprepared land from the air. This opens up a vast new horizon that may mean that great areas of barren land in the Southwest could become a domestic natural rubber reserve supply. It could develop to be a cover crop against soil erosion as well.

Fourth. Progress with miscellaneous Russian dandelion seeds—kok-sagyz—flown to us during the war. Seed selection and strain development is still in its infancy, but it has been proven that these plants mature in from 9 to 18 months and that they will grow almost anywhere in the United States.

Fifth. Progress on a new process of abstracting rubber from guayule that will result in pure rubber at less processing cost, because the various resins now being segregated and determined appear to be of value to other industries.

Sixth. Progress in determining the biochemistry of rubber, i. e., the precursor of rubber—what makes rubber in one plant, but not in another; how to force more rubber into the plant that has it.

Agricultural research takes time, seeds have to be selected, planted, and plants have to grow.

This natural-rubber research program is a small basic national security measure that has accomplished much in its short 2 years of existence. Many of these and other developments will progress with increasing rapidity if not handicapped by trivial curtailments of funds.

As long as it is vital for national security, which it is right now and will be until man-made rubber is satisfactory in every rubber product, this program must be allowed to go forward. The program is soundly planned. Achievement of objectives as rapidly as possible is important to our national security. It costs comparatively little. It should have available to it the funds required to carry on its small but highly essential work.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to my friend, the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY] 3 minutes, a former member of this committee, a member who rendered yeoman service on the committee for many years.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, as a former and long-time member of this

subcommittee which presently is responsible for the bill before us, I may be permitted to congratulate JAMIE WHITTEN, CARL ANDERSEN, and WALT HORAN, and the new member; and I take it upon myself to say that I have contributed very much in an endeavor to educate them in order that they might be enabled to present such a bill as they have today.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLUMLEY. I yield.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I interrupt the gentleman to say that while we may not have accepted his teaching, the gentleman's teaching was excellent, and I know that we learned a great deal, perhaps not half as much as we should, from the efforts of the distinguished gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Well, I did not ask for it, but I almost begged for it; nevertheless, I award my diploma for service well done beyond the call of duty.

I could criticize some items, but as to the policy and program they have formulated, no man can sanely or safely criticize it.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLUMLEY. I yield; but no more flowers, please.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I do want to compliment the gentleman from Vermont. I wish to say that the subcommittee has regretted often that the gentleman from Vermont is not still with us, because he was an invaluable asset to us in giving the correct insight into the problems of Northeastern United States. He has performed yeoman service upon this subcommittee.

Mr. PLUMLEY. I appreciate the hours the gentlemen have spent in an effort to bring to us for our consideration so well-rounded a bill, on such a controversial subject, as well-rounded a bill as has ever been brought before this House since I have been a Member. It may be a tribute, and if so, it is well deserved. This bill meets and should meet with general approval. These men have submerged their differences. The East and the West and the North and the South have met and the bill should pass without anybody questioning it.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to compliment the subcommittee charged with the responsibility of handling the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture. This subcommittee has realistically appraised the needs of our agricultural areas and has recommended needed appropriations to the best of their ability within our fiscal limits.

I am especially pleased to find a \$7,273,800 increase over the previous year in soil conservation operation funds. The appropriation for fiscal 1950 is properly \$3,745,000 more than that recommended by the Bureau of the Budget. In Ottawa and Kent Counties in the State of Michigan, we are proud of our soil-conservation districts. The West Ottawa Soil Conservation District was one of the forerunners in this work and we now have two such districts in North Kent County. With the additional funds, we can expand the valuable soil conser-

vation service work throughout the two counties.

It is most encouraging to see that additional administrative funds have been approved for AAA committee work. By allowing more money for this work, the program can be carried on more efficiently and more effectively.

Unless we carry on the soil-conservation work in a comprehensive manner this Nation will face inevitable bankruptcy. No nation can be prosperous without a rich and stable soil. I hope we continue to support sound conservation practices in order to avert disaster.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read and be open to amendment at any point thereof, as well as points of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 38, line 1, after the word "watershed", insert the word "shelterbelts."

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, as you know, the shelterbelt program of the thirties was a huge success. The belts of trees have, as a whole, made wonderful growth. Their summertime benefits of stopping soil blowing and protecting crops are just short of miraculous.

However, it took the blizzards of 1949 to really prove the wintertime value of these windbreaks of trees. During the recurring storms from November through February, the belts gave protection to livestock, homes, highways, wildlife, and otherwise eased the terrific blasts of 60- to 70-mile winds.

On the first of this month, March 1, the shelterbelts of northern Nebraska were holding snowdrifts from 5 to 9 feet deep. Tests made in these drifts showed that for every 2½ inches of snow there was 1 inch of moisture. It has been estimated that in Nebraska alone there are approximately 160,000 acre-feet of water stored in about 6,000 miles of shelterbelts. Under these snowdrifts there was no frost in the ground. The drifts melted slowly and most of the water seeped into the ground.

Mr. Chairman, it is my sincere belief that we will have another shelterbelt planting program especially if we are again faced with unemployment. The program of the thirties is now considered as the most worth-while public-works project undertaken in the Great Plains.

For this reason I feel that we should be studying those shelterbelts. They need to be examined to determine what mistakes were made; what trees do the best on certain soils; what spacing in the row and between the rows has proved

most effective; whether thinning is desirable; what is causing some of the trees to die—can these losses be prevented; the actual benefits of the belts in increased crop yields, soil conservation, flood control, to wildlife, and many other problems of care and maintenance and related matters need to be studied.

This information is urgently needed now for the guidance of the soil-conservation service, extension service, farm foresters, and others who assist the farmers in their tree-planting problems. Millions of trees are being planted in the Plains States each year. The opening paragraph of a recent news item in the Omaha World-Herald stated that all the nurseries in Nebraska could not furnish the trees wanted by farmers in Holt County. The farmers—the tree planters of the Plains—want and deserve the best possible advice on their planting problems.

A study of the shelterbelts while they are young and while the records and men who planted them are still available will provide the answers now wanted by the farmers. Such studies, also, will provide fundamental information for use and guidance in future tree-planting programs.

Authorization for such experimental and research work already exists. It is provided in the McSweeney-McNary law of 1928 as amended.

I strongly urge that the House Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations provide for shelterbelt research. The funds to be provided to the Forest Service in the budget item, "Forest and range management investigations." The Forest Service has a forestry research center headquartered at Ames, Iowa, and the shelterbelt research could be logically assigned to that center and thus hold administration cost to a minimum.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I have discussed this matter with the gentleman from Nebraska. The committee has no objection and therefore accepts the amendment.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I deeply appreciate the fact that the chairman and members of this committee have accepted my amendment to include the shelter-belt research in this bill. This will be of great value. I have been informed that although the amount for this item \$2,805,500 is not to be increased it is the intention of the committee that the service absorb the necessary funds to establish this service. I had intended increasing the amount by \$20,000 for this purpose but have been told that will not be necessary and that the amount allowed, namely \$2,805,500, will be sufficient to include the shelter-belt research work.

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to call your attention to the fact that during the month of April the California wine industry is celebrating its spring wine fair. This is a large industry, much larger than most of you realize. In our State 111,000 families are dependent on the wine industry. The annual crush of grapes that goes into wine is over a million tons a year. As all of you know, wine making is a very historic industry. It has been known as long as the recorded history of man. It is referred to in the Bible. Our industry in California was started about a century before California became a State. The Franciscan Fathers, who built a great string of missions in California from San Diego to San Rafael, are the ones that started the wine industry in our State.

Many of our wineries in California are owned exclusively by the people who grow the grapes; in other words, the wine is a direct product of the land and the grape growers manufacture wine as one of their outlets for their grapes.

Wine is used in cooking as well as a beverage with and without meals. I was pleased to hear from one of my colleagues to whom I gave a bottle of wine one time that he had this comment to make: "Your wine makes an ordinary meal taste good, and a good meal taste excellent." All good chefs and cooks now use wines in some of their favorite recipes. Wine is a drink of moderation, distinction, and dignity. We all know that in countries where people drink wine, there is no excessive drunkenness. It is distinctly a drink of moderation.

I also want to record here that the best American wines—and, incidentally, 90 percent of the wine manufactured in the United States comes from California—are as good as the best wines made in any country in the world.

Many of the present wine makers and their predecessors in California have spent over 75 years in this industry. We have some of the finest vintners and the best connoisseurs of good wines in the entire world. Our wine makers are doing their level best to produce the finest wine it is possible to make. They are constantly improving it by hiring wonderful chemists, great vintners, and great wine connoisseurs to make suggestions for improvements. I think our wine should be, and perhaps it is, being used in every American Embassy throughout the world.

The consumption of wine in America is gradually rising. By putting out good wine, as the California vintners do, we are confident that the production, use, and understanding of wine will continue to grow. We have literally hundreds of kinds of wine grapes in our State. Every year produces new kinds, and each makes a special kind of wine.

I rise merely to call your attention to the fact that wine making in California is a very important industry and is contributing a great deal to the economic health not only of California but of the entire Nation.

We are not today asking for anything, except that you increase your knowledge

of wines and its uses. Wine contributes much to the physical health of the Nation through its many medical and therapeutic uses, its ability to relieve the strain and tension of modern life and provide relaxation graciously and gracefully and through its value as an ingredient that improves most cooking.

The spring wine fair will spread educational information about wine throughout the entire country. It will promote good cheer and a better understanding of the use of a beverage that has brought so much happiness to the human race.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, now that the debate seems to have entered that stage where we are supposed to advertise the respective merits of the agricultural production of the various States and communities of the Nation, I suppose I might profitably spend some time telling of the wonderful production of the dairy industry of the State of Wisconsin. I shall forego that this afternoon, however. I should like to discuss for just a moment a matter that I think is of exceeding importance to the agricultural industry of this Nation.

This bill provides funds for agriculture. Some of you will recall that on March 2 the gentleman who is now addressing you was privileged to speak in the House of Representatives on the subject of chemical food substitutes and the possible effect of those substitutes upon the health of the people of this country and the implications that were involved in their prospective use as affecting agriculture.

Additional facts have since been represented to me concerning the threat that these chemical emulsifiers offer to dairying, livestock, soybean, and cotton production. These facts are contained in an address delivered on Wednesday, March 30, before the Soybean Processors Conference at Urbana, Ill., by Mr. George L. Prichard, Director, Fats and Oils Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. He spoke to this group on the subject *The Fats and Oils Outlook*. That part of Mr. Prichard's address pertaining to the use of chemicals in the baking industry I desire to quote for the benefit of this Record. It is an important contribution that ought to be known to every agriculturist in every field in this Nation, because I say to you that if the trend continues that is now in operation you will see the greatest impact on agriculture that you have ever seen.

This is what Mr. Prichard, an authority on the subject said:

There is one adverse factor which should be mentioned. That is the so-called chemical emulsifier or bread softener. These softeners are now being used to some extent in the baking industry. Incidentally, fats and oils are not the only farm commodities which would be affected by their use. Advertisements have stated that in one bakery mix 1 pound of the chemical compound, plus 5 pounds of water, will replace 6 pounds of shortening. In addition, it is alleged that

eggs can be reduced from 15 to 4 pounds per mix and that in some cases milk may be entirely eliminated.

The baking industry's consumption amounts to about 40 percent of the lard and shortening production. It is estimated that if these softeners come into widespread use in the baking industry, 600 to 700 million pounds of shortening, lard, butter, and oils would be eliminated from the baking industry's annual consumption of fat. This is equivalent to the production of soybeans from approximately 3,500,000 acres.

Hearings are now being conducted by the Pure Food and Drug Administration regarding the use of these emulsifiers. Indications are that it may be quite some time before a decision is made. No sizable expansion is likely in the use of these chemicals until Pure Food and Drug has rendered a decision.

There is the warning from the chief of this division of the Department of Agriculture, taken almost word for word from the speech which I made on the floor of the House on March 2.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for another 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, here is a threat to agriculture which is a real threat, believe it or not. In the testimony just given the other day before the Pure Food and Drug Administration, representatives of the Atlas Powder Co. testified that last year they sold 8,000,000 pounds of this chemical to the food trade, and the bulk of it was sold during the calendar year 1948. A Mr. C. J. Peterson of the C. J. Peterson Co., of Kansas City, testified last Tuesday that he sold 2,000,000 pounds of this softener to the baking industry. That accounts for 10,000,000 pounds just from those two concerns, and the thing is just getting on the market now. Multiply that by 6, replacing 1 pound of this chemical for 6 pounds of vegetable fats and oils, just taking into consideration the beginning sales of these two companies which are engaged in this business, and you have an elimination of 48,000,000 pounds of vegetable oils and fats.

Take that into consideration with the figures that you get from the du Pont Co. and from the Dow Chemical Co. and other companies which are producing these synthetics to be injected into the food supply of the Nation and you have one of the most severe threats to the agricultural interests of this Nation that the country has ever seen. Not only that, but you have a product being introduced into the food supplies of the people of this Nation when no one can say, as a result of scientific examination, or clinical experience, what the nutritive effect and what the clinical effect is going to be on human beings through the constant and everyday ingestion of these things into the human system. You had better begin to think about it, my friends. You had better begin to get something

into the hands of the Pure Food and Drug Administration by law which will enable them to make a real investigation. Do you know that under existing law today, the Pure Food and Drug Administration does not have the power of subpoena? Do you know that the Administration cannot compel the production of any books or records and they cannot compel any person to come before them to give them the facts, and that all of the testimony now being offered in these important hearings which are now going on, is purely voluntary in character? The head of the Pure Food and Drug Administration, with whom I have spent many hours on this problem, confesses their inability to get the facts because they do not have the power to go out and bring witnesses in to give testimony as to the effect that this thing is going to have upon the entire American economy.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to offer some legislation to implement this situation in a few days which will strengthen the power of the Pure Food and Drug Administration in the hopes that we may get some immediate action, something that the Administration has been contending for year for year, so that their hands may be strengthened in order that they may get the facts to protect you, your children, and your families against this constant pressure to debase the food supplies of the Nation through the introduction of synthetics to take the place of nature's products.

Mr. WHITE of California. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. WHITE of California. What is the source of the raw material from which this emulsion is made?

Mr. KEEFE. This material has its genesis in brown coal, in natural gas and petroleum, and is being manufactured as a result of discoveries made by the I. G. Farben & Co. in Germany, when they were pressed for supplies over there, and devised substitutes during the war. These chemical companies have taken over these patents under license from the Alien Property Custodian and now propose that, because it can be made cheaply, without the necessary scientific investigation having been made, to put those items upon the market and inject them into the diet of the American people. They want to do that because it is so cheap.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming: On page 37, line 7, strike out the figure "\$24,971,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$26,489,500."

(Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to increase the appropriation for the item "National forest protection and management" to \$26,489,500 being the amount requested by the budget.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that this is one of the few items in the entire bill that has been materially cut by this committee.

At the outset I want to compliment the committee on the splendid job it has done in connection with this bill. I believe this amendment deserves the serious consideration of the committee and should be adopted.

Over 400,000,000 acres in the 11 Western States belong to the Federal Government. That's in excess of one-half of all the lands in those States. The Forest Service alone controls 83,000,000 acres of our best lands. Along with the control of these lands is the obligation to manage and protect them in a satisfactory fashion. By and large, these lands are of paramount importance to the Nation in order to protect our timber resources and our watersheds.

Last year the income to the Government from these lands was over \$30,000,000. The total appropriation for this item is only \$26,000,000, if the Budget request is granted.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, will gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HOLMES. Is it not true that in face of the terrific winter we have had throughout the various areas of the United States, and especially in the western part of our great country, this money is more badly needed this coming year than it has been for several years?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. The gentleman is entirely correct, and I thank him for his contribution.

The chief crop to be harvested, other than timber, from about 90 percent of the area of the West is grass. In order to properly protect these lands, we need appropriations for widespread water development. New sources of water can be secured by developing springs and constructing reservoirs that will store the flood water and in this manner large areas of new grazing can be opened. The fences on our forest lands are in a dilapidated condition. In addition, there should be appropriations for fencing so that the Forest Service can manage and control these lands by means of rotation grazing. The appropriations available to control rodents and predators are wholly inadequate.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I believe the gentleman pointed out that the Forest Service has been receiving a rapidly increasing amount of income each year from the sale of forest timber. I believe the total was \$30,000,000 during the past year, which is about a 20-percent increase over former years. I would like to point out in line with what the gentleman is saying that, as the forests of the West and other places where we have national forests, are developed for the benefit of the country the very fact that the sale of

forest timber increases requires considerably more money for administration. I know of cases where there is not sufficient Forest Service personnel to do the proper cruising and sale management. So I endorse the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I thank the gentleman.

The gentleman is entirely correct. It is true that costs are substantially higher today than in years gone by. I may say to the gentleman that the grazing fees on the national forests are higher today than ever in history. The grazing fee this year for cattle is 50 cents per animal-unit month and 11 cents for sheep. It is estimated that approximately 4,000,000 acres of our national forests should be reseeded. The Forest Service has demonstrated that these lands can be restored to production within 3 years and made to support up to 10 times the number of livestock presently grazed thereon. In my judgment, the cut in this item is against sound public policy.

Now, it seems to me that, in view of the fact that this Committee a year ago required the Forest Service to absorb its pay increases, the Committee should have given more generous treatment to the Forest Service rather than to have decreased this appropriation by \$233,175 under last year's appropriation. This cut represents a reduction of \$733,175, taking the pay increase into consideration.

I hope the amendment will be adopted. It is in the public interest of the people of the entire country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT] has expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it has been said on occasion that we need help to protect us from our friends, but that we can look after our enemies. Certainly, the committee is friendly to the Forest Service. A study of this bill will show that reductions have been made in the operating expenses of the various bureaus of the Department. Increases were made for farm forestry. About three-quarters of the forest lands of this country are in the hands of private farm owners. Increases were made in the supply of trees for planting in our forests. As has been pointed out for the Forest Service the amount of money in this bill is only \$233,000 less than last year.

I wish there were some way that we could have all the money needed for all the various good causes that are presented to this committee, and there are many, many of them and all of them are worthy, and good money could be spent on them with good results in practically every instance.

In 1940 the total appropriation for the Forest Service was \$11,900,000; in 1941 it was only \$10,000,000; in 1942, \$11,000,000; in 1943, \$12,000,000; and in 1946 it was less than \$20,000,000. In this bill there is a total of almost \$25,000,000 for

the Forest Service, this fine group of Federal employees who are busy looking after the Federal forests. In addition to that we have spent millions and millions of dollars, an average of around \$20,000,000 for the past 5 or 6 years for roads into the forests, to move timber. They could sell timber for a little less and require the timber purchaser to build his own roads, but they argued that the Federal Government should build these roads so we could build them where we could use them from year to year. If that program be sound, we have got in excess of \$100,000,000 worth of roads that have been built in the last few years. I say to you that when in 1946 the Forest Service had less than \$20,000,000, but in the last 3 years has gone up to \$25,000,000 practically, that the committee has been very fair to the Forest Service; certainly we are the friends of the Service and not its enemies.

I think the amendment should be defeated.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I am a little bit perturbed about offering any individual amendment to the details of the forestry appropriations contained in the pending bill. Certainly those of us who recognize the need of the watershed and the importance of the forest on those watersheds will recognize the importance of preserving our national resources in our national forests and preserving a continuous supply of forest products throughout the years. We also recognize that we cannot cheat any part of our national timber resources individually whether it be in my beloved West or in the South where farm forestry is an item of great importance. I had hoped myself that we could have a balanced set of amendments at this time; I had otherwise trusted that when this bill went over to the Senate that this matter could be reviewed and what I think is the almost blind action of the Bureau of the Budget in this case remedied and the bill properly amended in the Senate. This amendment has been offered, however. Let me say to my colleague, the gentleman from Mississippi, that if we are properly to husband this bill through the House of Representatives we cannot whip the Forest Service by requiring them to absorb \$2,000,000 and not make the Soil Conservation Service also absorb an equal amount. Each bureau of the Department of Agriculture should absorb its proportionate share of the Pay Act increases which this Congress voted, and which accounts for the increase in appropriations just recited by the chairman of the subcommittee, the increase of the last year or two.

Estimated costs, absorptions, and allowances for Pay Act increases, fiscal years 1949 and 1950

[Figures in brackets [] not included in totals]

| Bureau or item | 1949 | | | 1950 | | | Increase (+) or decrease (-), budget allowance, 1950, com- pared with anticipated supplemental, 1949 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--|
| | Total cost ¹ | Estimated absorption | Anticipated supplemental | Total cost ¹ | Estimated absorption | Budget estimate | |
| Office of the Secretary (salaries and expenses)..... | \$129,145 | \$22,145 | \$107,000 | \$126,748 | \$31,751 | \$94,997 | -\$12,003 |
| Working capital fund..... | [62,220] | [62,220] | | [62,928] | [62,928] | | |
| Research and Marketing Act of 1946..... | 484,765 | 484,765 | | 650,000 | | 650,000 | +650,000 |
| Office of Solicitor (salaries and expenses)..... | 142,010 | 5,010 | 137,000 | 145,480 | 8,480 | 137,000 | |
| Office of Information (salaries and expenses)..... | 43,049 | 14,799 | 28,250 | 41,770 | 41,770 | | -28,250 |
| Library (salaries and expenses)..... | 56,750 | | 56,750 | 58,650 | 1,900 | 56,750 | |
| Bureau of Agricultural Economics..... | 327,067 | 42,067 | 285,000 | 321,095 | 154,995 | 166,100 | -118,900 |
| Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations (salaries and expenses)..... | 37,000 | | 37,000 | 35,318 | 27,318 | 8,000 | -29,000 |
| Extension Service (salaries and expenses)..... | 54,350 | 10,350 | 44,000 | 51,000 | 28,200 | 22,800 | -21,200 |
| Agricultural Research Administration: | | | | | | | |
| Office of Administrator (salaries and expenses)..... | 29,600 | 6,000 | 23,600 | 29,000 | 12,000 | 17,000 | -6,600 |
| Special research fund..... | 74,240 | 24,240 | 50,000 | 71,900 | 71,900 | | -50,000 |
| Research on strategic and critical agricultural materials..... | 19,000 | 6,300 | 12,700 | 25,700 | 25,700 | | -12,700 |
| Research on agricultural problems of Alaska..... | 6,300 | 6,300 | | 12,000 | 12,000 | | |
| Office of Experiment Stations (salaries and expenses)..... | 31,612 | 5,612 | 26,000 | 29,990 | 9,140 | 20,850 | -5,150 |
| Bureau of Animal Industry (salaries and expenses)..... | 1,612,548 | 312,548 | 1,300,000 | 1,609,875 | 456,575 | 1,153,300 | -146,700 |
| Marketing agreements, bog cholera virus and serum..... | [4,038] | | [4,038] | [4,521] | [21] | [4,500] | [+42] |
| Bureau of Dairy Industry (salaries and expenses)..... | 86,000 | 16,000 | 70,000 | 79,400 | 40,400 | 39,000 | -31,000 |
| Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering (salaries and expenses)..... | 537,500 | 93,500 | 444,000 | 544,020 | 247,430 | 296,590 | -147,410 |
| Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine: | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 495,000 | 95,000 | 400,000 | 519,100 | 229,300 | 289,800 | -110,200 |
| Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases..... | 74,800 | 74,800 | | 21,400 | 21,400 | | |
| Total..... | 569,800 | 169,800 | 400,000 | 540,500 | 250,700 | 289,800 | -110,200 |
| Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry (salaries and expenses)..... | 415,200 | 75,200 | 340,000 | 400,950 | 185,000 | 215,950 | -124,050 |
| Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics (salaries and expenses)..... | 55,620 | 10,620 | 45,000 | 54,520 | 54,520 | | -45,000 |
| Control of forest pests..... | 191,100 | 191,100 | | 199,743 | 199,743 | | |
| Forest Service: | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 2,264,566 | 464,566 | 1,800,000 | 2,236,352 | 1,308,884 | 927,468 | -872,532 |
| Forest development, roads and trails..... | 405,397 | 405,397 | | 399,957 | 399,957 | | |
| Forest-fire cooperation..... | 23,437 | 23,437 | | 24,083 | 24,083 | | |
| Farm and other private forestry cooperation..... | 13,927 | 13,927 | | 14,500 | 14,500 | | |
| Acquisition of lands for national forests..... | 5,996 | 5,996 | | 6,763 | 6,763 | | |
| Acquisition of lands from national forest receipts..... | 1,096 | 1,096 | | 1,126 | 1,126 | | |
| Roads and trails for States, national forest fund (permanent)..... | 71,212 | 71,212 | | 73,160 | 73,160 | | |
| Total..... | 2,785,631 | 985,631 | 1,800,000 | 2,755,941 | 1,828,473 | 927,468 | -872,532 |
| Flood control..... | 320,034 | | 320,034 | 387,865 | | 387,865 | |
| Soil Conservation Service..... | 3,601,000 | | 3,601,000 | 3,657,300 | | 3,572,000 | -29,000 |
| Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land (title III, Farm Tenant Act)..... | 78,900 | | 64,000 | 90,000 | | 64,000 | |
| Production and Marketing Administration: | | | | | | | |
| Conservation and use of agricultural land resources..... | 432,924 | 432,924 | | 804,696 | 804,696 | | |
| Sugar Act..... | 68,295 | 68,295 | | 72,546 | 72,546 | | |
| Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities (sec. 32 funds)..... | 161,254 | 161,254 | | 117,133 | 117,133 | | |
| National School Lunch Act..... | 101,384 | 101,384 | | 100,537 | 100,537 | | |
| Marketing Services..... | 658,272 | 88,272 | 570,000 | 676,425 | 284,480 | 391,945 | -178,055 |
| Commodity Exchange Authority..... | 35,000 | | 35,000 | 33,400 | 13,400 | 20,000 | -15,000 |
| Farmers' Home Administration (salaries and expenses)..... | 1,762,097 | 332,097 | 1,430,000 | 1,749,935 | 759,935 | 990,000 | -440,000 |
| Rural Electrification Administration (administrative expenses)..... | 351,780 | 70,780 | 281,000 | 364,728 | 83,728 | 281,000 | |
| Farm Credit Administration (salaries and expenses)..... | 168,100 | 126,000 | 42,100 | 164,400 | 4,400 | 160,000 | +117,900 |
| Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (salaries and expenses)..... | 211,935 | 43,935 | 168,000 | 183,775 | 15,775 | 168,000 | |
| Total, appropriated funds..... | 15,636,262 | 4,238,862 | 11,397,400 | 16,186,340 | 6,443,790 | 9,742,550 | -1,654,850 |
| CORPORATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATIONS | | | | | | | |
| Commodity Credit Corporation..... | 537,935 | | 537,935 | 910,960 | | 910,960 | +373,025 |
| Federal intermediate credit banks..... | 91,500 | | | 91,070 | 2,570 | 91,500 | |
| Production credit corporations..... | 67,100 | | 67,100 | 60,275 | 203 | 60,072 | -7,028 |
| Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation..... | 3,000 | 3,000 | | 4,200 | 4,200 | | |
| Total, corporate administrative expense limitations..... | 699,535 | 3,000 | 696,535 | 1,069,505 | 6,973 | 1,062,532 | +365,997 |

¹ Individual items exclude Pay Act costs applicable to reimbursable obligations.² Includes Pay Act costs reflected under objective classification "07, Other contractual services," as follows: 1949, \$48,700; 1950, \$42,870.³ Includes \$15,600 provided by increase in corporate administrative expense limitations, as follows: Federal intermediate credit banks, \$6,500; production credit corporations, \$9,100.

This Congress voted the 40-hour week. We have voted Pay Act increases; we have voted for a lot of things that have made these budgets soar through the years. The Forest Service has not increased its program tremendously. It has been increased where necessary to provide housing for veterans, to get this lumber out of the woods, to provide ties for our railroads and thus help serve transportation, to do a lot of things like that. I trust that this committee will in simple justice accept the pending amendment, for if we fail to do so we will be giving the stamp of approval and endorsement to an action on the part

of the Bureau of the Budget which certainly is unjust. The Bureau of the Budget is supposed to be a creature of this Congress and not its master. The Bureau of the Budget is the one that has created the inequity in this bill in connection with its treatment of the Department of Agriculture, and this committee in simple justice should not accept it.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HOLMES. Is it not true that the money used for the facilities to properly

handle the forests and its management contributes more heavily to the recreational facilities of the forests, plus the sustained yield program of the forests of this country, than money used for any other service by any other department of the Government?

Mr. HORAN. That is true. It is more than self-sustaining, because the revenues derived from this item last year amounted to over \$30,000,000. Why should we quibble by refusing to give back to the forests of this Nation \$26,000,000 of the \$30,000,000?

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. I take it that your problem and the situation existing in your part of the country is the same as it is in mine. I have seen mountainsides denuded of timber which, when the timber was there, were sponges for taking up the rainfall. There were no floods in the valleys below the mountain. I have seen those mountainsides denuded of all timber of a merchantable quality; then they were like the roof of a house; floods not only swept all of the soil off the side of the mountains but covered the bottom lands with debris and rock, as a result of which all of the land in that section has been destroyed. I heartily agree with the gentleman.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. How is this \$1,500,000 to be used in the over-all program?

Mr. HORAN. They were cut a million and a half, and, in addition to that, they were required to absorb the Pay Act increases of about a half-million dollars.

Mr. GAVIN. This million and a half then is merely the restoration of the cut that has been made?

Mr. HORAN. Exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. GAVIN. I wonder if the gentleman could enlighten me as to how much of an appropriation is in this bill for seedlings.

Mr. HORAN. I cannot give the gentleman that break-down right now; it is a detail I would have to check.

Mr. GAVIN. May I ask the gentleman from Mississippi how much is in this bill for seedlings?

Mr. WHITTEN. The original bill carried \$120,000 which has been increased by \$100,000, making a total of \$220,000. Now, I could be in error about that, but that is my recollection.

Mr. GAVIN. With millions of acres of available land for planting trees we appropriate but \$220,000 for seedlings?

Mr. WHITTEN. That is under your State program. In addition to that, the forestry department is authorized to use a part of this appropriation for that purpose. I do not think there is any limitation on what they can use of this fund for that purpose in addition thereto.

Mr. GAVIN. It is my observation that all branches of the forestry department have been somewhat curtailed over the past several years. Certainly we should not curtail any appropriation for any branch such as the Forest Service that is making such an outstanding contribution to the economic life of the Nation, providing for the future development of our country and the protection of our natural resources and which will furnish our young men an opportunity in making a livelihood in the future by developing this

great natural resource, timber. This million and a half, in my estimation, is a wise investment, and this amendment should pass.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has again expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. I would say that passing this amendment to grant an additional \$1,500,000 to our Forestry Service would be a wise investment of the taxpayers money of America. During the past several days we passed bill after bill, appropriation after appropriation, for relief and rehabilitation programs all over the world, and here we come down to the Forestry Service, one of the great departments of agriculture, and we are questioning the advisability of \$1,500,000 additional to carry on a great work. I think that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wyoming should be adopted overwhelmingly.

Mr. WHITTEN. If the gentleman will bear with me, this bill carries additional funds for farm forestry and for tree planting. The reduction made in the Forestry Department is in line with the reductions that have been made elsewhere. It is about \$5,000,000 more than they had in 1946, three years ago. There is almost \$10,000,000 in this bill for forest roads and trails, and the point of it is, in my judgment, that the committee has tried to take into consideration the very thing that the gentleman mentions, and I think the amendment should be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I trust that the House membership will recognize the importance of this forestry-service program. For 35 or 40 years ago we ruthlessly slaughtered the forests all over our Nation. Little thought and little attention was given to conservation and rehabilitation and protection of these great forest areas. Now we come to the time in the economic life of our country where we are engaged in a program to protect the natural resources that we have left, and timber is one of our great resources. We have millions of acres of land available for replanting of trees. We have millions of acres in our forest preserves that need protection, conservation, and development, and I say to the Members that we should restore this cut that has been made of \$1,500,000 for the Forest Service program. I think it is a wise investment of the taxpayers' money, this program of the Forest Service, and will enable generations that are to come after us to have natural resources and timber as one of them, in order that they may be able to carry on. It is about time that we take a more generous attitude toward the protection and rehabilitation of those resources that we still have left. This Forest Service is a great Service, they have turned in a magnificent per-

formance, and I heartily agree with the gentleman from Wyoming that this \$1,500,000 should be restored, and I certainly hope that the House will vote favorably on his amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

[Mr. JENNINGS addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WORLEY: On page 45, line 2, strike out the sum "\$1,124,000" and insert "\$5,234,300."

[Mr. WORLEY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

[Mr. WHITTEN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. JENNINGS asked and was granted permission to revise and extend the remarks he heretofore made.)

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say that this committee has worked tirelessly to bring to this floor a good bill. The committee held hearings for several weeks and listened tirelessly to witnesses on both sides of issues. I appreciate the fact that they permitted me to come before the committee on a land-utilization project which is in my district. Not only that, but they permitted representatives from the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Marianna, Ark., and other citizens, to come before it in the interest of improvements on that particular project.

I have in my hand a map showing a project of 22,000 acres. That is a recreational facility located in Lee and Phillips Counties, Ark. It is submarginal land that was acquired in the middle thirties. To maintain that project there was earmarked for the current fiscal year \$17,000, of which \$15,000 was used for the salaries of four employees and also to contribute a portion to pay the salaries of the regional employees who inspect and supervise this project. They have \$2,000 left to maintain the boundary lines of 22,000 acres of land, 26 miles long; to look after the fire protection of all that area; to keep up nine old pieces of equipment that is of an average age of 12 years, and to buy gasoline for the truck and tractor. Two thousand dollars is all that is provided to do all that maintenance work, to protect and keep up a road 26 miles long. That is what you find in these projects throughout America. Of course, the committee does not want to come in here suggesting the spending of a lot of money, but here is a project that is bringing in thousands of dollars every year because sportsmen from the city of Memphis, with a population of 300,000, come over there to fish and relax. It is being used more each year by residents of an area of some 100

miles in radius. Also, it brings in quite a lot of revenue from the sale of timber and from the sale of cane, and from grazing permits. The project almost pays the \$17,000. In one year it paid \$19,000. That was 2 years ago.

I say to you that local interests have gone in there and spent \$187,000 of their own money to develop these facilities. Under a contract they have with the Government the road to the recreational area, which is a distance of 5 miles, was to be maintained by the Government agency.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield.

Mr. WHITTEN. I feel sympathetic toward the gentleman and his problem, but I seriously ask if the correct answer to this problem would not be legislation which would permit the use of part of the proceeds of such a project for maintenance? It strikes me that is the answer, not just to throw it on to the Federal Government. There are projects like this and problems like this all over the country, and to take care of them all would cost the Government millions and millions of dollars. The answer to it would seem to be legislation which would permit the use of part of the receipts to meet these problems.

Mr. GATHINGS. I realize that the gentleman must consider projects in 31 States. The Federal Government has acquired this land, however, and has made these recreational facilities available. But what about the \$187,000 my people have spent? Does the gentleman realize that if these dams are not completed it might be that that money would be wiped out completely? I say that we ought to complete these projects. I think it is our duty to complete these projects and offer these recreational facilities to the people of this Nation.

I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment and corroborate much of what has already been said. I do know that down in my area, there is a land utilization project, the land of which was purchased for about \$4 an acre in the depth of the depression. That land now has real value and if the Government decided to sell out, it could dispose of it at a handsome profit at this very moment. There is timber on the project. The timber cut from it last year alone yielded over \$20,000. That money has not been returned to the project although the project was built in that area because of the poor condition of the soil from the farming standpoint. That land, year by year, is being stripped of the timber and other resources; and that money is going into the Treasury of the United States. I think it becomes proper that this Government should return to the project at least part of the money taken from it. The local people have made heavy investments in some of these areas. I think the amendment is an excellent amendment, and I hope it is adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WORLEY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WORLEY) there were—ayes 23, noes 91.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: On page 19, line 12, strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$150,000" and in line 22 strike out "1949" and insert "1950."

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment in the hopes that the Remount Service could be continued for at least another year during which time we may review, in more detail, the advisability of continuing such a program. I would like to review, briefly, just what has taken place, and how Fort Robinson came into existence.

Under chapter 83, of the Nebraska Laws of 1887, you will find the following act recorded:

An act ceding jurisdiction to the United States over the Military Reservations known as Fort Niobrara and Fort Robinson

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

MILITARY RESERVATIONS

SECTION 1. That the jurisdiction of the State of Nebraska in and over the military reservations known as Fort Niobrara and Fort Robinson be and the same are hereby ceded to the United States.

CONTINUANCE OF JURISDICTION

Provided, That the jurisdiction hereby ceded shall continue no longer than the United States shall own and occupy said military reservations.

CURRENT JURISDICTION

SEC. 2. The said jurisdiction is ceded upon the express condition that the State of Nebraska shall retain concurrent jurisdiction with the United States in and over the said military reservations so far as that all civil process in all cases, and such criminal or other process may issue under the laws or authority of the State of Nebraska against any person or persons charged with crime or misdemeanors committed within said State, may be executed therein in the same way and manner as if such jurisdiction had not been ceded except so far as such process may affect the real and personal property of the United States;

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS THROUGH MILITARY RESERVATIONS

Provided, That nothing in the foregoing act shall be construed as to prevent the opening and keeping in repair public roads and highways across and over said reservations.

EMERGENCY CLAUSE

SEC. 3. Whereas, an emergency exists this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 29, 1887.

It is to be noted by the above, that when the United States shall no longer own and occupy the military reservation the title to it shall revert to Nebraska.

Now, Mr. Chairman, when the Remount Service was transferred to the Agriculture Department, it was certainly done with the understanding that this service was to be continued by the Agriculture Department. If not, there was

no reason why the Army could not have liquidated the program a year ago. Certainly the Appropriations Committee, the Agriculture Committee, and other Members interested in the Remount program were under the definite impression that the Agriculture Department would continue this program.

It is my understanding that the sum of \$425,000 was requested to continue the program, but the budget saw fit to eliminate this figure. We now find, in the appropriation bill, the sum of \$50,000 to liquidate the program by December 31, 1949.

At a meeting this morning with Secretary of Agriculture Brannan and Colonel Ireland; of the Remount Service, it was definitely decided that unless some money was made available, the present program would be folded up by July 1 of this year.

Mr. Chairman, there are about 400 stallions, under this program, that are in the hands of agents throughout the country. There are some 500 other mares and fillies throughout the country. It is my understanding that there are about 8,000 foals each year, and that these foals are worth on an average of \$100 apiece. This means that the country is realizing \$800,000 on an expenditure of \$425,000. At the same time, we are rendering a great service to the cattle industry and the individuals who use this type of horse.

Secretary Brannan had in mind shipping most of these horses to three or four depots for the purpose of selling them. I feel that such a program would be expensive. The freight in some cases would be more than some of these horses are worth. I understand that at least 25 percent of the horses will average 17 years of age.

If the program is to be liquidated, then the agent who presently has the animal, and who, in some instances, has spent several hundred dollars for a paddock, should have first priority on buying the animal. In other cases, it might be well to dispose of them either by sealed bids or at public auction so that the animals could still stay in the territory where they are now located. It would certainly be a waste of money to ship them all over the country where they would probably fall into the hands of a few speculators. I would also point out, Mr. Chairman, that the agents having these stallions have in all cases entered into contracts for service this year, and these contracts ought to be recognized. If any individual should break a contract, he would be subject to legal action.

It does not seem right that the Secretary of Agriculture should decide this question in such an arbitrary manner. The Congress ought to set up the policy. The Secretary should not be permitted, by simple decree, to discontinue the program. I can see his position if Congress does not appropriate money for the program, but it does seem to me that the Congress ought to appropriate enough money to carry the program for at least another year, so that the individuals having these horses can be properly notified of the discontinuance of the program.

I am also strongly of the opinion that areas like Fort Robinson, if it is discontinued as a Remount Station ought to be continued as a research and breeding station for all types of livestock. There is just too much money and land involved to do nothing about this important problem.

I trust the Members of the Congress will see the wisdom of the proposed amendment and will join with me in continuing this important part of our economy.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. I think it can be safely said that the rapid liquidation of this Remount Service will not be in the public interest, it will not be a matter of economy and that the correct thing to do here would be to adopt the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. It does seem to me that the Secretary of Agriculture should not do this in an arbitrary manner. The Congress could decide the policy and we should continue it for another year so that we will have time to decide the policy as it relates to these remount stations.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. The gentleman is correct in his statement. I cannot understand a policy which would deny such a worth-while project sufficient appropriation and I hope the members of the committee will support the gentleman's amendment, as I intend to do.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I thank the gentleman. This remount project returns more to the general Treasury than is expended. Between 7 and 8 thousand colts are sold each year. It is worth while.

Just one other thought. The present intention of the Secretary of Agriculture is to ship these horses out and sell them. He said that 25 percent of the horses were 17 years old or older. You ship these horses all over the United States, and the amount received on them would be far less than the animals are worth. They ought to be sold where they are located. Sold by sealed bid—by public auction. I hope this committee will permit an additional \$100,000 to continue this service for another year so that Congress can determine the policy of this service.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to explain the situation on this amendment. You know, we all hate to see the end of an era, and the end of the Remount Service and the use of it by the Army was accepted with regret by every old cavalryman and others who have been in this service. I have tried to reason with them and tried to work out a plan for doing just what the gentleman from Nebraska would do here, according to his statement, and that is to have an orderly liquidation of it. But, you could not talk to those people with that in mind; every-

thing had to be on a continuation of the Remount Service.

Here is what the bill does. If the Secretary of Agriculture has any intention of shipping these horses to central places for sale he is violating the intention of the committee and the provisions of this act. The Secretary of Agriculture had issued orders to sell these horses by April 1 and close this station. The committee has provided in the bill that that not be done. We were advised that outstanding contracts for the use of these horses was in existence where they were. We provided that the horses be sold by negotiated contracts or by auction and that preference be given to the community in which they now are and, if possible, to individuals who now have the use of the horses, and we gave them from now until next January to do that. So, I think that we have done everything possible to keep these stallions in the area where they are to carry out any contracts that the Federal Government has got. The more money you give the department, the longer they will wait before they go ahead and sell these horses in the area where they are now being kept.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I appreciate what the committee tried to do. In our meeting with Secretary Brannan this morning he said that he expected to go ahead and ship these horses to three or four different points. It is being done now, in fact, because this bill will not go through in time, and he proposes to liquidate them by the first of April. If we leave in the \$50,000 it will only run to the first of July. The colonel with him did admit that if they had \$150,000 that they could carry it over, perhaps, a year later and do it on an orderly basis. I will say to the gentleman there are 8,000 foals that will come out of the breeding program worth \$100 apiece, and that is \$800,000 that should not be overlooked in this program, besides the great service extended.

Mr. WHITTEN. I cannot understand the Secretary taking that attitude. If he will read the report he will see that he is going directly contrary to the provisions, and I believe he will change his mind when he reads the report.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Is it not true that the Remount Service is now receiving returns at a much larger rate than the appropriation made for it, these receipts going to the Treasury?

Mr. WHITTEN. As to that I am not certain. I cannot advise the gentleman.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I wish to back up my chairman on his statement that this subcommittee has done its very best to try to get a very difficult problem worked out. I hope the amendment is defeated, with all due courtesy to my

very good friend from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STAGGERS:

On page 36, line 6, after "administration" insert the following: "including additional facilities at Camp Horseshoe in the Monongolia National Park, Parsons, W. Va., not to exceed \$40,000."

One page 37, line 7, strike out "\$24,971,000" and insert "\$25,011,000."

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, it is with some trepidation that I rise here today to offer an amendment, being a freshman Member of this House. If I did not think it was really worth while I would not be on my feet now to talk about it or to take the time of this Congress, so I hope you will bear with me for a few minutes and give this subject your consideration.

I did not get to talk to the committee concerning this project. However, I now feel that it is my duty and my responsibility to the people of my district to bring this amendment to your attention.

The amendment asks for \$40,000 to build a recreation hall at Camp Horseshoe in the Monongolia National Forest. In this recreation hall will be a craft study room, a nature museum, offices for the staff personnel at the camp, and other facilities which may be needed. This camp is for underprivileged and crippled children as well as many other civic groups. I do not think there is one item in this bill that is more worth while than the amendment I offer. We spend millions and millions for things that are far less worthy every year.

This camp was started in 1940 and the building of it was discontinued on account of the war. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent on it, and we are asking only \$40,000 for this hall. It is now leased by the YMCA in my State, and there are several different groups that are already scheduled to use it during the coming year. Among them are two high school leadership groups, Girl Scout groups from several cities, the West Virginia Society for Crippled Children and Adults, several high-school bands, and in addition several Hi-Y and Tri-Hi-Y training-camp groups. I understand it is used by the people not only of West Virginia but the surrounding States of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, for their crippled and underprivileged children as well as different civic groups.

If the committee can tell me one item in this bill that is more commendable, I will withdraw the amendment.

The secretary of the State YMCA directs this camp during the summer months. They have put over \$7,000 worth of equipment in it. This will be only one appropriation and will not cost the Government anything more for upkeep. The YMCA maintains the buildings and grounds and keeps them in repair. As I say, they lease it and use it mostly for the underprivileged.

You are the jury to decide whether more than 1,000 children per year will have a decent recreation and meeting hall. I would appreciate your support of this amendment.

I wish to assure the Members of this Congress that if this fight is lost here this evening, that I will ask permission from the proper committee in the United States Senate to appear before them to request that this project be allowed for in their appropriations.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the plea that the gentleman makes here in representing the people of this area is a splendid one, and points up one of the hardships that we have in trying to stay within the bounds of reason on our appropriation bills. I think it is a sound argument that some change should be made in our policy. At a time when we have thousands of similar units with inadequate funds, even to maintain them, I do not see any way of justifying putting up a new building at this point.

Mr. Chairman, I hope and trust that the amendment will be defeated.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time to support the amendment offered by my colleague, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS]. I think this is a worth-while project. Mr. STAGGERS' district parallels mine, and I am thoroughly familiar with the situation in the national forests of West Virginia. This was established years ago. It occupies better than 35 percent of the total area of nine of the counties of his district. It is valuable in that there is an almost completely growing second stand of timber. I want the committee to realize that this is not asking for anything in the way of governmental appropriations in the way of Federal taxes. As State director of the budget, it was my business to distribute school funds of the State. Under present Federal law 25 percent of the net earnings of that forest is distributed back to the county for school purposes. Four years ago there was as much as \$71,000 representing 25 percent of the net earnings of the forests. So the Government must receive net, after operating the forest, better than \$200,000 annually. They can very well afford to spend \$40,000 for completing these facilities at this camp. It is near the city of Parsons, W. Va., in the Monongahela National Forest. If there is one worth-while project that has come to the attention of the Congress, this is that project.

I have some score or more of letters and telegrams coming from judges of the juvenile court, ministers of the Gospel, and groups of various kinds engaged in looking after the welfare of this people. I think if the Government has millions and billions of dollars to rehabilitate nations throughout the world, they certainly can spare \$40,000, especially when the forest has already earned this money and no Government tax is being asked for that purpose. I trust the gentleman's amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS].

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. WHITTEN) there were—ayes 57, noes 60.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed Mr. WHITTEN and Mr. STAGGERS to act as tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 55, noes 77.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I have taken this time to make certain that I understand the purpose and intention of the committee in terms of the item for research in connection with the Dutch elm disease.

I refer particularly to the testimony of the Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, on page 799 of part I, in which he reports on the Dutch elm disease. I call your attention to the following testimony taken from page 799 of part I of the hearings:

Mr. ROHWER. You recall the 1949 act had under the appropriation for the control of forest pests, an item for Dutch elm disease. That item was \$51,800. The work that is done with those funds is basically experimental work to determine ways whereby we could live with the Dutch elm disease. The current estimates provide that money be transferred over and made a part of this research appropriation, and it be subtracted from and is not included in the other appropriation.

Mr. WHITTEN. That was because of a realization on the part of this committee that the control program was not working very successfully, was it not?

Mr. ROHWER. The Dutch elm disease is definitely out of hand from the standpoint of eradication program.

That is a most depressing report to those of us who know that this disease is growing worse steadily in many areas of the country. But, of course, we are in no position to dispute the opinions of the experts in this field. Mr. Rohwer continued:

From the standpoint of a cooperative, general control program, the same is true. On the other hand, the Dutch elm disease is killing great numbers of trees in various parts of the United States. There have been large numbers of trees killed in the New England States, Boston area, Connecticut area, Vermont area. It is now out in the Cleveland, Ohio area, and causing considerable death of trees out there.

Mr. WHITTEN. Which points up the need for carrying on further research.

Mr. ROHWER. And we need to find ways of doing it. Basically the job we are working on is to try to kill the insect that carries the disease from tree to tree. That is the means by which the elm tree is infected. A beetle or two or three beetles carry the disease over.

I am glad to have this ray of hope that the bureau is engaged in a determined effort to develop a means of killing the insect carrying the disease. Certainly, if we are not able to meet this threat, if we lose these trees in any substantial degree in those areas where the elms are a most beautiful portion of our countryside, it is something money can never replace.

I hope and believe that it is the clear purpose of this committee in transferring this money to general research to emphasize to the Bureau that it wishes the Bureau to continue vigorously its efforts along the lines indicated and make every possible effort to find a method of eliminating this threat to the elms of America.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that the bill carries forward the same work that has been done during the present year, that is, research work, trying to find a cure, something to kill the insect or the carrier of the disease. In addition they are procuring disease-resistant trees, and it is believed that in the next year some of those trees can be used.

Mr. HESELTON. I thought that was the mandate of the committee, but I wanted to have it clear on the record. I am confident that with the explanation of the chairman of the subcommittee, the Bureau will allocate to this project funds completely sufficient to bring about this declared objective at the earliest possible moment. I am equally confident that the officials of the Bureau are as anxious as anyone that it solve the problem. I have every reason to believe that they understand the great anxiety of the residents of communities threatened by the disease and know that those communities are struggling with all their resources to prevent its spread. I cannot agree fully with the statement that from the standpoint of eradication the program is out of hand, if it is meant by that that it is hopeless. Certainly we in Massachusetts, and I suspect others in similarly affected areas, have not given up hope. At any rate we there, in cooperation with our State and county governments, are doing all within our power to locate diseased trees and then destroying them. By the same token, in view of what we are doing I cannot agree fully with the statement that from the standpoint of a cooperative, general control program, this disease is out of hand. I am certain I can say with accuracy that in Massachusetts just the opposite is true.

But I submit that this highlights the very grave, real, and immediate responsibility of the Federal Government and the Bureau, having withdrawn from the field of eradication and a cooperative, general control program, to intensify its effort with adequate allocations from the research appropriation to discover a means of killing the insect carrying the disease. And I am sure that the committee and this body expect the Bureau to extend every measure of possible cooperation to State, county, and municipal

governments in the struggle to combat the effects of this disease.

I understand that the bill carries \$550,000 for control of gypsy and brown-tail moths and \$3,595,000 for control of white-pine blister rust, both valuable projects. I mention that to reemphasize my reason for making this specific inquiry as to the committee's purpose and intention with references to continuing efforts in the general research program as to the necessity of a vigorous attack on the Federal responsibility in controlling the Dutch elm disease.

May I add that I am informed that this disease is not localized in New England, but has been discovered and is present in practically all of the States from New England west to Missouri and south to Louisiana. In June of 1948 the Bureau reported it to be present throughout New England, in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Colorado, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi, and the District of Columbia.

An extremely interesting report was made on April 30, 1948, by the Arnold Arboretum, connected with Harvard University, in which it was pointed out that the disease had come to stay and would be with us a long time. It was emphasized that it would continue to be an ever-present menace for a number of years.

On November 7, 1947, the New England Council called a general meeting of scientists working on the control of the pest in New England at the Statler Hotel, Boston. Able representatives from all of the New England State experiment stations, as well as from New Jersey and Maryland, attended. There were, also, representatives from the United States Department of Agriculture and a number of Canadian experiment stations. The whole problem was discussed exhaustively, and the results were a general realistic, but not hysterical, attitude toward this matter.

I am glad to advise the House that one community within the First Congressional District in Massachusetts, Williamstown, was even then reported to have taken vigorous measures and to have developed an excellent local solution. There a local committee of civic leaders, combining both experts and individual citizens, worked out a program with the objective of cleaning up all of the dead and dying elm wood in the town. With the excellent cooperation of the local newspapers, several civic organizations obtained volunteers to donate their trucks and men to man them. With the school students and the local garden club coordinating, the individual property owners searched for all dead elm wood and removed it. The town itself provided funds so that an experienced investigator was able to make an exhaustive check for such wood. This one thoroughly aroused Massachusetts town, with an active and intelligent committee, recognizing the tragic possibilities, took constructive action even at that early date. I can report that many other communities within my congressional

district have taken equally vigorous and effective measures and that they would be the last to agree to what seems to me to be a rather unfortunate note of defeatism in the opinion that a cooperative control program is not feasible and that they certainly would not admit that they were going to give up their elms without the hardest kind of a battle. I mention this solely because I believe so sincerely that the Federal Government, with all its technicians and well-qualified experts and with its tremendous resources, including laboratory facilities available to it, should certainly match those efforts with some kind of constructive, vigorous, and active program on its part.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word simply for the purpose of asking the Chairman of the Committee a question. I appeared before the subcommittee with reference to the laboratory in Richmond, Va., established by the Department of Agriculture to study methods of destroying insects in tobacco. Some suggestion was made that the Department intended to close that laboratory. It means a great deal to the tobacco interests.

Mr. WHITTEN. I believe that if the gentleman will refer to page 4 of the report he will see that the Committee directed the Department of Agriculture to carry on its work. There are a number of small laboratories engaged in the work. It is the belief of the committee that any reduction should be absorbed where work can be curtailed and not at a place where the laboratory will be closed, and it was the direction of the committee that this work be carried on at this laboratory.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN: Page 47, line 1, strike out the figure "\$2,500" and insert "\$750."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment be limited to 30 minutes, the last 5 to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I regret the amendment I have offered will start a controversy in an otherwise harmonious afternoon. But I have offered similar amendments to other appropriation bills in previous years and I therefore feel I would be derelict in my duty as a Member if I did not reoffer the amendment that I have previously presented to this section of the bill.

A great deal of lip service has been paid the family-sized farm in this country. We are spending a lot of money to rehabilitate people in the United States on family-sized farms. The payment allowed under soil conservation here has been increased from \$750 per farm to \$2,500, which means that more money will be taken away from the small farmer and given to the big commercial

operators in the farming areas throughout the country.

Mr. Chairman, I still feel that the security of our country, as far as agriculture is concerned, lies in the family-sized farm and that when it comes to giving out money for soil conservation practice on the part of the Government we should try and stretch that money as far as possible in order to encourage the greatest number of farmers to pursue these practices on their farms. The average small farmer under the triple-A program receives less than \$100 a year, most of them around \$40 a year; but by increasing the amount of \$750 to \$2,500 you are taking away money from the small farmer, who is now receiving \$40, and giving more to the large commercial farmers throughout the country.

I suppose it will be said that this discriminates against the big commercial farmers of the country when we hold them down to \$750 as the maximum payment. I do not think we will injure the large farmer because he is engaged in a large farming operation, with mechanized equipment; he produces a large crop, a great deal of which goes into commercial channels; while, on the other hand, the small farmer sustains himself on his farm and what little he has left over he puts into commercial channels to get some cash in order to operate and support his family.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I understand that some of our farm-organization leaders have already protested the removal of this restriction?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I have not heard of any protest, but I was surprised when I came here and found this bill provided for an increase of the \$750 to \$2,500. I could not understand why after several years here when we had limited the payment to \$1,000 or \$750 it should now be suddenly increased to \$2,500.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. The gentleman is absolutely right. This matter of undertaking to give a benefit of \$2,500 to some corporation that has bought up a lot of land is indefensible. You are not only robbing Peter to pay Paul but you are robbing the little fellow for the big fellow. It is just not right.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is the way it turns out to be. I have nothing against the big cotton planter or the big corn and wheat producers; but if we have a certain amount of money to distribute it seems to me we should make that go to the largest group in agriculture so that they will have the benefit of any payments the Government might make in sustaining soil conservation.

I hope the committee will support my amendment and retain existing provisions of law as approved by the Congress on several occasions.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. What was the amount in the bill last year?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. CRAWFORD. This bill has raised that to \$2,500?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. And the gentleman by his amendment proposes to cut it back to last year?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I propose to leave it as it is now, \$750 instead of the \$2,500 which is authorized in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I do want to back up my colleague the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN] in his amendment. I personally had reservations upon this particular action on the part of the subcommittee, and I feel, ladies and gentlemen, that it is absolutely wrong not to limit the amount of these soil-conservation payments so that those with small farms can have the most in proportion. I hope that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota will be adopted, and decisively so.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. I want to back up the gentleman on that proposition, because most of my farmers are little farmers. I have two mountainous counties, and this soil-conservation program has transformed their land by the use of lime, phosphates, and fertilizers. They are raising grass and clover and lespedeza and alfalfa. They never thought about doing it before. If you take this money and give it to some big farmers, you are inevitably denying the fellows back there in the mountains who have transformed the land they are cultivating. The gentleman is absolutely right about it, and this other matter is indefensible.

(Mr. STAGGERS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDRESEN] to limit AAA payments to \$750. The bill provides for \$2,500.

This is a matter that has been debated a number of times on the floor of the House. If we are interested in giving a little more attention and assistance to the smaller farmer to what is described as the family-size farm, then we should support this amendment.

Do not forget this is a separate thing from the soil-conservation program, in which everyone participates if he wants to do so. The AAA program also gives everyone a chance to take part. In substance it pays a farmer for following certain practices laid down by the Department of Agriculture to help conserve the soil on his own farm.

I think this House should know that the average amount a farmer has received in the last 15 years is less than \$75. In fact, 80 percent of the money paid out by the AAA to the farmers of this country went to less than 20 percent of those who took part in the program. In other words, the big operators got most of the money.

I will put it another way. You may be surprised to know that 80 percent of those who have participated in this program in the last 10 years got an average of less than \$250. What we seek to do in this amendment is to give the little fellow a fair share of these funds. We believe that the big operator who handles thousands of acres of land and who has all kinds of farm equipment ought not to expect payments from the Government for protecting his own soil. Do not forget he always has a right to participate in the great soil-conservation program under what is known as the Soil Conservation Service, for which this country is rightfully spending hundreds of millions of dollars each year.

I hope the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota is adopted.

(Mr. REES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. HOPE addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS].

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, and to sustain the committee in the committee's position. Let us look at the history. When these soil practices were first written into the law, there was no limitation whatever—none whatever. Then later \$10,000 was agreed on, and for many, many years \$10,000 was the limit on soil conservation payments to any one farmer. As the former chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] just said, because of the fact that only \$150,000,000 was provided in the Eightieth Congress for these practices, the payments were limited to \$750 per farmer. That was done in the last Congress. Now the committee comes here with \$2,500, which is only one-fourth of what these payments have been all along the line. What are we going to do if we permit our lands to wash away? I say to you these farmers engaging in these practices doing such things as ditching, and such things as planting vetch, put up about \$2.00 to \$3.00 in labor and in money for seed and the like for every dollar that they get back from the Government.

Now, a large farm is nothing but an aggregation of small farms. If the

farmer who had 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 tenants does not come into the program, then the tenants and share croppers would not share in these payments. So the tenant angle should be considered by this committee because they, too, share in these payments, and they would not do so on that 15, 20, 30, or 40 acres of land that they farm, which is just a small part of a two or three hundred acre block, unless the landlord comes into the program.

What we should consider is the need to provide food and fiber for the American people. In 1975, it is believed, our population will reach 175,000,000 people. We cannot do it, if we are going to limit these payments because the payments were intended to conserve the soil—the land itself.

I have all types of farmers in my district.

I have the big, the middle size, and the small farmer. I want to say to you that they will come into this program, a great many of them, if they are given the same assurance that the Government will put up at least a part of what they contribute in soil-conservation practices. If the amendment of the gentleman from Minnesota is agreed to, the share cropper and tenant in a large number of instances will not be able to participate in the program.

I do hope that this Committee will sustain the subcommittee and keep this figure at \$2,500.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, this committee has worked arduously in an effort to be fair in the handling of this bill. The basic law provides that \$10,000 shall be the limit of the Federal Government's contribution to the cost of soil-conservation practices. The committee cut that to one-fourth in this case. If this program was as the proponent of this amendment would have you believe, simply the making out of checks by the Federal Government, it should be abolished. In recognition of the fact that the soils of this nation are being depleted rapidly and that our very standard of living is dependent upon the soil of this Nation; in other words, we have to keep it where a few of us can make the food and fiber for the rest of us, so that the rest can make automobiles and radios and other things we need—in recognition of the fact that our soil is rapidly getting away from us, this program was passed, and we said to the American land owner, not that we will give him a Government check, but we say, "If out of your pockets you will spend \$3 in soil conservation to save these great natural resources of ours, the Federal Government, and posterity, which has an interest in it, will spend one dollar." Not "give you a dollar," but "for each \$3 that you spend we will spend one, because the Nation and those that follow us have an interest in it." I say to you, if you say that to the farmer, the more land he spends that money on to save for the United States of America, the more money he spends, the more the Federal Government should pay in its share of the cost of soil conservation practices.

I want to point out another thing. This thing has always been suggested in the name of the little fellow, in the name of the small farmer. I come from such a section, a small red hill community, but I say to you you are ill-advised when you try to help the small farmer in this way, because the large land owner who rents his land to small renters will not come under this program, and the very small renter is eliminated from it if the gentleman's amendment were adopted. What you need to do is to leave it where the large land owner can come in and spend his \$3 and the Federal Government spend its dollar. As a result, the land of this Nation will be saved and the small farmer who will rent that land will benefit by these worthwhile improvements which will save the land and improve his yield each year.

I think this amendment is ill-advised. I have tried to be reasonable in fixing this amount at \$2,500. I think \$2,500 is a reasonable amount, and I ask that you support the committee in its position. I feel we are entitled to it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN) there were—ayes 40, noes 95. So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TACKETT: On page 39, line 13, insert the following paragraph:

"Forest recreational purposes: Ten percent of all moneys received from timber sales by each national forest during each fiscal year shall be available at the end thereof to be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture for recreational purposes within such national forest."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I regret to have to make a point of order against the amendment, but I must do so. I make the point of order that the amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill.

I think the approach the gentleman is making is sound, but I believe it should be considered by the appropriate legislative committee.

Mr. TACKETT. Will the gentleman reserve his point of order until I can be heard?

Mr. WHITTEN. Everybody is trying to get through.

Mr. TACKETT. I am in a hurry myself.

Mr. WHITTEN. I may say to my friend from Arkansas that I believe I shall have to insist on the point of order. I regret very much to do so. I am, however, going to ask that all Members have five legislative days within which to extend their remarks, so the RECORD will carry any statement the gentleman cares to make.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TACKETT. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I should like to inquire how much longer we are going to run tonight. There are

several amendments. I do not see how it will be possible to finish the bill.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman briefly.

Mr. TACKETT. I do not believe this is legislation on an appropriation.

The amendment is germane to the bill.

Mr. WHITTEN. It is an amendment which clearly gives legislative authority. I do not want to preclude the gentleman from making his statement. I wonder if he would not extend his remarks in the RECORD at this point.

Mr. TACKETT. No; I am not writing any story for back home; I am actually interested in this thing.

The whole thing in a nutshell is that this amendment is an expenditure of appropriations on roads and trails within the forest areas of the various districts. That is all I am asking; an additional appropriation. I am not asking for any legislation except for the same purpose that the bill seeks to make an appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The Chair considers the amendment to be strictly legislation on an appropriation bill by virtue of the fact that it does not call for money to be appropriated out of the Treasury but directs that certain things be done with the receipts from the sale of timber.

For that reason the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, may I ask how many amendments are pending at the desk?

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk advises the Chair that two amendments are pending.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on these amendments close in 10 minutes, the last 5 to be reserved to the Committee.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I think we must know what the amendments are. We are not going to preclude ourselves from talking on an amendment.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that both amendments may be read for information at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BLATNIK: Page 41, line 19, after the figure "\$142,000" strike out the period, insert a semicolon, and add the following: "In acquisition of forest lands, Superior National Forest, Minn., \$100,000."

Amendment offered by Mr. POTTER: Page 38, line 5, after the comma, strike out "\$2,808,500" and insert "\$3,808,500."

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman's request for a 10-minute limit on debate apply to each amendment or to both amendments?

Mr. WHITTEN. My original request was 10 minutes on the two.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Certainly a Member is entitled to 5 minutes on his amendment.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I modify my request and ask unanimous consent that debate on these two amendments close in 20 minutes, 5 minutes on each amendment to be reserved to the committee.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, before we enter into such an agreement, I wish to know if there are any other amendments not at the desk?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BLATNIK: Page 41, line 19, after the figure "\$142,000" strike out the period, insert a semicolon, and add the following: "In acquisition of forest lands, Superior National Forest, Minn., \$100,000."

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Chairman, this appropriation bill, representing the 1950 budget for the Department of Agriculture, is a source of deep disappointment to me.

An examination of the various appropriation items in the bill shows that while some bureaus have been given adequate funds, many functions of the Department of Agriculture will suffer for lack of money unless budget cuts that have been recommended in the bill are restored.

It must be admitted that the Rural Electrification Administration is being liberally provided for in this bill—the \$350,000,000 in new loan authorization plus the additional \$150,000,000 already available should be sufficient to carry on this worthy program during the next fiscal year, and this item has my full support. The increase in funds for soil conservation is commendable, and should make it possible to carry on this worth-while program.

On the other hand, funds for the important school-lunch program remain at \$75,000,000 for the next fiscal year. This amount is totally inadequate to continue this program which means so much to the health and well-being of America's children. Without an additional appropriation, many schools that have applied to participate in the school lunch program must be turned down, and I am convinced at least another \$10,000,000 is necessary to do the job here.

The bill reduces the funds for the Agricultural Research Administration and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, both valuable agencies. No additional funds over last year's \$15,000,000 for the farm tenant purchase program have been provided, although a real need has been demonstrated in this field.

FOREST SERVICE CUT

I want to call to the attention of the House a drastic budget cut in the funds for a most important agency, the United States Forest Service. It goes without saying that the Forest Service is extremely important to my own State of

Minnesota. There are some 20,000,000 acres of forest land in Minnesota, of which some 5,000,000 acres are within the boundaries of the national forests and the national forest purchase units. On the average the income received from the various forest industries in Minnesota is \$90,000,000 per year.

Inasmuch as forestry is a \$90,000,000 industry, it is natural that we from Minnesota are interested in seeing adequate funds furnished to the United States Forest Service. This bill ignores our needs. It has reduced the \$52,300,000 budget estimate for the Forest Service by nearly \$1,500,000. This means real cuts in certain important functions.

Funds for national forest protection and management are reduced more than \$1,500,000 for last year. It is difficult to see how that cut can be justified. America's forests are among our most important source of renewable wealth, and one of our most precious natural reserves. We must conserve, protect, develop, and rebuild our forests and we cannot do this by destroying the protection and management work of the United States Forest Service.

Mr. Chairman, I protest against these budget slashes in funds for the Forest Service. This agency has already had to absorb some \$2,000,000 in the form of pay increases granted to its employees last year. This bill slashes its budget to the level of the 1949 fiscal year, although the functions and responsibilities of the Forest Service have been increased. I hope that amendments providing additional funds for this agency will be favorably considered by the House this afternoon.

ROADLESS AREA

Mr. Chairman, I am asking for an appropriation of \$100,000 which was approved by the Bureau of the Budget and which you will find listed on page 51 of the committee report towards the bottom of the page under "Acquisition of forest land, Superior National Forest, Minnesota." I make this request for two reasons. First, in the interest of economy, which I share with the Appropriations Committee that has done such a thorough and painstaking job; and, second, in the interest of good forestry management.

If you will turn to page 22 of the committee report under the title "Acquisition of forest land, Superior National Forest, Minnesota," you will find this statement:

The budget estimate in the amount of \$100,000 for this new appropriation has been deleted by the committee because it is only of recreational and esthetic importance and is an expenditure which may well be deferred.

Mr. Chairman, it cannot be deferred for the reason that last year the Eightieth Congress enacted by unanimous consent Public Law 733 which consolidated a vast area of the Superior National Forest into a wilderness, roadless area and we authorized the sum of \$500,000 to purchase little bits of private lands that are sprinkled like raisins throughout this vast Federal forest area.

The reason for this action by the Eightieth Congress was that there were being built resorts, lodges, and quite elaborate and expensive resorts, on these lake-shore properties. Many of them

accessible only by float planes, which has made it impossible to maintain this as a wilderness and canoe area.

The bill to which I referred, Public Law 733, was passed by unanimous consents last year, and it authorized a \$500,000 appropriation to purchase private properties and lands in order to consolidate the wilderness area. The appropriation, or at least this \$100,000 start, cannot be deferred for this reason: for the past year these resort owners have refrained from any further construction. Now they will begin again to fly in enormous amounts of building material, including refrigerators, construction materials and furnishings for these resorts. If we do not appropriate this \$100,000 they are going to continue to build. Why should they not do so? They have nothing to lose. If the Government next year or the year after, or at any time in the future does appropriate the money, we will have to pay them what they have invested plus a profit. If you wait 1 or 2 years we may spend the entire \$500,000 buying out the new resorts which have been built and we will then be right back where we started, and still not have a wilderness area.

It was intended that this Superior National Forest wilderness area be joined with the Quetico wilderness area of Canada which joins us to the north and be dedicated as a living international memorial to the war dead of both Canada and America.

I seriously ask the committee to give this amendment favorable consideration.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLATNIK. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. As I understand it, the appropriation that the gentleman seeks to restore to the bill has been approved by the Budget?

Mr. BLATNIK. This has been carefully gone into and has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

(Mr. BLATNIK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the committee felt that this request for buying lake lands in some of the undeveloped areas of northern Minnesota on the Canadian border—

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. BLATNIK. I am sorry to differ with the gentleman, but that is not the fact. You are not buying undeveloped land. You are buying land which has already been developed and in which these resorts have been set up, and the resort owners are willing to get out of it now. But if we allow them to stay in and they feel we do not mean business, they are going to expand and start other resorts where they have undeveloped private lands scattered like raisins in this vast area of Federal holdings.

Mr. WHITTEN. I can only say to the gentleman that after having heard so

many requests for funds, personally I think there are many places in this bill that money could well be used as against the purchase of this type of land. It may be that we do not have full information on it. It may be that it can be properly developed, but the fact that the bill authorizing it passed by unanimous consent would indicate that at least it did not have a whole lot of debate on the floor of the House, and the committee did feel in view of the demands on the Federal Treasury today that this was something that could be deferred, and that is the reason for the committee's action.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. BLATNIK].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BLATNIK) there were—ayes 30, noes 89.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, I wish to compliment the Appropriations Committee on the work they have done in agriculture appropriations. I believe that the amount of \$25,000 which they have made available for a study of soil conservation districts will be of much benefit to our soil conservation program which is so very important to our country today. The Committee also allowed an increase of \$1,000,000 for the Extension Service which completes the final increment of the Bankhead-Flannagan Act and this increase was approved to give adequate support to the 4-H Club activities. The value of 4-H Club work is definitely proven. I was also very much pleased to see that the Committee had allowed a \$10,000,000 increase in the loan funds for the FHA.

Last summer I visited a number of farms in my district in Texas and I obtained first-hand information on the work being done on the farms by our governmental agencies, especially the work of the Farmers Home Administration. Farmers who are not able to borrow from banks or other private or co-operative credit sources may receive a loan from the FHA to help operate their farms, to purchase a family-size-farm unit, or to make improvements on their farm.

An additional service has been added by the Farmers Home Administration which I believe will prove to be of great help to our farm economy. Banks and other private lenders can make certain approved loans to farmers and the FHA will guarantee the repayments. The new mortgage-insurance program offers a greatly needed service to supplement the program of farm-operating loans, farm-ownership loans, and the farm-improvement and water-facilities loans now being made.

Loans and insured mortgages made by the Farmers Home Administration have proven to be very sound investments from the financial standpoint as well as from the necessity of helping our operators of small farms to help themselves. Sufficient funds should be made available to the Farmers Home Administration to encourage more tenant farmers to become owners, and to provide financial assistance to owners of small farms to

make necessary improvements to operate more efficiently.

Mr. Chairman, one of the most important things in our country today is our agricultural program. No country will progress further than the agriculture of that country progresses. We have made progress in conserving our natural resources, but we still have far to go. Again, I wish to compliment the Appropriations Committee for the work they have done on the agriculture appropriations bill for 1950.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time because I feel that I should compliment this committee and its chairman for the splendid work they have done on this bill.

The provision with regard to the Rural Electrification Administration could not be improved. It gives to the REA the amount approved by the budget, \$350,000,000, but in the report the committee asks that the agency aid in speeding up the expansion on the part of the local cooperatives and provides that if \$350,000,000 is not sufficient that additional funds shall be made available. As one of the firmest friends of rural electrification I am proud of this action.

I have long advocated a strong soil conservation program. The bill makes adequate provision for the Soil Conservation Service. We must give to the 171 new districts personnel as is provided for the old districts. I hope that all our farmers will make full use of this technical advice and planning. Our prosperity is tied to the fertility of the soil.

The provision for the AAA program is in line with that which I urged when I appeared before the committee. I realize that many, many others sponsored this provision of funds, but I am glad to note that the committee has gone along with those of us who are really interested in agriculture.

Mr. Chairman, during the time I have been a Member of Congress I have joined with others in an effort to save section 32 funds, wherein 30 percent of the customs receipts are set aside to promote new uses of surplus agricultural products and to move them into world trade. In the past, particularly the last 2 years under Republican control, we have been able to save only about half these funds. It is a signal victory for the total amount of such funds to be saved for the purposes of the act under the terms of this bill.

The change in the handling of the Farmers Home Administration Program is wholesome. Why should this program be listed as an annual appropriation? It is repaid. The record of repayment is one of the finest ever seen, excelled perhaps only by the REA. The funds did run out this year in many areas and the increase is needed particularly in view of the number of veterans who are going into farming.

The provision for the use of Commodity Credit Corporation funds in classing cotton is sound. Last year in many areas the loan program was held up because there were insufficient funds for cotton classing. Under this provision the classers can be many if the

work load justifies and they can be cut off when not needed.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I wish to say that I deeply appreciate the additional funds made available for farm forestry and for trees to be planted. I am disappointed that the reductions were made in other forestry appropriations for the Forest Service proper. I can see that with the multitude of programs to cover that perhaps one difference is not much. Perhaps on reconsideration that can be taken care of.

Again I wish to say that since I have been a Member of this body I have not seen as good an agricultural appropriations bill come before this body. It meets with the approval of practically all the Members of the body. Perhaps the finest thing that could be said is what one of my agricultural friends said about it, "I don't believe I could have written a better one myself." It is a tribute to my friend and colleague, the chairman, JAMIE L. WHITTEN, of Mississippi and shows not only his interest in agriculture but his knowledge of the subject.

We must join with this committee in their efforts to support sound agriculture. As the farmers go so goes the Nation. We must have a prosperous agriculture with adequate prices to make it prosperous.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further amendments?

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. PRIEST, having resumed the Chair, Mr. FORAND, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and the amendment thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

MINISTER OF GOD ABSENT AT THE SIGNING OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC DEFENSE PACT

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday, April 4, 1949, I attended the ceremonies and the signing of the North Atlantic Defense Pact by the Foreign Ministers of the countries which, together with the United States, formed the North Atlantic community of nations. This pact was signed in the Departmental Auditorium on Constitution Avenue in the city of Washington and District of Columbia at approximately 5 p. m. Preceding the signing of the North Atlantic Defense Pact, which might appropriately be called a peace pact between the 12 nations, I listened to the addresses of the Foreign Ministers of Affairs of the respective governments represented. I listened to the concluding address by President Truman on this historic occasion. All Ministers, together with the President, lauded the high purpose of this gathering and denominated it an agreement to safeguard the peace and prosperity of not only this community of nations but as a means to maintain, preserve, and protect the peace of the world.

This was a momentous gathering, marking an historic milestone in the history of our Nation. The sovereignty of 12 nations had gathered together pledging themselves each one to the other to abide by the peaceful principle of United Nations, maintain friendly relations and economic cooperation, to consult together whenever the territory or independence of anyone of them is threatened and to come to the aid of anyone of them which may be attacked. It was a solemn pledge to work for and guarantee a lasting and abiding peace insofar as human instrumentality might so do.

The ceremonies together with the signing of the mutual pact was most impressive and there was harmony and a note of peace that resounded throughout this gathering, but there was lacking one other minister, the minister of God, to invoke divine guidance and spiritual blessing of Almighty God, who in time and eternity is the Judge of all nations.

No prayer opened this historic ceremony as is the usual custom of our Nation. Only two ministers referred to Deity in their addresses. One was Foreign Minister Dirk Stikker of the Netherlands, and the other was Foreign Minister Carlo Sforza of Italy, both of whom recognized and expressed the moving hand of God in and among nations.

I was both disturbed and disappointed that whoever arranged this program

Apr. 6



H. R. 3997

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-

1 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30,
2 1950, namely:

3 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For personal services in the office of the Secretary of
7 Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secre-
8 tary, in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other
9 necessary expenses, including the purchase of one passenger
10 motor vehicle for replacement only; travel expenses, includ-
11 ing examination of estimates for appropriations in the field;
12 stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, ex-
13 press, and drayage charges; advertising, communication serv-
14 ice, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and
15 other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise pro-
16 vided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work
17 of the Department of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act re-
18 ferred to as the Department, \$2,143,300, together with such
19 amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are
20 provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal
21 year for such services and expenses, except that not more than
22 the amount shown in the budget schedule for 1948 may be so
23 transferred from the appropriation for flood control, which
24 several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined by
25 the Secretary not exceeding a total of \$95,764, shall be trans-

ferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided*,
however, That if the total amounts of such appropriations or
authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time
exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively,
therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred
or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation shall be
increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of
the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with repre-
sentatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate
to the requirements as changed by such reductions or in-
creases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided*
further, That, of appropriations herein made which are avail-
able for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be
expended for each option to purchase any particular tract or
tracts of land: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds
appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of
any officer or employee of the Department who, as such
officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any
division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to
be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except
as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with
respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same: *Pro-*
vided further, That, except to provide materials required in
or incident to research or experimental work where no suit-
able domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-

1 priated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of
2 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced
3 outside of the United States.

4 RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946

5 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions
6 of the Act of August 14, 1946, as amended (7 U. S. C. 427,
7 427h-427j, 1621-1629), including in addition to the objects
8 for which funds are available for such Act of August 14,
9 1946, and under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act, as
10 amended, personal services in the District of Columbia;
11 over-all administration, planning, and coordination of re-
12 search under section 10 pursuant to the provisions of section
13 10 (c); and necessary expenses for carrying out the pro-
14 visions of title III of the Act, as follows:

15 For payments to States, Territories, and Puerto Rico for
16 agricultural experiment stations pursuant to section 9 of the
17 Bankhead-Jones Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended
18 by the Act of August 14, 1946, \$5,000,000;

19 For research on utilization and associated problems pur-
20 suant to section 10 (a) of said Act, \$5,000,000;

21 For cooperative research other than research on utiliza-
22 tion of agricultural commodities and the products thereof,
23 pursuant to section 10 (b) of said Act, \$3,000,000;

24 For the improvement and development, independently
25 or through cooperation among Federal and State agencies,

1 and others, of a sound and efficient system for the distribu-
2 tion and marketing of agricultural products pursuant to the
3 "Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946" (title II of the Act
4 of August 14, 1946), \$6,000,000;

5 In all, \$19,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-
6 propriation shall be used for beginning construction of any
7 building costing in excess of \$15,000: *Provided further*,
8 That the Secretary may make available to any bureau, office,
9 or agency of the Department such amounts from this appro-
10 priation as may be necessary to carry out the functions for
11 which it is made (but amounts made available to the Office
12 of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Infor-
13 mation shall not exceed those which the Director of the
14 Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with repre-
15 sentatives of the Department, shall determine), and any such
16 amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or other-
17 wise made available to other appropriation items of the
18 Department: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-
19 priation shall be available for work relating to fish or shell-
20 fish or any product thereof, except for the support of equi-
21 table transportation rates before Federal agencies concerned
22 with such rates and for development of foreign markets.

23 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

24 For necessary expenses, including personal services in
25 the District of Columbia and payment of fees or dues for the

1 use of law libraries by attorneys in the field service,
2 \$2,235,500, together with such amounts from other appro-
3 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
4 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses,
5 which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be deter-
6 mined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$157,000,
7 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appro-
8 priation; and there may be expended for personal serv-
9 ices in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$1,477,960:
10 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such
11 appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year
12 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
13 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such
14 year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred there-
15 from to this appropriation and the amount which may be
16 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
17 shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Direc-
18 tor of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with
19 representatives of the Department, shall determine are
20 appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reduc-
21 tions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

22 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For necessary expenses in connection with the publi-
25 cation, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins,

1 documents, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and
2 display of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and
3 exhibits, and the coordination of informational work in the
4 Department, \$1,248,728, together with such amounts from
5 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in
6 the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for
7 such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof,
8 as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a
9 total of \$15,505 shall be transferred to and made a part
10 of this appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts
11 not exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes
12 enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District
13 of Columbia, \$544,130; for preparation and display of ex-
14 hibits, \$106,425; and the preparation, distribution, and dis-
15 play of motion and sound pictures, \$57,600; for farmers'
16 bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the peo-
17 ple of the different sections of the country, an equal propor-
18 tion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out
19 under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Repre-
20 sentatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct
21 (7 U. S. C. 417) and for reprinting the 1948 Department
22 of Agriculture Yearbook, "Grass", for the use of the Senate
23 and the House of Representatives, respectively, in the ratio
24 of one hundred and ten thousand to three hundred and sixty
25 thousand copies (of which not to exceed \$156,674 shall

1 be available for the yearbook reprint for such use), and
2 including \$166,054 for the preparation, printing, and dis-
3 tribution of a homemakers' food and nutrition handbook, of
4 which \$10,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation
5 "Salaries and expenses, Human Nutrition and Home Eco-
6 nomics, Agricultural Research Administration", for the
7 preparation of such handbook, \$615,728: *Provided*, That four
8 hundred thousand copies of the homemakers' food and nutri-
9 tion handbook shall be for the use of the Department and
10 the remainder shall be for the Senate and the House of
11 Representatives, respectively, in the same ratio as farmers'
12 bulletins: *Provided further*, That if the total amounts of the
13 appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year
14 from which transfers to this appropriation are herein au-
15 thorized shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
16 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year,
17 the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
18 appropriation and the amount which may be expended for
19 personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased
20 or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau
21 of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives
22 of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the
23 requirements as changed by such reductions or increases
24 in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*,

1 That when and to the extent that in the judgment of the
2 Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion and sound pic-
3 tures relating to the authorized programs of the various
4 agencies of the Department can be more advantageously
5 prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of Informa-
6 tion, as the central agency of the Department therefor,
7 additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these purposes
8 may be transferred to and made a part of this appropria-
9 tion, from the funds applicable, and shall be available for
10 the objects specified herein, including personal services in
11 the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That in the
12 preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Depart-
13 ment, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for
14 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
15 706 (a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of
16 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), said Act being elsewhere herein
17 referred to as the Organic Act of 1944, as amended by
18 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) :
19 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
20 used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or
21 State field offices or for the compensation of employees in
22 such offices except that not to exceed \$10,000 may be used
23 to maintain the San Francisco radio office.

1 LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 For necessary expenses, including exchange of reference
3 books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books, periodicals,
4 and expenses incurred in completing imperfect series; not to
5 exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; dues, when authorized by the
6 Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations
7 which issue publications to members only or at a price to
8 members lower than to subscribers who are not members;
9 \$700,000, of which not to exceed \$515,775 may be ex-
10 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

11 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

12 For necessary expenses, including not to exceed
13 \$2,370,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
14 including the salary of Chief of Bureau at \$10,330 per
15 annum, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of books
16 of reference, periodicals, and newspapers, as follows:

17 Economic investigations: For conducting investigations
18 and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the
19 people of the United States, relative to agricultural pro-
20 duction, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in
21 their broadest aspects, including farm management and prac-
22 tice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm
23 supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm
24 finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production
25 to probable demand for the different farm and food prod-

1 ucts; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income
2 in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their
3 variations and trends, \$1,850,000: *Provided*, That no part
4 of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the
5 Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading "Eco-
6 nomic investigations" shall be used for State and county
7 land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for the
8 maintenance of regional offices.

9 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
10 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
11 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
12 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
13 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
14 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, produc-
15 tion, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin
16 pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b),
17 and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts
18 as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended
19 May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$2,646,900: *Provided*,
20 That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be avail-
21 able for any expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or
22 publishing a report stating the intention of farmers as to the
23 acreage to be planted in cotton, or for estimates of apple
24 production for other than the commercial crop.

1 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL
2 RELATIONS

3 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for the
4 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and for enabling the
5 Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the Depart-
6 ment in connection with foreign agricultural work, including
7 personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed
8 \$500 for newspapers, \$576,400.

9 EXTENSION SERVICE

10 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO
11 RICO

12 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
13 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

14 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts:
15 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928
16 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
17 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935
18 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
19 section 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as
20 amended by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1),
21 \$12,500,000; additional extension work, the Act approved
22 April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343e-1), \$555,000;
23 Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C.
24 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the
25 Territory of Alaska, \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act

1 approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the
 2 benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of
 3 Alaska, \$10,000; Puerto Rico, the Act approved August
 4 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g), extending the benefits
 5 of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico,
 6 \$408,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and
 7 related Acts, \$26,966,950.

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 Administration and coordination of extension work:
 10 For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of the
 11 Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-
 12 348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and to
 13 coordinate the extension work of the Department and the
 14 several States, Territories, and insular possessions, \$885,500,
 15 of which not to exceed \$681,200 may be expended for
 16 personal services in the District of Columbia.

17 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

18 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 20 Office of Administrator, including the salary of the Ad-
 21 ministrator at \$10,330 per annum, and personal services
 22 in the District of Columbia, and for the maintenance,
 23 operation, and furnishing of facilities and services at the
 24 Agricultural Research Center, \$414,400: *Provided*, That
 25 the appropriation current at the time services are rendered

1 may be reimbursed (by advance credits or reimbursements
2 based on estimated or actual charges) from applicable appro-
3 priations, to cover the charges, including handling and other
4 related services, for equipment rentals (including deprecia-
5 tion, maintenance, and repairs) ; for services, supplies, equip-
6 ment and materials furnished, stores of which may be main-
7 tained at the Center, and for building construction, altera-
8 tion, and repair performed by the Center in carrying out
9 the purposes of such applicable appropriations and the appli-
10 cable appropriations may also be charged their proportionate
11 share of the necessary general expenses of the Center not
12 covered by this appropriation: *Provided further*, That of
13 the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Ad-
14 ministration, not to exceed \$15,000 shall be available for
15 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706
16 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as
17 amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
18 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*, That the several appro-
19 priations of the Agricultural Research Administration shall be
20 available for the construction, alteration, and repair of build-
21 ings and improvements: *Provided, however*, That unless
22 otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building
23 (excepting headhouses connecting greenhouses) shall not

1 exceed \$5,000, the total amount for construction of buildings
2 costing more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits of
3 the estimates submitted and approved therefor, and the cost
4 of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not
5 exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the cost of the building
6 as certified by the Research Administrator, whichever is
7 greater.

8 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF
9 AGRICULTURE

10 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the Act
11 approved June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 427,
12 427b, 427c, 427f, 427i) ; for administration of the provisions
13 of section 5 of the said Act, and for special research work,
14 including the planning, programming, and coordination
15 of such research, to be conducted by such agencies of the
16 Department as the Secretary may designate or establish, and
17 to which he may make allotments from this fund, including
18 personal services in the District of Columbia; \$1,230,000,
19 of which amount \$875,200 shall be available for the main-
20 tenance and operation of research laboratories and facilities
21 in the major agricultural regions provided for by section 4
22 of said Act, including not to exceed \$9,000 for construction
23 of a service building at the regional salinity laboratory,
24 Riverside, California.

1 RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL
2 MATERIALS

3 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
4 out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic
5 and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946
6 (60 Stat. 596), including personal services in the District
7 of Columbia, \$349,000.

8 RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

9 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
10 duct research into the basic agricultural needs and problems
11 of the Territory of Alaska, through such agencies of the
12 Department as he may designate, independently or in co-
13 operation with appropriate agencies of the Territory of Alaska,
14 including personal services in the District of Columbia, and
15 the construction or acquisition of necessary buildings and
16 facilities on land owned either by the Federal Government or
17 by the Territory of Alaska or agencies thereof without regard
18 to other restrictions of existing law, \$675,000.

19 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

20 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND

21 PUERTO RICO

22 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
23 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect the
24 provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural
25 experiment stations:

1 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
 2 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
 3 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
 4 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),
 5 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,
 6 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
 7 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act approved
 8 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,863,708;
 9 Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-
 10 386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress
 11 to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Alaska, the Act
 12 approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending
 13 the benefits of the Hatch Act to the Territory of Alaska,
 14 \$15,000, and the provisions of section 2 of the Act approved
 15 June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a), extending the benefits of
 16 the Adams and Purnell Acts to the Territory of Alaska,
 17 \$27,500; Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4, 1931, as
 18 amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the benefits of
 19 certain Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all,
 20 payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico,
 21 \$7,406,208.

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 Administration of grants and coordination of research
 24 with States: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed

1 \$192,225 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
 2 to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved March 2,
 3 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928,
 4 February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and
 5 Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383,
 6 386-386f), relative to their administration and for the ad-
 7 ministration of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto
 8 Rico, \$231,850; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form
 9 of the annual financial statement required under the above
 10 Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance
 11 with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the
 12 State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the
 13 lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Depart-
 14 ment in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

15 Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico: For expenses
 16 necessary to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment
 17 station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation, illustration,
 18 and distribution of reports and bulletins, and not to exceed
 19 \$12,500 for construction of a processing and storage build-
 20 ing, \$146,400.

21 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed
 24 \$1,321,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
 25 for carrying out the provisions of the Act, as amended,

1 establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts,
2 and for investigations concerned with the livestock and
3 meat industries and the domestic raising of fur-bearing
4 animals, as follows:

5 Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments
6 in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and
7 breeding, and for carrying out the purposes of section 101
8 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 429) authoriz-
9 ing cooperation with State authorities in the administration
10 of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry prod-
11 ucts, and hatcheries, \$1,252,000, including not to exceed
12 \$50,000 (which shall be available for additional personal
13 services in the District of Columbia) for liquidation of the
14 Agriculture Remount Service, on or before December 31,
15 1949, which amount shall remain available for care of the
16 real property until the Department of Agriculture is relieved
17 of responsibility therefor, the livestock to be sold by bid,
18 public auction, or through negotiated sales with preference
19 in negotiated sales to the persons having custody of the
20 animals or to others in the same locality: *Provided further*,
21 That the authority of section 3 of the Act of April 21, 1948,
22 shall be continued until December 31, 1949.

23 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of dis-
24 eases of animals, and for investigations of tuberculin, serums,
25 antitoxins, and analogous products, \$1,073,000.

1 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the
2 control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and
3 paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's
4 disease of cattle, \$6,229,000: *Provided*, That no part of the
5 money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating
6 owners of cattle except in cooperation with and supplement-
7 ary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county,
8 or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall take
9 place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as com-
10 pensation for or on account of any such animal if at the
11 time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation
12 thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any
13 person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold,
14 shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered:
15 *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropriated
16 no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for
17 slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between
18 the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the
19 salvage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed
20 the amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county,
21 and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
22 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
23 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred
24 animal.

25 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quaran-

1 tine work, including the control and eradication of hog
2 cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks,
3 scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the super-
4 vision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of ves-
5 sels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the inspec-
6 tion and quarantine of imported animals in accordance with
7 the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and the
8 Act of July 24, 1946 (21 U. S. C. 133), and the inspection
9 work relative to the existence of contagious diseases, \$1,154,-
10 000: *Provided*, That service shall be maintained at all stock-
11 yards having such service during the current fiscal year.

12 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws
13 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food prod-
14 ucts, \$11,995,000.

15 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provi-
16 sions of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-
17 158), regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or
18 shipment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product
19 manufactured in the United States and the importation of
20 such products intended for use in the treatment of domestic
21 animals, \$394,000.

22 Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum:
23 The sum of \$47,500 of the appropriation made by sec-
24 tion 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved
25 May 12, 1933 (7 U. S. C. 612), is hereby made avail-

1 able during the fiscal year for which appropriations are
2 herein made to carry into effect sections 56 to 60, in-
3 clusive, of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
4 851-855), including personal services in the District of
5 Columbia.

6 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER

7 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

8 For expenses necessary, including personal services in
9 the District of Columbia, in the arrest and eradication of
10 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-
11 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals,
12 or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry, in-
13 cluding the payment of claims growing out of past and future
14 purchases and destruction of animals (including poultry)
15 affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by
16 or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irre-
17 spective of ownership, under like or substantially similar
18 circumstances, when such owner has complied with all law-
19 ful quarantine regulations; and for foot-and-mouth disease
20 and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the pro-
21 visions of the Act of February 28, 1947 (21 U. S. C.
22 Supp. 1, 114b-114d), and the Act of May 29, 1884,
23 as amended (7 U. S. C., 391; 21 U. S. C., 111-122),
24 including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Act
25 of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may transfer from other

1 appropriations or funds available to the bureaus, corpora-
2 tions, or agencies of the Department such sums as he may
3 deem necessary, to be available only in an emergency
4 which threatens the livestock or poultry industry of the
5 country, and any unexpended balances of funds transferred
6 under this head in the next preceding fiscal year shall be
7 merged with such transferred amounts: *Provided, That,*
8 except for payments made pursuant to said Act of February
9 28, 1947, the payment for such animals hereafter purchased
10 may be made on appraisement based on the meat, egg-pro-
11 duction, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement
12 based on breeding value no appraisement of any such animal
13 shall exceed three times its meat, egg-production, or dairy
14 value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency, to
15 be determined by the Secretary, the payment by the United
16 States Government for any such animals shall not exceed
17 one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further, That*
18 poultry may be appraised in groups when the basis for ap-
19 praisal is the same for each bird.

20 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, in-
22 cluding not to exceed \$548,600 for personal services in
23 the District of Columbia, in carrying out the provisions of
24 the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including
25 investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy

1 industry, for carrying out the applicable provisions of the
2 Act of May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c)), relat-
3 ing to process or renovated butter, as amended, and the Act
4 of May 23, 1908 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it relates
5 to the exportation of process or renovated butter, \$1,093,200.

6 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL

7 ENGINEERING

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
10 and demonstrations in connection with the production and
11 improvement of farm crops and other plants and plant
12 industries; soils and soil-plant relationships, and the appli-
13 cation of engineering principles to agriculture; plant dis-
14 eases, including nematodes, and methods for their prevention
15 and control; plant and plant-disease collections, and sur-
16 veys; the distribution of weeds and means for their control;
17 methods of handling, processing, transportation, and storage
18 of agricultural products; and plants in foreign countries and
19 our possessions for introduction into the United States,
20 including explorations and surveys, and propagation and
21 testing in this country; for the operation and maintenance
22 of airplanes; and for personal services in the city of Wash-
23 ington, as follows:

24 Field crops: For investigations on the production, im-

1 provement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn,
 2 cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soy-
 3 beans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other
 4 field crops, \$2,498,000.

5 Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations
 6 on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, veg-
 7 etable, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and
 8 related crops and plants, \$2,347,000.

9 Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of forest
 10 and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their
 11 control, \$383,480.

12 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of
 13 soil management methods to increase and maintain produc-
 14 tivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage
 15 practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers,
 16 fertilizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural
 17 use; soil management and crop production on dry and irri-
 18 gated lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its use by
 19 crops; and for the classification of soils in a national system
 20 and indication of their extent and distribution on maps, and
 21 determination of their potential productivity under adapted
 22 cropping and improved soil management; \$1,900,000:
 23 *Provided, That the Secretary shall have contractual*

1 authority in an amount not to exceed \$100,000 to construct
2 or acquire buildings, facilities, and equipment for the station
3 at Brawley.

4 Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving
5 the application of engineering principles to agriculture, in-
6 cluding farm power and equipment, rural water supply and
7 sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their
8 appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm
9 products, and the preparation and distribution of building
10 plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engi-
11 neering problems relating to the production, processing,
12 transportation, and storage of agricultural products;
13 \$724,000.

14 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
15 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
16 visions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.
17 191-194), \$170,000, of which not to exceed \$15,000
18 shall be available for the construction of a farm machinery
19 storage and shop building.

20 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE
21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to

1 agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects and
2 bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related
3 pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of
4 destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best
5 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect
6 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,
7 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee
8 Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C.
9 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149) and
10 the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), authorizing
11 the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of injurious
12 insects and plant pests; including the operation and mainte-
13 nance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed four,
14 and not to exceed \$797,600 for personal services in the
15 District of Columbia, as follows:

16 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
17 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
18 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
19 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other
20 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
21 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
22 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to de-
23 termine the distribution and abundance of insects; for investi-
24 gations in connection with introduction of natural enemies of
25 injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with

1 other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other ar-
2 thropods; for developing methods, equipment, and apparatus
3 to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the eradication
4 and control of insect pests and plant diseases; and for investi-
5 gations of insecticides and fungicides, including methods of
6 their manufacture and use and the effects of their application,
7 \$2,993,000.

8 Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out oper-
9 ations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to pre-
10 vent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato
11 weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach mosaic,
12 cereal rusts, pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, and
13 the golden nematode including the enforcement of quaran-
14 tine regulations and cooperation with States to enforce plant
15 quarantines as authorized by the Plant Quarantine Act of
16 August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and
17 including the establishment of such cotton-free areas as may
18 be necessary to stamp out any infestation of the pink boll-
19 worm as authorized by the Act of February 8, 1930 (46
20 Stat. 67), and for cooperation with States in the compensa-
21 tion of growers for losses resulting from the destruction of or
22 for not planting potatoes and tomatoes on lands infested or
23 exposed to infestations of the golden nematode for the purpose
24 authorized by the Golden Nematode Act (Public Law 645,
25 Eightieth Congress, approved June 15, 1948), and for the

1 enforcement of domestic plant quarantines through inspection
2 in transit, including the interception and disposition of ma-
3 terials found to have been transported interstate in violation
4 of Federal plant quarantine laws or regulations, and opera-
5 tions under the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166),
6 \$3,364,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
7 shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals,
8 farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed, except
9 potatoes and tomatoes as authorized under the Golden Nema-
10 tode Act: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the
11 Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended
12 for the control of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such
13 State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this
14 purpose, or for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at
15 least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated,
16 subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local
17 authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accom-
18 plishment of this purpose, or with respect to the golden
19 nematode except as prescribed in section 4 of the Golden
20 Nematode Act.

21 Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the
22 introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United
23 States, including the enforcement of foreign-plant quaran-
24 tines and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of
25 the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended

1 (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905
2 (7 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942
3 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quaran-
4 tines as they pertain to Territories of the United States and
5 enforcement of regulations governing the movement of plants
6 into and from the District of Columbia promulgated under
7 section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912,
8 as amended, and for inspection and certification of plants
9 and plant products to meet the sanitary requirements of for-
10 eign countries, as authorized in section 102 of the Organic
11 Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$2,296,000.

12 CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND
13 PLANT DISEASES

14 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary, through
15 such agencies as he may determine, to carry out the provi-
16 sions of the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7
17 U. S. C. 148-148e), and of section 1 of the Forest Pest
18 Control Act (16 U. S. C. 594-1), including the operation
19 and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to
20 exceed three, and surveys and control operations in Canada
21 in cooperation with the Canadian Government or local
22 Canadian authorities, and the employment of Canadian
23 citizens, \$1,745,000.

1 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY
2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
4 and demonstrations hereinafter authorized, including not to
5 exceed \$242,622 for personal services in the District of
6 Columbia, as follows:

7 Agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations:

8 For conducting the investigations contemplated by the Act
9 of May 15, 1862 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the
10 application of chemistry to agriculture; for the biological,
11 chemical, physical, microscopical, and technological inves-
12 tigation of foods, feeds, drugs, plant and animal products,
13 and substances used in the manufacture thereof; for investi-
14 gations of the physiological effects and for the pharmaco-
15 logical testing of such products and of insecticides; for the
16 investigation and development of methods for the manufac-
17 ture of sugars, sugar sirups, and starches and the utilization
18 of new agricultural materials for such purposes; and for the
19 technological investigation of the utilization of fruits and
20 vegetables and for frozen-pack investigations; for the inves-
21 tigation of naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their
22 components; the investigation and experimental demonstra-
23 tion of improved equipment, methods, or processes of pre-

1 paring naval stores; and the weighing, storing, handling,
2 transportation, and utilization of naval stores; \$637,550.

3 Regional research laboratories: For continuing the
4 researches established under the provisions of section 202 (a)
5 to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjust-
6 ment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research
7 on food products of farm commodities, \$5,016,000.

8 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
10 ing not to exceed \$343,550 for personal services in the
11 District of Columbia, for conducting investigations of the
12 relative utility and economy of agricultural products for
13 food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special
14 suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective
15 utilization of such products for these purposes, and such
16 economic investigations, including housing and household
17 buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of the
18 rural home, and for disseminating useful information on
19 this subject, \$853,200.

20 CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

21 For expenses necessary for carrying out operations,
22 measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, control,
23 or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases which
24 endanger forest trees on any lands in the United States, and
25 for such quarantine measures relating thereto as may be

1 necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act of August
2 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), including
3 personal services in the District of Columbia and the purchase
4 (not to exceed four) and operation and maintenance of air-
5 planes, as follows:

6 Gypsy and brown-tail moths: Gypsy and brown-tail
7 moths, pursuant to section 102 of the Act of September 21,
8 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$550,000.

9 Forest Pest Control Act, surveys: For surveys author-
10 ized by the Forest Pest Control Act (16 U. S. C. Supp. I,
11 594-1—594-5), \$272,300.

12 White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pur-
13 suant to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a),
14 \$3,595,000, of which amount \$557,850 shall be available
15 to the Department of the Interior for the control of white
16 pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the
17 jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes
18 which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under re-
19 strictions of the United States; \$1,894,550 of said amount
20 to the Forest Service for the control of white pine blister
21 rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and
22 \$1,142,600 of said amount to the Bureau of Entomology
23 and Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination
24 of the entire program, method development, and for opera-

1 tions conducted under its direction for such control, includ-
2 ing, but not confined to, the control of white pine blister rust
3 on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

4 FOREST SERVICE

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed
7 \$1,210,095 for personal services in the District of
8 Columbia, not to exceed \$10,000 for employment pur-
9 suant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Or-
10 ganic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section
11 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); to ex-
12 periment and make investigations and report on forestry,
13 national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this
14 appropriation shall be used for any experiment or test made
15 outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the
16 owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to
17 investigate and test American timber and timber trees and
18 their uses, and methods for the preservative treatment of
19 timber; to seek, through investigations and the planting of
20 native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless
21 regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the
22 cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, ex-
23 clusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary
24 system and of connecting the same with any such building,
25 and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout

1 house may be erected, shall not exceed \$15,000, with
2 the exception that any building erected, purchased, or
3 acquired, the cost of which was \$15,000 or more, may
4 be improved out of the appropriations made under this
5 Act for the Forest Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per
6 centum of the cost of such building as certified by the
7 Chief of the Forest Service; to protect, administer, and
8 improve the national forests, including tree planting and other
9 measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste,
10 and the formation of floods, and to conserve water; to ascer-
11 tain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national for-
12 ests, to transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock
13 the national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest,
14 report, and illustrate the results of experiments and investiga-
15 tions made by the Forest Service, as follows:

16 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-
17 tration, including the salary of the Chief Forester at
18 \$10,330 per annum, and for expenses of the National Forest
19 Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the
20 Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514), \$655,000.

21 National forest protection and management: For the
22 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,
23 and development of the national forests, including the es-
24 tablishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, includ-
25 ing the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by pur-

1 chase, production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting
2 and the care of plantations and young growth; the opera-
3 tion and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to
4 exceed four; the maintenance of roads and trails and the
5 construction and maintenance of all other improvements
6 necessary for the proper and economical administration, pro-
7 tection, development, and use of the national forests, includ-
8 ing experimental areas under Forest Service administration,
9 except that where direct purchases will be more economical
10 than construction, improvements may be purchased; the con-
11 struction (not to exceed \$15,000 for any one structure), equip-
12 ment, and maintenance of sanitary and recreational facilities;
13 timber cultural operations; development and application of
14 fish and game management plans; propagation and trans-
15 planting of plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions
16 of the national forests; estimating and appraising of timber
17 and other resources and development and application of
18 plans for their effective management, sale, and use; exami-
19 nation, classification, surveying, and appraisal of land inci-
20 dent to effecting exchanges authorized by law and of lands
21 within the boundaries of the national forests that may be
22 opened to homestead settlement and entry under the Act of
23 June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S.
24 C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4, 1913
25 (16 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment of water

1 rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or interests
2 in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of water
3 rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the admin-
4 istration and public use of the national forests; and all
5 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,
6 protection, and general administration of the national forests,
7 \$24,971,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall be avail-
8 able for the purchase of one nursery site: *Provided*, That
9 appropriations for the Forest Service shall be available here-
10 after for the correction of inductive interference on Forest
11 Service telephone lines caused by transmission lines con-
12 structed by organizations financed by loans from the Rural
13 Electrification Administration.

14 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
15 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service administra-
16 tion, including lands under contract for purchase or in process
17 of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, \$100,000,
18 which amount shall also be available for meeting obligations
19 of the preceding fiscal year.

20 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
21 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act
22 approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581,
23 581a, 581f-581i), including the construction and mainte-
24 nance of improvements, as follows:

25 Forest and range management investigations: Fire, silvi-

1 cultural, watershed, shelterbelts, and other forest investiga-
2 tions and experiments under said section 2, as amended, and
3 investigations and experiments to develop improved methods
4 of management of forest and other ranges under section
5 7, at forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere,
6 \$2,808,500.

7 Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests
8 of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products
9 Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$1,172,000.

10 Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest
11 survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics
12 under section 10, \$866,000.

13 FOREST DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

14 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
15 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved Novem-
16 ber 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relating
17 to forest development roads and trails, including the con-
18 struction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and
19 trails on experimental areas under Forest Service adminis-
20 tration, \$9,748,000, which sum is authorized to be appro-
21 priated by the Acts of December 20, 1944 (Public Law
22 521), and June 29, 1948 (Public Law 834), including
23 not to exceed \$111,188 for personal services in the District
24 of Columbia and including not to exceed \$150,000 for the
25 construction by contract or otherwise of a railroad spur

1 to facilitate the loading and removal of timber products,
2 to be immediately available and to remain available until
3 expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be avail-
4 able for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of
5 buildings necessary for the storage and repair of equipment
6 and supplies used for road and trail construction and main-
7 tenance, but the total cost of any such building purchased,
8 altered, or constructed under this authorization shall not
9 exceed \$15,000 with the exception that any building erected,
10 purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$15,000 or
11 more, may be improved within any fiscal year by an
12 amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such
13 buildings certified by the Chief of the Forest Service.

14 FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

15 For cooperation with the various States or other appro-
16 priate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and
17 the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance
18 with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act approved
19 June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-566),
20 \$9,000,000, of which not to exceed \$83,384 shall be avail-
21 able for personal services in the District of Columbia.

22 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

23 To enable the Secretary through the Forest Service to
24 advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using in-
25 dustries or other appropriate agencies in the application of

1 forest management principles to federally owned lands leased
2 to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain sustained-
3 yield management, the conservation of the timber resources,
4 the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of
5 employment and economic continuance of forest industries,
6 and to carry into effect, through such agencies of the Depart-
7 ment as he may designate, the provisions of the Cooperative
8 Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C.
9 568b), (not to exceed \$950,534) and the provisions of
10 sections 4 (not to exceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed
11 \$65,766) of the Act approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C.
12 567-568), and Acts supplementary thereto; in all, not
13 to exceed \$1,100,000, of which not to exceed \$64,653 may
14 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

15 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

16 Weeks Act: For the acquisition of forest lands under
17 the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as
18 amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$401,000, to be
19 available only for payment toward the purchase price of any
20 lands acquired, including the cost of surveys in connection
21 with such acquisition: *Provided*, That no part of such funds
22 shall be used for the purchase of lands in the counties of
23 Adair, Cherokee, and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma,
24 without the specific approval of the Board of County Com-
25 missioners of the county in which such lands are situated.

1 Special Acts: For the acquisition of land to facilitate
2 the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating
3 within the exterior boundaries of the following national
4 forests, in accordance with the provisions of the following
5 Acts authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts
6 for such purposes, and in not to exceed the following
7 amounts from such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National
8 Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337),
9 as amended, \$40,000; Cache National Forest, Utah, Act
10 of May 11, 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended \$10,000;
11 San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside
12 County, California, Act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634),
13 as amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests,
14 Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as
15 amended, \$10,000; Angeles National Forest, California,
16 Act of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleve-
17 land National Forest, San Diego County, California, Act of
18 June 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National
19 Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law 637),
20 \$35,000; in all \$142,000.

21 FLOOD CONTROL

22 Flood control: For expenses necessary, in accordance
23 with the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936
24 (Public Law 738, Seventy-fourth Congress; 33 U. S. C.
25 701a), as amended and supplemented, to make preliminary

1 examinations and surveys, and to perform works of improve-
2 ments, \$8,975,000, including not to exceed \$161,500 for
3 personal services in the District of Columbia, to be imme-
4 diately available and to remain available until expended,
5 with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds
6 heretofore appropriated or transferred to the Department for
7 flood-control purposes: *Provided*, That no part of such funds
8 shall be used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo and
9 Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval of
10 the county board of supervisors of the county in which such
11 lands are situated, nor shall any part of such funds be used
12 for the purchase of lands in the counties of Adair, Cherokee,
13 and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma, without the specific
14 approval of the Board of County Commissioners of the county
15 in which such lands are situated: *Provided further*, That the
16 Secretary is hereby empowered to substitute other suitable
17 measures and procedures in the Little Tallahatchie and
18 Yazoo River watersheds in lieu of acquisition of land in
19 those watersheds as originally contemplated.

20 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

21 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
22 the Act approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-
23 590f), which provides for a national program of erosion
24 control and soil and water conservation, including not to
25 exceed \$983,000 for personal services in the District of

1 Columbia, furnishing of subsistence to employees, opera-
2 tion and maintenance of aircraft, and the purchase and
3 erection or alteration of permanent buildings: *Provided*,
4 That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as im-
5 proved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply
6 or sanitary system and connecting the same with any such
7 building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where buildings
8 are acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for
9 other purposes and except for eight buildings to be con-
10 structed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Pro-*
11 *vided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act shall
12 be available for the construction of any such building on
13 land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*, That
14 in the State of Missouri where the State has established a
15 central State agency authorized to enter into agreements
16 with the United States or any of its agencies on policies
17 and general programs for the saving of its soil by the exten-
18 sion of Federal aid to any soil conservation district in such
19 State, the agreements made by or on behalf of the United
20 States with any such soil conservation district shall have
21 the prior approval of such central State agency before they
22 shall become effective as to such district, as follows:

23 Soil conservation research: For research and investiga-
24 tions into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects of
25 erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil and

1 water conservation (including the construction and hydro-
2 logic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage, and water
3 regulation to conserve the soil and reduce fire hazards in the
4 Everglades region of Florida, except that expenditures for
5 all work in the Everglades region shall be limited to a sum
6 not in excess of funds made available for such work by the
7 State of Florida, or political subdivisions thereof) ; and for
8 construction, operation, and maintenance of experimental
9 watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installations,
10 \$994,000.

11 Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preven-
12 tive measures to conserve soil and water, including such
13 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods
14 and the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improve-
15 ment of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establish-
16 ment and operation of conservation nurseries, the making
17 of conservation plans and surveys, and the dissemination of
18 information, \$50,773,800: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-
19 propriation may be expended for soil and water conservation
20 operations in demonstration projects.

21 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF
22 SUBMARGINAL LAND

23 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
24 title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
25 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and the provisions

1 of the Act approved August 11, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 1011,
2 note), including not to exceed \$29,100 for personal services
3 in the District of Columbia, \$1,124,000.

4 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

5 ADMINISTRATION

6 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

7 RESOURCES

8 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
9 sions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation
10 and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936,
11 as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including personal
12 services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$6,000
13 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such
14 displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within
15 the United States; and for the replacement of one passenger
16 motor vehicle for use of the Production and Marketing
17 Administration; \$257,043,439, to remain available until
18 December 31 of the next succeeding fiscal year for com-
19 pliance with the program of soil-building practices and
20 soil- and water-conserving practices authorized under this
21 head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act,
22 1949, carried out during the period July 1, 1948, to Decem-
23 ber 31, 1949, inclusive: *Provided*, That not to exceed
24 \$25,846,439 of the total sum provided under this head
25 shall be available during the current fiscal year for salaries

1 and other administrative expenses for carrying out such
2 program, the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to
3 be charged to such limitation; but not more than \$5,200,000
4 shall be transferred to the appropriation account, "Adminis-
5 trative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act
6 of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to claimants
7 hereunder may be made upon the certificate of the claimant,
8 which certificate shall be in such form as the Secretary may
9 prescribe, that he has carried out the conservation practice
10 or practices and has complied with all other requirements
11 as conditions for such payments and that the statements
12 and information contained in the application for payment
13 are correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and
14 belief, under the penalties of title 18, United States Code:
15 *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for
16 salaries and other administrative expenses in connection
17 with the formulation and administration of the 1950 program
18 of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conserving prac-
19 tices, under the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended
20 (amounting to \$262,500,000, including administration, and
21 formulated on the basis of a distribution of the funds avail-
22 able for payments and grants among the several States in
23 accordance with their conservation needs as determined by
24 the Secretary, except that the proportion allocated to any
25 State shall not be reduced more than 15 per centum from

1 the 1946 distribution, and no participant shall receive more
2 than \$2,500) ; but the payments or grants under such pro-
3 grams shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with
4 respect to which such payments or grants are to be made
5 in conformity with farming practices which will encourage
6 and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving
7 practices in the most practical and effective manner and
8 adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined
9 and approved by the State committees appointed pursuant
10 to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic
11 Allotment Act, as amended, for the respective States: *Pro-*
12 *vided further*, That the Secretary may, in his discretion,
13 from time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office
14 such sums as may be necessary to pay administrative
15 expenses of said office in auditing payments under this head:
16 *Provided further*, That the county agricultural conservation
17 committee in any county may allot not to exceed 10 per
18 centum of its allocation for the agricultural conservation
19 program to the Soil Conservation Service for services of
20 its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricul-
21 tural conservation program and the funds so allotted shall
22 be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for technical
23 and other assistance in such county: *Provided further*, That
24 such amounts shall be available for the purchase of seeds,
25 fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or

1 any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to
 2 agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming
 3 practices approved by the Secretary under programs pro-
 4 vided for herein: *Provided further*, That no part of any
 5 funds available to the Department, or any bureau, office,
 6 corporation, or other agency constituting a part of such
 7 Department, shall be used in the current fiscal year for the
 8 payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who
 9 has been convicted of violating the Act entitled "An Act
 10 to prevent pernicious political activities", approved August
 11 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in accordance
 12 with the provisions of title 18, United States Code, section
 13 1913, to have violated or attempted to violate such section
 14 which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the
 15 payment of personal services or other expenses designed to
 16 influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor
 17 or oppose any legislation or appropriation by Congress
 18 except upon request of any Member or through the proper
 19 official channels.

20 ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

21 To enable the Secretary to formulate and carry out
 22 acreage allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant
 23 to the provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment
 24 Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), includ-

ing personal services in the District of Columbia, \$30,150,-
 774, of which not more than \$5,270,000 shall be trans-
 ferred to the appropriation account "Administrative ex-
 penses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938".

SUGAR ACT

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
 visions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160),
 \$60,000,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next
 succeeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (in-
 cluding transfers) from this appropriation for other than
 payments to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,493,723.

SECTION 32 FUNDS

EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRI-

CULTURAL COMMODITIES

Not to exceed \$500,000 of the appropriation made avail-
 able by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
 612 (c)), shall be used to pay any subsidy, benefit, or in-
 demnity to manufacturers of or dealers in insulation products.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
 the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760),
 \$75,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
 shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said
 Act.

MARKETING SERVICES

For expenses necessary, including not to exceed \$2,255,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, in conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, as follows:

Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely information on the market supply and demand, commercial movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy and poultry products (including broilers), fruits and vegetables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds, and other agricultural products, \$1,864,000.

Market inspection of farm products: For the investigation and certification, in one or more jurisdictions, to shippers and other interested parties of the class, quality, and condition of any agricultural commodity or food product, whether raw, dried, canned, or otherwise processed, and any product containing an agricultural commodity or derivative thereof when offered for interstate shipment or when received at such important central markets as the Secretary may from time to time designate, or at points which may be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including payment of such fees as will

1 be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the cost for
2 the service rendered, \$758,000.

3 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
4 among the people of the United States useful information
5 relative to the needed supplies, standarization, classification,
6 grading, preparation for market, handling, transportation,
7 storage, and marketing of farm and food products, including
8 the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform stand-
9 ards of classification of American farm and food products
10 throughout the world, for making analyses of cotton fiber as
11 provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d),
12 for carrying out the provisions of section 201 (a) to 201
13 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
14 of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291), and for coordinating nutrition
15 services made available by Federal, State, and other agencies,
16 including not to exceed \$10,000 for employment pursuant to
17 the second sentence of section 706 (a), of the Organic Act
18 of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of
19 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not
20 to exceed \$20,000 for transportation and other necessary
21 expenses including not to exceed \$10 per diem of persons
22 serving without compensation while away from their homes
23 or regular places of business; purchase of one passenger
24 motor vehicle for use in the District of Columbia for re-
25 placement only; and not to exceed \$150 for newspapers,

1 \$1,152,500: *Provided*, That the Secretary may make
2 available to any bureau, office, or agency of the Depart-
3 ment such amounts from this appropriation as may be
4 necessary to carry out the functions for which this appro-
5 priation is made, and any such amounts shall be in addition
6 to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to appro-
7 priation items in this Act.

8 Tobacco Acts: To carry into effect the provisions of the
9 Act to establish and promote the use of standards of classifica-
10 tion for tobacco, to provide and maintain an official tobacco-
11 inspection service, approved August 23, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
12 511-511q), the Act to provide for the collection and publi-
13 cation of statistics of tobacco by the Department, approved
14 January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501-508), as amended, and
15 the Act to prohibit the exportation of tobacco seed and plants,
16 approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516), \$1,602,000.

17 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts:
18 To carry into effect the provisions of the Act authorizing the
19 Secretary to collect and publish statistics of the grade and
20 staple length of cotton, approved March 3, 1927, as amended
21 by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 471-476), and to
22 perform the duties imposed upon him by chapter 14 of the
23 Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton futures (26
24 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into effect the provisions
25 of the United States Cotton Standards Act, approved March

1 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C. 51-65), \$1,656,000:
2 *Provided*, That hereafter appropriations available for class-
3 ing or grading any agricultural commodity without charge
4 to the producers thereof may be reimbursed from non-
5 administrative funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation
6 for the cost of classing or grading any such commodity for
7 producers who obtain Commodity Credit Corporation price
8 support.

9 Marketing regulatory acts: For expenses necessary to
10 carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural
11 Commodities Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), the
12 Act to prevent the destruction or dumping of farm produce
13 (7 U. S. C. 491-497), the Act to provide standards for bas-
14 kets and containers for fruits and vegetables, as amended (15
15 U. S. C. 251-256), the Act to fix standards for hampers,
16 round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits and vege-
17 tables (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), the Act to provide export
18 standards for apples and pears (7 U. S. C. 581-589), the
19 United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71-87) the
20 United States Warehouse Act (7 U. S. C. 241-273), the
21 Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C. 1551-1610), the Packers and
22 Stockyards Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 181-229), the
23 Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C. 91-99), and the Federal In-
24 secticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U. S. C.
25 135-135k), \$3,400,000.

1 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

2 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary
3 to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Ex-
4 change Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), including
5 not to exceed \$165,000 for personal services in the District
6 of Columbia, \$558,200.

7 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

8 For expenses necessary, including personal services in
9 the District of Columbia, to carry into effect the provisions
10 of titles I, II, and the related provisions of title IV of the
11 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C.
12 1000-1023), the Farmers' Home Administration Act of
13 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1001, note; 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C.
14 371; 35 U. S. C. 535; 60 Stat. 1079, 1080); the Act of
15 July 30, 1946 (40 U. S. C. 436-439), and the Act of
16 August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x,
17 590z-5), for the development of facilities for water storage
18 and utilization in the arid and semiarid areas of the United
19 States, as follows:

20 Loans: Title I and section 43 of title IV (including
21 payments in lieu of taxes and taxes under section 50),
22 \$15,000,000; title II, \$85,000,000; Act of August 28, 1937,
23 \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing
24 several amounts shall be borrowed in one account from the
25 Secretary of the Treasury on the request of the Secretary of

1 Agriculture, either without interest or at such rate of interest
2 as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, but
3 not in excess of 3 per centum per annum; and the Secretary
4 of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to lend
5 such sums to the Secretary upon the security of any obliga-
6 tions of borrowers from the Secretary under the provisions of
7 said Acts: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may utilize
8 proceeds from payments of principal and interest under such
9 Acts on any loans made hereunder to repay the Secretary of
10 the Treasury the amounts borrowed therefrom for the pur-
11 poses of such Acts: *Provided further*, That for the purpose
12 of making loans pursuant to this paragraph, the Secretary
13 of the Treasury is authorized to use as a public-debt trans-
14 action the proceeds from the sale of any securities issued
15 under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the
16 purposes for which securities may be issued under that Act
17 are extended to include such loans to the Secretary: *Provided*
18 *further*, That repayments to the Secretary of the Treasury
19 on such loans shall be treated as a public-debt transaction.

20
21 Salaries and expenses: For the making, servicing, and
22 collecting of loans, insuring mortgages, the servicing and
23 collecting of loans made under prior authority, and the
24 liquidation of assets transferred to Farmers' Home Admin-
25 istration pursuant to the Farmers' Home Administration Act
of 1946, \$23,249,000, together with a transfer to this ap-

1 appropriation item of not to exceed \$40,000 of the fees and
2 administrative expense charges made available by subsec-
3 tions (d) and (e) of section 12 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm
4 Tenant Act, as amended.

5 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

6 To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Elec-
7 trification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-915),
8 as follows:

9 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses, in-
10 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia; not
11 to exceed \$500 for newspapers; and not to exceed \$500 for
12 financial and credit reports; \$6,063,000.

13 Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and
14 5 of said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of sec-
15 tion 7 thereof, \$350,000,000, to be borrowed from the
16 Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions
17 of section 3 (a) of said Act, and such additional amounts,
18 not to exceed a total of \$150,000,000, to be borrowed under
19 the same terms and conditions if and to the extent that the
20 Secretary of Agriculture shall certify, from time to time,
21 to the Secretary of the Treasury that such additional
22 amounts are required during the fiscal year 1950, under
23 the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and orderly
24 development of the program.

ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL CROP

INSURANCE ACT

Operating expenses: For operating and administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$700 for newspapers, \$4,054,000.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings or conventions of members of organizations at which matters of importance to the work of the Farm Credit Administration are to be discussed or transacted; not to exceed \$750 for periodicals and newspapers; library membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be made in advance; not to exceed \$20,000 for expenditures authorized by section 602 of the Organic Act of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 833); purchase of one passenger motor vehicle (for replacement only) for use in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental in the District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory

1 capacity to the Farm Credit Administration, except that
2 such expenditures shall not exceed \$10,000; examination
3 of corporations, banks, associations, and institutions operated,
4 supervised, or regulated by the Farm Credit Administration
5 \$500,000, together with not to exceed \$2,294,000 of collec-
6 tions from Federal Farm Credit agencies of assessments and
7 charges, to be advanced by transfer and counter warrant to
8 this appropriation, to cover the cost of Farm Credit Admin-
9 istration facilities, examinations, and other services rendered
10 to such agencies; in all, \$2,794,000.

11 TITLE II

12 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
13 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the
14 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each
15 such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and
16 to make such contracts and commitments without regard to
17 fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the
18 Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may
19 be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the
20 Budget for the fiscal year 1950 for each such corporation
21 or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

22 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

23 Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this Act
24 shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit
25 Corporation from carrying out any activity or any pro-

1 gram authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed
2 \$12,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
3 of the Corporation and not to exceed \$400 for period-
4 icals, maps, and newspapers: *Provided further*, That
5 all necessary expenses (including legal and special serv-
6 ices performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including
7 other personal services) in connection with the acquisition,
8 operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any
9 real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or
10 in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections
11 of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative
12 expenses for the purposes hereof.

13 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed
14 \$1,500,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of
15 the funds of the Corporation shall be available for ad-
16 ministrative expenses, including employment on a contract
17 or fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the per-
18 formance of special services, including legal services, and
19 the use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks,
20 national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and
21 agencies of the Government as authorized by the Act of
22 January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h); and said
23 total sum shall be exclusive of services and facilities furnished
24 and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration

1 central office, interest expense, and expenses in connection
2 with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement,
3 protection, or disposition of real or personal property belong-
4 ing to the Corporation or in which it has an interest: *Pro-*
5 *vided*, That promptly after June 30 of each fiscal year all
6 cash funds in excess of the estimated operating requirements
7 for the current fiscal year shall be declared as dividends and
8 paid into the general fund of the Treasury: *Provided further*,
9 That the aggregate amount of bonds the Corporation may
10 issue and have outstanding at any one time shall not exceed
11 \$500,000,000.

12 Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed
13 \$1,398,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis), of the
14 funds of the banks shall be available for administrative ex-
15 penses, including the purchase of not to exceed two passenger
16 motor vehicles for replacement only, services performed for
17 the banks by other Government agencies (except services
18 and facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm
19 Credit Administration central office, and services performed
20 by any Federal Reserve bank and by the United States
21 Treasury in connection with the financial transactions of the
22 banks) ; and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest
23 expense, legal and special services performed on a contract
24 or fee basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition,
25 operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposi-

tion of real or personal property belonging to the banks or in which they have an interest.

Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,328,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the corporations shall be available for administrative expenses, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, and services performed for the corporations by other Government agencies (except services and facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration central office); and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense, legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the corporations or in which they have an interest.

Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia: Not to exceed \$90,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the Corporation shall be available for administrative expenses, including services performed for the Corporation by other Government agencies (except services and facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration central office); and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense, legal and special services per-

1 formed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connec-
2 tion with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improve-
3 ment, protection, or disposition of real or personal property
4 belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest:
5 *Provided*, That for the current fiscal year, the revolving fund
6 in the Treasury of the United States created by section 84 of
7 the Act of June 16, 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1148a), for invest-
8 ment in any regional agricultural credit corporation shall be
9 available only in the amount of \$25,000,000: *Provided fur-*
10 *ther*, That notwithstanding any provisions of law to the con-
11 trary, in addition to the foregoing the Corporation is author-
12 ized to utilize, from the revolving fund created by section 84
13 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1148a), such
14 sums as may be necessary (a) to make loans, during a period
15 of four years, to bona fide fur farmers in accordance with
16 the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief
17 and Construction Act of 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C.
18 1148), all such loans to carry full personal liability of the
19 borrowers and to be secured by such collateral as is deemed
20 by the Corporation to be necessary to afford reasonable as-
21 surance of repayment, the aggregate principal amount of
22 which loans shall not exceed \$4,000,000 outstanding at any
23 one time.

24

REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS

25

Amounts available from appropriations are hereby re-

1 duced in the sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be car-
2 ried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury im-
3 mediately upon the approval of this Act:

4 FEDERAL LAND BANKS

5 The total amount of \$189,000,000 in the revolving fund
6 appropriated to the Office of the Secretary, Treasury De-
7 partment, for subscriptions to the paid-in surplus of the
8 Federal land banks, as authorized by the Federal Farm
9 Loan Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 781 (Tenth)).

10 TITLE III.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

11 SEC. 301. No funds appropriated or made available under
12 this Act shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses
13 of any officer or employee of the Department or any bureau,
14 office, agency, or service of the Department, or any corpora-
15 tion, institution, or association supervised thereby, who
16 makes or approves, or directs or authorizes the approval of,
17 any loan or advance by the Regional Agricultural Credit
18 Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, unless such
19 loan or advance (1) is for the purpose of protecting the
20 security for or assisting in the collection of a loan or advance
21 theretofore made by the Corporation, or (2) is for use in
22 and confined to a specific area or region in which the Secre-
23 tary of Agriculture shall have found that such loans for speci-
24 fied agricultural purposes and for limited time periods are
25 necessary because of economic emergencies or production

1 disasters. All loans and advances made pursuant to this
2 section will carry the full personal liability of the borrower.
3 shall be secured by crops or livestock and such additional
4 collateral as is deemed necessary to afford reasonable assur-
5 ance of repayment, and will be accompanied by a certificate
6 of refusal of the loan or advance by a local bank or the pro-
7 duction credit association serving the area: *Provided, how-*
8 *ever,* That the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the
9 Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to reenter an area
10 or region where an economic emergency or production dis-
11 aster has occurred, in conformity with the provisions of
12 section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction
13 Act of 1932, as amended (title 12, U. S. C. 1148).

14 SEC. 302. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the
15 lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for the
16 Department under this Act shall be available for the
17 purchase of passenger motor vehicles, and for the hire of
18 such vehicles, necessary in the conduct of the work of the
19 Department outside the District of Columbia, but
20 the number of such vehicles purchased or otherwise
21 acquired for all the activities of the Department for which
22 appropriations and authorizations are made under such Act
23 shall not exceed two-thirds of the total number indicated for
24 purchase by the Department under the statements of pro-
25 posed expenditures for purchase and hire of passenger motor

1 vehicles in the Budget: *Provided*, That any such number
2 shall be increased proportionately (as nearly as may be)
3 as the amount appropriated or made available under the
4 particular heading involved may exceed the budget estimate.

5 SEC. 303. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
6 employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary
7 employment of translators when competent citizen transla-
8 tors are not available; (2) employment in cases of emer-
9 gency of persons in the field service of the Department for
10 periods of not more than sixty days; and (3) employment
11 under the appropriation for the Office of Foreign Agricultural
12 Relations.

13 SEC. 304. Appropriations and authorizations made in
14 this Act shall be available for health service programs as
15 authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150).

16 SEC. 305. Funds available to the Department during
17 the current fiscal year shall be available for the payment of
18 claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims
19 Act (28 U. S. C. 2672).

20 SEC. 306. No part of any appropriation contained in
21 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any cor-
22 poration included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary
23 or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the
24 Government of the United States or who is a member of an
25 organization of Government employees that asserts the right

1 to strike against the Government of the United States, or who
2 advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
3 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
4 force or violence: *Provided*, That such administrative or
5 supervisory employees of the Department as may be
6 designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby
7 authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affida-
8 vits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee for
9 so doing: *Provided further*, That for the purposes hereof an
10 affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
11 person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
12 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
13 the United States, is not a member of an organization of Gov-
14 ernment employees that asserts the right to strike against the
15 Government of the United States, or that such person does
16 not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
17 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
18 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any
19 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
20 the United States or who is a member of an organization
21 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
22 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
23 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
24 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
25 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
26 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund

1 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
2 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
3 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
4 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
5 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
6 *vided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed
7 to require an affidavit from any person employed for less
8 than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the
9 loss of human life or destruction of property, the payment
10 of salary or wages may be made to such persons from appli-
11 cable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency
12 without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this
13 section.

14 SEC. 307. Limitations on amounts to be expended for
15 personal services under appropriations in this Act shall not
16 apply to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act of
17 December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61b-e).

18 SEC. 308. Funds available to the Department of Agri-
19 culture may be used for printing and binding.

20 SEC. 309. This Act may be cited as the "Department
21 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1950".

Passed the House of Representatives April 5, 1949.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 3997

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1950, and for other purposes.

APRIL 6 (legislative day, March 18), 1949
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations



-5-
AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1950
As Reported by Senate Committee

The following significant changes in the House Bill were recommended by the Senate Committee: Increase in the authorization for formulation of 1950 Agricultural Conservation Program from \$262,500,000 to \$300,000,000; Reduction in the maximum amount that any participant may receive under the Program from \$2,500 (House Bill) to \$1,500 (Budget estimate, \$750); Deletion of the provision inserted by the House authorizing county agricultural conservation committees to allot not to exceed 10 per cent of their allocation to the Soil Conservation Service for technical services, and restoration of the provision in Conservation and Use language prohibiting use of appropriated funds to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional, state, or county information employee; Reduced limitation in Section 32 language from \$500,000 to \$150,000 for subsidy payments to manufacturers of or dealers in insulation products; Increase of \$12,500,000 over the Budget and House Bill for the National School Lunch Program; Increase of \$757,000 restoring the Budget estimate for Soil Conservation Research and providing an additional \$100,000 for drainage research in the southeast coastal area; Increase of \$203,000 for Land Utilization Program, restoring the Budget estimate; Increase of \$400,000 over the Budget and House Bill for administrative expenses of Farmers' Home Administration; Increase of \$173,000 for natural rubber research (guayule) providing the Budget estimate for Research on Strategic and Critical Agricultural Materials; Increase of \$582,000 for meat inspection work restoring the Budget estimate; Increase of \$727,520 for the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering restoring the Budget estimate and providing an additional \$25,000 for research on control of diseases affecting gladioli and other flowers; Increase of \$1,157,600 for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine restoring \$147,600 of the House reduction and providing in addition \$750,000 for intensified Oriental fruitfly investigations, \$50,000 for wheat-stem sawfly investigations, \$10,000 for tobacco investigations, and \$200,000 for Insect and Plant Disease Control work, of which \$127,500 represents restoration of House cut in funds for other work due to earmarking for barberry eradication; Increase of \$180,000 for the Regional Research Laboratories for fats and oils research; Increase of \$878,700 for Control of Forest Pests including restoration of \$727,700 to provide the Budget estimate for carrying out the provisions of the Forest Pest Control Act; Increase of \$1,781,000 for National Forest Protection and Management (restoration of Budget estimate plus \$262,500 for the development of recreation areas); Increase of \$1,000,000 for Forest development roads and trails; Restoration of Budget estimate for acquisition of land in Superior National Forest (+\$100,000), Flood Control (+\$1,025,000), Library (+\$22,400), and Economic Investigations, Bureau of Agricultural Economics (+\$330,000).

(See following table)

SUMMARY OF SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION ON 1950 AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL

| Bureau or Item | Appropriations: and Borrowing : Authorization, : 1949 | Budget Estimates, 1950 | House Bill, 1950 | Senate Committee Bill, 1950 | Committee Bill Compared : With House Bill |
|--|--|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Conservation and use | \$150,148,000: | \$290,000,000: | \$287,194,213: | \$287,194,213: | -- |
| Sugar Act | 72,005,000: | 65,000,000: | 60,000,000: | 60,000,000: | -- |
| Section 32 programs | 57,947,728: | 50,000,000: | 125,000,000: | 125,000,000: | -- |
| National School Lunch Act | 75,000,000: | 75,000,000: | 75,000,000: | 87,500,000: | +\$12,500,000 |
| Marketing services | 10,283,400: | 10,355,500: | 10,432,500: | 10,468,500: | +36,000 |
| Soil conservation service | 48,637,300: | 48,679,800: | 51,767,800: | 52,524,800: | +757,000 |
| Land utilization program | 1,190,000: | 1,327,000: | 1,124,000: | 1,327,000: | +203,000 |
| Federal crop insurance | 3,892,700: | 4,054,000: | 4,054,000: | 4,054,000: | -- |
| Farmers' Home Administration programs | 115,182,000: | 115,002,000: | 126,249,000: | 126,649,000: | +400,000 |
| Rural electrification | 406,019,000: | 356,063,000: | 356,063,000: | 356,063,000: | -- |
| Research on strategic and critical materials | 361,700: | 522,000: | 349,000: | 522,000: | +173,000 |
| Animal industry | 23,594,500: | 22,754,000: | 22,097,000: | 22,729,000: | +632,000 |
| Plant industry, soils, and agricultural engineering | 8,900,470: | 8,596,000: | 8,022,480: | 8,750,000: | +727,520 |
| EPQ - other than emergency outbreaks | 8,830,800: | 8,675,600: | 8,653,000: | 9,810,600: | +1,157,600 |
| Agricultural and industrial chemistry | 5,956,450: | 5,869,500: | 5,653,550: | 5,849,500: | +195,950 |
| All other ARA items | 13,454,508: | 13,885,258: | 13,795,258: | 13,807,258: | +12,000 |
| Research and Marketing Act | 13,850,000: | 19,000,000: | 19,000,000: | 19,020,000: | +20,000 |
| Control of forest pests | 4,510,600: | 5,357,000: | 4,417,300: | 5,296,000: | +878,700 |
| National forest protection and management ... | 26,759,775: | 26,489,500: | 24,971,000: | 26,752,000: | +1,781,000 |
| Forest development roads and trails | 9,752,000: | 9,752,000: | 9,748,000: | 10,748,000: | +1,000,000 |
| All other forestry items | 24,730,400: | 24,511,000: | 24,692,500: | 24,802,500: | +110,000 |
| Flood control | 6,004,500: | 10,000,000: | 8,975,000: | 10,000,000: | +1,025,000 |
| Extension service | 31,578,360: | 31,557,160: | 32,557,160: | 32,557,160: | -- |
| Agricultural economics | 4,780,900: | 4,762,000: | 4,496,900: | 4,826,900: | +330,000 |
| All other items | 10,384,900: | 10,374,500: | 10,489,328: | 10,511,728: | +22,400 |
| Deduct proposed transfers to SCS for Pay Act costs | -2,254,760: | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total, Appropriations and Borrowing | 1,131,500,231: | 1,217,586,818: | 1,294,801,989: | 1,316,763,159: | +21,961,170 |
| Authorizations | | | | | |

NOTE.--1949 figures include estimated Pay Act supplementals and are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure proposed in the 1950 Senate Bill.

EXCERPTS FROM SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT ON 1950 AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL:

Research on fats and oils. "The committee was advised, through information obtained at hearings of the subcommittee as well as through similar information obtained by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, of the seriousness of the fats and oils situation in the United States, wherein in the past year the fats and oils market has declined most drastically. This has resulted in the loss of many hundreds of millions of dollars in farm income and prices are likely to continue to decline unless a satisfactory solution to the fats and oils problem can be found."

"The committee believes that one of the most important aspects of the fats and oils problem today is the lack of adequate research to find new uses and expanded markets for these commodities. The information received by the committee brought out the fact that synthetic detergents are replacing soap made from natural fats and oils to a considerable extent, and chemical emulsifiers are threatening to displace more and more of the tallow, shortening, and other oils used in the baking industry."

"Agricultural officials have been conducting some limited research on fats and oils with regularly appropriated funds and have discovered that fats and oils can be used in a great variety of chemical processes in the manufacture of countless consumer goods. The committee feels that such work should be expanded and has accordingly recommended an increase of \$200,000 for this purpose..."

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. "The committee believes that, insofar as possible within the funds provided, the Bureau should develop and publish current monthly figures on net farm income for the Nation as a whole as well as annual net-income figures for the several States."

Research on strategic and critical materials. "The committee does not agree with the statement in the House report that the investigations and experimentations on the production of natural rubber from guayule are hopeless, and feels that such natural-rubber research program should not be weakened or retarded to a degree that might be dangerous to the national welfare."

Remount Service. "The committee believes that the breeding and sales arrangements should be made so that the entire service will be completely liquidated by the end of the calendar year."

Diseases of animals. "In absorbing the reduction... the committee believes the Bureau should have discretion in allocating the funds available to the projects of investigation most needed."

Meat inspection. "Since the Bureau is required to furnish meat inspection under the law, the committee does not believe the use of the authority to collect for overtime services of inspectors can be effective in reducing the cost of the required inspections. The committee is advised that meat production is increasing, instead of decreasing, and therefore believes that any curtailment of inspection services would be at the risk of danger to the public health."

Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops. "The committee... recommends \$25,000 over the budget estimate to provide research on control of diseases affecting gladioli and other flowers."

Insect investigations. "While not recommending a specific increase for the purpose, the committee requests the Bureau to take into consideration in their investigations the needs of the mushroom industry. The committee also recommends the addition of \$50,000 for investigations to determine methods of control for the

wheat stem sawfly."

Oriental fruitfly. "Recent developments have brought out forcibly the need for concentrated research, including the searching for parasites to combat the fruitfly... The committee feels that prompt and effective research is required in a concentrated effort to find methods of controlling the insect, which has wreaked such havoc in the Hawaiian Islands and constantly threatens to become a menace to the horticultural and floricultural industries on the mainland."

Recreation use of the national forests. "The House committee proposes that construction and maintenance of recreational facilities be financed through charges for their use."

"For nearly 50 years the national forests have been open to millions of our farm, ranch, and city people for camping, picnicking, and other simple forms of recreation. Such use of the national forests has been enjoyed with the minimum of restriction and without charge, and has been of great comfort as well as relief from oppressive heat in the summer months. It is of special importance to millions who cannot afford more expensive forms of recreation."

"The cost of providing and maintaining the needed campground and other inexpensive facilities has been very low. More than such cost has been saved in the form of lower fire-fighting costs and lower losses to our national forest timber stands and safeguarding the purity of domestic water supplies by the grouping of people in camps with simple sanitary facilities and means for preventing forest fires."

"There are undoubtedly special situations which justify charges for the recreation use, and the committee believes the Forest Service should expand its present studies and tests in that connection. It is the judgment of the committee, however, that the general form and policy of free use of the national forests for camping, picnicking, and similar general public recreation use should be continued, where it is not practicable to make charges to the users of such areas and that appropriations should be continued to provide adequate sanitation, fireproofing and other simple facilities as may be required."

Reduction of grazing and reseeding to be paid by grazing permittees. "The House committee proposes to obviate the need for appropriations for reseeding the ranges and for flood-control operation on the national forests by reducing the livestock grazing use to the carrying capacity of the ranges, and that grazing permittees pay for any reseeding to produce more forage."

"Administration of grazing lands within the national forests has long been a matter of concern to the legislative committees in the Senate as well as in the House. Such concern is shared by this committee, which is impressed by the desirability of range improvements designed to improve watershed conditions, hold overgrazing in check, and promote the production of forage. Reseeding will help materially to attain all three objectives."

"The committee is aware that, when the national forests were created by withdrawal from the public domain, large areas were included which neither then nor since were producing timber. These areas were used for livestock grazing and have been so administered by the Forest Service through the issuance of grazing permits. Thus, privately owned land and United States forest land have from the beginning been used in conjunction, to the advantage both of private and public interests."

"That overgrazing should be checked is agreed by all, but there is by no means complete agreement either that it is as widespread as sometimes alleged, or that it is caused only by neglectful livestock interests. Game animals as well as livestock use the ranges."

"The committee is persuaded, accordingly, that helpful cooperation between the Forest Service and all users of the forests can be achieved."

Control of wildlife overpopulation through issuance of hunting licenses. "The House committee proposes that the Forest Service should consider recommending legislation to authorize them to issue hunting licenses, fix bag limits, and the like, as a means of controlling overpopulation of wildlife which is harming the ranges.

"The Federal Government now has authority to remove wildlife which is damaging its property, so that additional legislation for such purpose is not needed. Further, the committee calls attention to the long history of close cooperation between the Forest Service and State agencies charged with administration of the fish and game laws, in extending seasons, setting special bag limits and evolving other similar means to regulate and control game population on the national forests. The committee believes that such cooperation should be continued and the duplication of effort which would be created by the suggested legislation should be avoided. The committee feels that the maintenance of appropriate wildlife populations on the national forests through appropriate game management is one of the most fruitful ways of making available to large numbers of people the benefits of the national forests."

Forest and range management investigations. "The committee is gratified that the Nation-wide interest in forest and range research work has been expressed not only in technical cooperation and endorsement, but also in tangible contributions, and that such financial cooperative participation last year exceeded the increase in funds appropriated. The committee believes that the Forest Service should continue to press aggressively for such cooperative contributions.

"In this connection, the committee feels that a complete analysis should be made by the Forest Service of the entire program, and accordingly requests a report to the Appropriation Committees of the House and of the Senate before the consideration of the estimates for 1951 on the number of stations that will be required for effective research, plans contemplated for consolidation of stations for better operation, and the use that is contemplated for such research."

Forest-development roads and trails. "The cost to the Government for such timber-haul roads is considered in timber-sale appraisals and these costs are soon recovered by the Government through increased receipts turned into the Treasury as a result of the wider competition permitted by the roads, especially from smaller business firms. The committee believes they are a good business proposition for the Government."

Agricultural Conservation Program. "The committee...recommends striking from the bill the provision that the county conservation committee in any county may allow 10 percent of its allocation for the program to the Soil Conservation Service for services of its technicians. The committee feels that adequate funds for such technical services are provided under soil conservation research... The committee believes there should be the very closest cooperation between the Soil Conservation Service and the county committees."

Section 32 funds. "The committee gave serious consideration to the plea of national perennial horticultural interests that the funds provided under section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, be supplemented by an additional \$50,000,000. The committee recognized the unique position and need of this industry, arising from the temporary loss of long-standing export markets and the inability of the fruit grower to reduce production without destruction of trees and tragic loss of capital investment in packing and other facilities. The committee also took note that this industry, together with other agricultural interests which do not receive mandatory price supports, is entirely dependent upon section 32 for assistance, and that section 32 funds may be used to facilitate utilization of

these commodities under the terms of section 112 of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended. The committee has not added the requested sum to the section 32 funds believing that such funds, now relieved from the obligation of paying for the school-lunch program, will be adequate to give the relief needed. The committee believes that the situation of horticulture falls squarely within the intended primary objectives of section 32 and should be met under that section. Accordingly, it is the view of the committee that section 32 funds be made available by the Secretary of Agriculture to the fullest extent practicable to encourage the exportation or domestic consumption of perennial horticultural crops and products.

"The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount available from section 32 funds to be used to pay any subsidy, benefit, or indemnity to manufacturers of or dealers in insulation products be decreased from \$500,000 to \$150,000. The committee understands that such subsidy payments have been decreasing, and anticipates that the next fiscal year will see the end of such payments."

Market news service. "The increased funds are provided on the condition that local contribution shall be required toward the cost of the news service on a basis equal to the amount contributed locally on the average of the market news service stations throughout the country.

"In this connection, the committee is advised that there is no uniformity in the local participation on the market news service; in some instances there is no local contribution, and in other instances there are varying degrees of local contribution toward the expenses involved in the market news service. Accordingly, the Department is directed to submit with the estimates for 1951 a proposal for attaining uniformity in the local participation toward the expenses of the market news service stations."

Market inspection of farm products. "The committee is advised that Government laboratories are competing with private laboratories in the testing and grading of oilseeds and oilseed products. The committee views with disfavor the creation of laboratories by the Government which compete with commercial laboratories for such testing work, particularly since the committee is advised that no charge has been made that the commercial fees are excessive. Unless such Government laboratories are fully justified, it is the intention of the committee to disapprove any estimates for their operation in 1951."

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

81ST CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. —

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1950

-----Ordered to be printed

Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3997]

The Committee on Appropriations to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| Amount of bill as passed House (direct appropriations) | \$701, 122, 079 |
| Amount of increase by Senate committee----- | 21, 961, 170 |
| Amount of bill as reported to Senate----- | 723, 083, 249 |
| Amount of appropriations, 1949----- | 573, 888, 953 |
| Amount of estimates for 1950----- | ¹ 726, 906, 908 |

The bill as reported to the Senate:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Over the appropriations for 1949----- | 149, 194, 296 |
| Under the estimates for 1950----- | 3, 823, 659 |

¹ Includes \$85,000 supplemental estimate in S. Doc. No. 36.

GENERAL STATEMENT

In general the bill received from the House is a very reasonable one. For the most part the committee recommends support of the items and amounts as passed by the House. Changes are recommended only where reliable testimony or evidence indicate a definite need for a substantial change in the bill.

The committee recommends direct appropriations in the total amount of \$723,083,249. This amount is an increase of \$21,961,170 over the direct appropriations in the bill as passed by the House, or an increase of 3 percent.

Loan authorizations are also provided in the bill, in the amount of \$350,000,000 for Rural Electrification Administration loans, with an additional \$150,000,000 authorized as required; and in the amount of \$103,000,000 for Farmers Home Administration loans.

Permanent appropriations connected with the bill total \$139,001,310, the largest amount being the amount available for section 32 purposes.

Recission is provided in the bill for covering into the Treasury the revolving fund appropriated to the Office of the Secretary, Treasury Department, for subscriptions to the paid-in surplus of the Federal land banks, in the total amount of \$189,000,000.

The following table shows the totals of direct appropriations, permanent appropriations, loan authorizations, and administrative-expense limitations, and the details of each category are shown in the tables at the end of the report:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

A language change as well as an increase in the amount to be transferred from other appropriations or authorizations is recommended for flood-control work in the Office of the Secretary, in order to facilitate review and consideration by the Secretary of flood-control surveys.

RESEARCH ON FATS AND OILS

The committee was advised, through information obtained at hearings of the subcommittee as well as through similar information obtained by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, of the seriousness of the fats and oils situation in the United States, wherein in the past year the fats and oils market has declined most drastically. This has resulted in the loss of many hundreds of millions of dollars in farm income and prices are likely to continue to decline unless a satisfactory solution to the fats and oils problem can be found.

The committee believes that one of the most important aspects of the fats and oils problem today is the lack of adequate research to find new uses and expanded markets for these commodities. The information received by the committee brought out the fact that synthetic detergents are replacing soap made from natural fats and oils to a considerable extent, and chemical emulsifiers are threatening to displace more and more of the lard, shortening, and other oils used in the baking industry.

Agricultural officials have been conducting some limited research on fats and oils with regularly appropriated funds and have discovered that fats and oils can be used in a great variety of chemical processes in the manufacture of countless consumer goods. The committee feels that such work should be expanded and has accordingly recommended an increase of \$200,000 for this purpose, as follows:

Title II funds under the Research and Marketing Act are recommended to be increased by \$20,000, to be used by the marketing services of the Production and Marketing Administration for the development of new market outlets for oil seeds, fats and oils, and their products.

Funds for regional research laboratories under the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry are recommended to be increased by \$180,000, to be allocated in order to secure the most effective results on the following phases of research:

At Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa., to expand research on animal fats and oils in order to find new uses in industry for animal fats and their derivatives.

At Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill., to expand research on soybean oil, corn oil, linseed oil, and safflower seed.

At Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La., to expand research on cottonseed oil, peanut oil, tung oil, and rice bran oil.

By private contract in private laboratories and universities, to find new industrial uses for fats and oils by outstanding chemists. A provision to make such contracts available in the amount of \$45,000 is recommended to be added to the bill.

LIBRARY

The committee recommends a restoration of \$22,400 in order to prevent the curtailment of the library services of the Department and also to carry out the planned removal of a portion of their library collection to another building.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The committee recommends the restoration of the House reduction of \$330,000 in the funds for economic investigations, in order to prevent the curtailment of important statistical and research work on economic problems directly affecting the farmers of the country. The committee believes that, insofar as possible within the funds provided, the Bureau should develop and publish current monthly figures on net farm income for the Nation as a whole as well as annual net-income figures for the several States.

SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND

The committee recommends an addition of \$12,000 over the budget estimate in order to provide for more effective mineral, nutrition, and root-rot research on flue-cured tobacco at Florence, S. C. Funds for this research were provided in 1949 of \$17,430, and was reduced by the budget estimate to \$9,530 due to pay act absorptions. The House allowed an increase of \$10,000 for this purpose, and the increase of \$12,000 now recommended would provide a total for 1950 of \$31,530.

RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS

The committee recommends the restoration of the \$173,000 reduction in the House bill from "Research on strategic and critical agricultural materials." The committee does not agree with the statement in the House report that the investigations and experimentations on the production of natural rubber from guayule are hopeless, and feels that such natural-rubber research program should not be weakened or retarded to a degree that might be dangerous to the national welfare. Accordingly, a total of \$522,000 is recommended for the total research program and a provision is recommended to be inserted to provide for the purchase of land in Texas for nursery and other production tests on guayule and nominal construction of buildings.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The committee agrees with the provision for liquidation of the Agriculture Remount Service by December 31, 1949, and with the amount of \$50,000 provided for that purpose in the House bill. The committee believes that the breeding and sales arrangements should be made so that the entire service will be completely liquidated by the end of the calendar year. The effect of the House action, however, is to curtail other important research work of the Bureau in order to accomplish such liquidation. Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$50,000, which is above the budget estimate

since no provision was made in the budget for the Agriculture Re-mount Service.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The committee agrees with the action of the House in reducing by \$41,000 the amount for diseases of animals, to provide a total of \$1,073,000. In absorbing the reduction, however, the committee believes the Bureau should have discretion in allocating the funds available to the projects of investigation most needed.

MEAT INSPECTION

The committee recommends the restoration of \$582,000 for meat inspection, to provide the budget estimate of \$12,577,000. Since the Bureau is required to furnish meat inspection under the law, the committee does not believe the use of the authority to collect for overtime services of inspectors can be effective in reducing the cost of the required inspections. The committee is advised that meat production is increasing, instead of decreasing, and therefore believes that any curtailment of inspection services would be at the risk of danger to the public health.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

FIELD CROPS

The committee recommends the restoration of \$222,000 for field crops, in order to provide the budget estimate of \$2,720,000 and prevent the curtailment of the regular programs of the Bureau. In addition, the committee recommends \$85,000 as requested in the supplemental estimate in Senate Document No. 36 for construction of an office and laboratory building at the Southern Great Plains Field Station at Woodward, Okla., including the authorization language required.

FRUIT, VEGETABLE, AND SPECIALTY CROPS

The committee recommends the restoration of \$209,000 for fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops research program, and in addition recommends \$25,000 over the budget estimate to provide for research on control of diseases affecting gladioli and other flowers. The total amount provided for the program is \$2,581,000.

The committee is advised that there is included in the work done under this item the research at the horticultural station at Cheyenne, Wyo., where a substantial amount is devoted to the development of native fruits such as plums, apples, and pears that are suitable to the high plains region. The committee believes that, since each collection of such fruit-bearing trees has been planted for research extending over several years, and the testing is now ready to begin, any curtailment of the funds would only serve to waste the amounts previously expended on such program.

Last year the committee recommended, among others, that diseases of gladiolus be given consideration under the Research and Marketing Act, but such a project was not approved. This year the House report states that the Department will be expected to give considera-

tion to such research within the funds granted. Accordingly, the committee believes the addition of \$25,000 for the specific purpose will serve to obtain definite research on gladiolus diseases.

FOREST DISEASES

The committee recommends the restoration of \$36,520, to provide the budget estimate of \$420,000, in order to prevent the curtailment of essential research on forest diseases.

SOILS, FERTILIZERS, AND IRRIGATION

The committee recommends the restoration of \$150,000 for soils, fertilizers, and irrigation, to provide the budget estimate of \$2,050,000, and also a provision for \$16,000 for remodeling two structures at the Northern Great Plains Field Station at Mandan, N. Dak. In this connection, the committee believes that the basic soil surveys cannot be efficiently operated under their present organization within the funds allowed, and accordingly directs the Bureau to submit with their estimates for 1951 a program for discontinuance of less effective stations or consolidating small stations with larger ones so that the work may be continued on an efficient basis.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

INSECT INVESTIGATIONS

The committee recommends the restoration of \$118,600 for insect investigations, in order to prevent the curtailment of essential research. While not recommending a specific increase for the purpose, the committee requests the Bureau to take into consideration in their investigations the needs of the mushroom industry. The committee also recommends the addition of \$10,000 to provide for research on tobacco insects, to be allocated by the Bureau for most effective results. The committee further recommends the addition of \$50,000 for investigations to determine methods of control for the wheat stem sawfly, on which the House bill contains only \$6,000 for these investigations in addition to \$30,000 available from Research and Marketing funds for other phases of work on the sawfly.

ORIENTAL FRUITFLY

The committee heard extensive statements on the ravages of the oriental fruitfly in the Hawaiian Islands, which has caused great damage among the fruit crops and necessitated placing a quarantine on all fruits as well as for a time against shipping vanda orchids from Hawaii to the mainland. Recent developments have brought out forcibly the need for concentrated research, including the searching for parasites to combat the fruitfly. No estimate has been presented by the Department beyond the \$50,000 in the regular estimate and the \$50,000 also available under Research and Marketing Act funds. The committee feels that prompt and effective research is required in a concentrated effort to find methods of controlling the insect, which has wreaked such havoc in the Hawaiian Islands and constantly threatens to become a menace to the horticultural and floricultural industries on

the mainland. Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$750,000, to provide a total for such investigations of \$800,000, and also recommends a provision to allow for contracts with public or private agencies in the amount of \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

The total of increases recommended for "Insect investigations" is \$928,600, amounting to \$3,871,600 for the appropriation item.

INSECT AND PLANT DISEASE CONTROL

The committee recommends an increase of \$200,000 for insect and plant disease control programs, to provide a total of \$3,564,000, which is \$345,000 above the budget estimate. The committee agrees with the action of the House in earmarking funds for barberry eradication, but is advised that such action would require the curtailment of other programs in order to make the full amount of \$700,000 available for barberry eradication, even including the increase of \$150,000 allowed by the House for the appropriation item. The increase recommended by the committee will allow adequate funds for both the barberry eradication and other essential programs of the Bureau.

FOREIGN PLANT QUARANTINES

The committee recommends an increase of \$29,000 as a partial restoration of the reduction by the House, to provide a total of \$2,325,000, which is \$20,000 below the budget estimate. The committee believes that needed inspections in this important field should not be curtailed.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL AND NAVAL STORES INVESTIGATIONS

The committee recommends an increase of \$15,950, to provide for restoration of the budget estimate of \$653,500.

REGIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

The committee agrees that the amount approved by the House of \$5,016,000 should be adequate for efficient handling of the research programs of the Bureau, and therefore disapproves the requested restoration of \$200,000 to provide the budget estimate. The committee does recommend, however, an increase of \$180,000 for expanded research on fats and oils, to be used as set out under that heading in this report.

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

GYPSY AND BROWN-TAIL MOTHS

The committee recommends the restoration of \$51,000, to provide the budget estimate of \$601,000 for control of gypsy and brown-tail moths.

FOREST PEST CONTROL ACT

The committee recommends the restoration of \$727,700, to provide the budget estimate of \$1,000,000 for carrying out the provisions of

the Forest Pest Control Act. The committee believes that the functions under the act cannot be effectively combined with the activities under the appropriation for "Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases." Language changes are also recommended in order to return the full functions required by the act, instead of reducing such functions to merely making surveys.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST

The committee recommends a partial restoration in the amount of \$100,000 to provide a total of \$3,695,000 for white pine blister rust control. Proportionate increases are recommended in the amounts to be made available to the Department of Interior, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

FOREST SERVICE

NATIONAL FOREST PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

The committee recommends restoration of \$1,518,500 to provide the budget estimate of \$26,489,500 for national forest protection and management. In addition, the committee recommends an increase above the budget estimate of \$262,500 for the development of the following recreation areas:

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Lake Tahoe recreation area, further development, including construction of public camp and picnic facilities----- | \$82, 500 |
| Aspen Basin recreation area development, including construction of public camp and picnic facilities and water supply----- | 20, 000 |
| Cornelia Lake recreation area, Georgia, including repair of dam and spillway, beach construction, public camp, water system, and picnic facilities----- | 97, 000 |
| George Washington Carver recreation area, Chattahoochee National Forest, Ga., including construction of small dam, beach, and picnic facilities----- | 27, 000 |
| Horseshoe organization camp, Monongahela National Forest, W. Va., for construction of recreation building to complete facilities used by youth groups (including authorizing language)----- | 36, 000 |

The committee has noted the suggestions in the House report about financing several important activities on the national forests and desires to comment on the several suggestions, as follows:

RECREATION USE OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS

The House committee proposes that construction and maintenance of recreational facilities be financed through charges for their use.

For nearly 50 years the national forests have been open to millions of our farm, ranch, and city people for camping, picnicking, and other simple forms of recreation. Such use of the national forests has been enjoyed with the minimum of restriction and without charge, and has been of great comfort as well as relief from oppressive heat in the summer months. It is of special importance to millions who cannot afford more expensive forms of recreation.

The cost of providing and maintaining the needed campground and other inexpensive facilities has been very low. More than such cost has been saved in the form of lower fire-fighting costs and lower losses to our national forest timber stands and safeguarding the

purity of domestic water supplies by the grouping of people in camps with simple sanitary facilities and means for preventing forest fires.

There are undoubtedly special situations which justify charges for the recreation use, and the committee believes the Forest Service should expand its present studies and tests in that connection. It is the judgment of the committee, however, that the general form and policy of free use of the national forests for camping, picnicking and similar general public recreation use should be continued, where it is not practicable to make charges to the users of such areas and that appropriations should be continued to provide adequate sanitation, fireproofing and other simple facilities as may be required.

REDUCTION OF GRAZING AND RESEEDING TO BE PAID BY GRAZING PERMITTEES

The House committee proposes to obviate the need for appropriations for reseeding the ranges and for flood-control operation on the national forests by reducing the livestock grazing use to the carrying capacity of the ranges, and that grazing permittees pay for any reseeding to produce more forage.

Administration of grazing lands within the national forests has long been a matter of concern to the legislative committees in the Senate as well as in the House. Such concern is shared by this committee, which is impressed by the desirability of range improvements designed to improve watershed conditions, hold overgrazing in check, and promote the production of forage. Reseeding will help materially to attain all three objectives.

The committee is aware that, when the national forests were created by withdrawal from the public domain, large areas were included which neither then nor since were producing timber. These areas were used for livestock grazing and have been so administered by the Forest Service through the issuance of grazing permits. Thus, privately owned land and United States forest land have from the beginning been used in conjunction, to the advantage both of private and public interests.

That overgrazing should be checked is agreed by all, but there is by no means complete agreement either that it is as widespread as sometimes alleged, or that it is caused only by neglectful livestock interests. Game animals as well as livestock use the ranges.

The committee is persuaded, accordingly, that helpful cooperation between the Forest Service and all users of the forests can be achieved.

CONTROL OF WILDLIFE OVERPOPULATION THROUGH ISSUANCE OF HUNTING LICENSES

The House committee proposes that the Forest Service should consider recommending legislation to authorize them to issue hunting licenses, fix bag limits, and the like, as a means of controlling overpopulation of wildlife which is harming the ranges.

The Federal Government now has authority to remove wildlife which is damaging its property, so that additional legislation for such purpose is not needed. Further, the committee calls attention to the long history of close cooperation between the Forest Service and State agencies charged with administration of the fish and game laws, in extending seasons, setting special bag limits and evolving other

similar means to regulate and control game population on the national forests. The committee believes that such cooperation should be continued and the duplication of effort which would be created by the suggested legislation should be avoided. The committee feels that the maintenance of appropriate wildlife populations on the national forests through appropriate game management is one of the most fruitful ways of making available to large numbers of people the benefits of the national forests.

FOREST AND RANGE MANAGEMENT INVESTIGATIONS

The committee recommends an increase of \$10,000 in order to strengthen the forest research work on the Dukes Experimental Forest and the area served by that unit in Michigan, involving continuation and expansion of studies in the northern hardwood timberlands, and commencement of work in other important types, including spruce and balsam pulpwood stands, cedar types, and aspen and paper birch areas. The total amount recommended for forest and range management investigations is \$2,818,500, which is \$6,000 above the budget estimate.

The committee is gratified that the Nation-wide interest in forest and range research work has been expressed not only in technical cooperation and endorsement, but also in tangible contributions, and that such financial cooperative participation last year exceeded the increase in funds appropriated. The committee believes that the Forest Service should continue to press aggressively for such cooperative contributions.

In this connection, the committee feels that a complete analysis should be made by the Forest Service of the entire program, and accordingly requests a report to the Appropriation Committees of the House and of the Senate before the consideration of the estimates for 1951 on the number of stations that will be required for effective research, plans contemplated for consolidation of stations for better operation, and the use that is contemplated for such research.

FOREST-DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

The committee recommends an increase of \$1,000,000 to provide additional funds for timber-access roads, making a total of \$10,738,000, or \$995,000 above the budget estimate. In recommending this increase, the committee is advised that a large part of the forest-products industry depends on the construction each year of forest roads to reach its raw material. Work on the maintenance and development of such forest roads and trails was seriously curtailed during the war, and adequate provision for such work has not been made since then.

The cost to the Government for such timber-haul roads is considered in timber-sale appraisals and these costs are soon recovered by the Government through increased receipts turned into the Treasury as a result of the wider competition permitted by the roads, especially from smaller business firms. The committee believes they are a good business proposition for the Government.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST, MINN.

The committee recommends the addition of a new section to the bill, to provide \$100,000 for the acquisition of forest land within the Superior National Forest, Minn., as estimated. The authorization was included in Public Law 733, approved June 22, 1948.

The committee is advised that this acquisition includes the purchase of lands in a wilderness area on which improvements are about to be built; that a substantial part of these lands can be bought now in an unimproved state and that if purchase is delayed until structures are built the cost will be greatly increased. The committee feels that if the acquisition is to be accomplished at minimum cost immediate action is necessary.

FLOOD CONTROL

The committee recommends the restoration of \$1,025,000, to provide the budget estimate of \$10,000,000 for preliminary examination and watershed survey work in flood control. The increase recommended will provide for sufficient organization to prevent postponement of investigations and delays in completion of survey reports required under the authorization.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOIL CONSERVATION RESEARCH

The committee recommends the restoration of \$657,000, to provide the budget estimate of \$1,651,000 for soil-conservation research. In addition, the committee recommends an increase of \$100,000 to establish an experiment station in the Flatwoods area of Georgia for the study of problems of land drainage and soil structure which are typical of the lower coastal plains of the Southeast. The committee was advised that the drainage problems in this flat area, covering hundreds of thousands of acres, are exceedingly complex and require research investigations in order to develop practical and economical methods of draining the lands for proper utilization. Local interests have made the land available for the studies and have agreed to assist in clearing the land. The funds recommended in the increase are to provide buildings, equipment, technical staff and other personnel, as well as other expenses required to establish the experiment station.

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND

The committee recommends the restoration of \$203,000, to provide the budget estimate of \$1,327,000 for conservation development work on public lands. The increase is intended to permit the completion of the projects as planned in an economical manner and sooner to secure the benefits contemplated.

The committee is advised that the access road to the recreational area on Bear Creek Lake, located on the land-utilization project in Lee and Phillips Counties, Ark., has not been properly maintained as agreed at the time individuals contracted to make large expenditures on lands obtained from the Service. The committee requests

the Service to take the necessary steps to adequately repair and maintain this road, so as to make it available to the large number of people who use the area.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

The committee recommends that the amount of the 1950 program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conserving practices be increased from \$262,500,000 to \$300,000,000. The funds provided in the bill are to pay for the 1949 program in the amount of \$257,043,439, of which \$25,846,439 is available for administrative expenses.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on the amount a participant shall receive be decreased from \$2,500 to \$1,500, in order to extend more widely the benefits of the program.

The committee further recommends adding to the bill the provision carried in previous years prohibiting the payment of salaries or expenses of information employees.

The committee further recommends striking from the bill the provision that the county conservation committee in any county may allow 10 percent of its allocation for the program to the Soil Conservation Service for services of its technicians. The committee feels that adequate funds for such technical services are provided under soil conservation research, and accordingly recommended the restoration of \$757,000 in that appropriation item. The committee believes there should be the very closest cooperation between the Soil Conservation Service and the county committees.

EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES SECTION 32 FUNDS

The committee gave serious consideration to the plea of national perennial horticultural interests that the funds provided under section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, be supplemented by an additional \$50,000,000. The committee recognized the unique position and need of this industry, arising from the temporary loss of long-standing export markets and the inability of the fruit grower to reduce production without destruction of trees and tragic loss of capital investment in packing and other facilities. The committee also took note that this industry, together with other agricultural interests which do not receive mandatory price supports, is entirely dependent upon section 32 for assistance, and that section 32 funds may be used to facilitate utilization of these commodities under the terms of section 112 of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended. The committee has not added the requested sum to the section 32 funds believing that such funds, now relieved from the obligation of paying for the school-lunch program, will be adequate to give the relief needed. The committee believes that the situation of horticulture falls squarely within the intended primary objectives of section 32 and should be met under that section. Accordingly, it is the view of the committee that section 32 funds be made available by the Secretary of Agriculture to the fullest extent practicable to encourage the exportation or domestic consumption of perennial horticultural crops and products.

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount available from section 32 funds to be used to pay any subsidy, benefit, or indemnity to manufacturers of or dealers in insulation products be decreased from \$500,000 to \$150,000. The committee understands that such subsidy payments have been decreasing, and anticipates that the next fiscal year will see the end of such payments.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

The committee recommends an increase of \$12,500,000 above the budget estimate from section 32 funds of \$75,000,000, to provide a total of \$87,500,000 for operation of the school-lunch program. The committee approves retaining in the bill the limitation prohibiting use of the appropriation for nonfood assistance, so that the entire amount may be available for food. The committee considered requests for larger increases, but believes that the increase recommended is all that should be provided for at this time.

MARKETING SERVICES

MARKET NEWS SERVICE

The committee recommends an increase of \$36,000 above the budget estimate, to provide for additional market news service at Fayetteville, Ark.; Thomasville, Ga.; Frankfort, Ky., and Tulsa, Okla. The total amount recommended is \$1,900,000 which is \$79,000 above the budget estimate.

The increased funds are provided on the condition that local contribution shall be required toward the cost of the news service on a basis equal to the amount contributed locally on the average of the market news service stations throughout the country.

In this connection, the committee is advised that there is no uniformity in the local participation on the market news service; in some instances there is no local contribution, and in other instances there are varying degrees of local contribution toward the expenses involved in the market news service. Accordingly, the Department is directed to submit with the estimates for 1951 a proposal for attaining uniformity in the local participation toward the expenses of the market news service stations.

MARKET INSPECTION OF FARM PRODUCTS

The committee is advised that Government laboratories are competing with private laboratories in the testing and grading of oilseeds and oilseed products. The committee views with disfavor the creation of laboratories by the Government which compete with commercial laboratories for such testing work, particularly since the committee is advised that no charge has been made that the commercial fees are excessive. Unless such Government laboratories are fully justified, it is the intention of the committee to disapprove any estimates for their operation in 1951.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends an increase above the budget estimate of \$400,000, to provide a total amount of \$23,649,000 for the adminis-

tration of the loan program. Loan authorizations in the amount of \$103,000,000 are provided, which is an increase of \$11,250,000 over the amount of loans estimated as direct appropriations. The committee believes the increase recommended will better enable the Administrator to meet the additional demands to be made upon the program, as well as enable the Administrator to keep current the collections on the present loan program and endeavor to liquidate loans under previous programs, some of which have been in default since the low crop years of the 1930's. The committee is advised that the Administrator collected \$148,000,000 last year as against total loans made of \$76,000,000.

The committee further recommends the deletion of the words "on any loans made hereunder," in order to obviate the necessity of accounting for the proceeds returned to the Treasury on the loans borrowed under the loan authorization, as distinguished from proceeds returned to the Treasury on loans for which direct appropriations had been previously made.

The committee also recommends the deletion of the words "either without interest or," so as to provide that the loans borrowed from the Treasury shall be interest bearing.

REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATION

The committee recommends the deletion of the section relating to making funds available for administrative expenses of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., as well as the deletion of section 301 of the general provisions placing limitations on the loans or advances made by that company. The enactment of Public Law 38 on April 6, 1949, resulted in the dissolution of the Corporation and the transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture of its functions and funds. No additional provision is necessary in the bill in respect to funds to be utilized by the Secretary to carry out the functions transferred to him from the Corporation and the additional functions vested in the Secretary by Public Law 38. Under that law the revolving fund created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 is available to the Secretary for loans and for all necessary administrative expenses.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

Office of the Secretary:

The committee recommends that the following transfer provision be stricken from the bill:

except that not more than the amount shown in the budget schedule for 1948 may be so transferred from the appropriation for flood control

The committee further recommends that the limitation on the amount to be transferred from other appropriations or authorizations be increased by \$13,516, for a total of \$109,280 for the limitation.

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INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Research and Marketing Act of 1946:

For research and service work on the distribution
and marketing of agricultural products..... \$20, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is for the development of new market outlets for oil seeds, fats and oils, and their products. Together with the increase recommended of \$180,000 to the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, a total is recommended for fats and oils research of \$200,000.

The total recommended for title II funds is \$6,020,000, and the total recommended for the provisions of the Research and Marketing Act is \$19,020,000.

Library..... 22, 400

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$722,400, in order to prevent curtailment of the library services and to effect the removing of a portion of the library collection to another building.

The committee also recommends that the limitation for personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$515,775 to \$520,840.*

Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

Economic investigations..... 330, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$2,180,000.

The committee also recommends an increase of \$49,000 in the District of Columbia salary limitation to provide a total of \$2,419,000 for the limitation.

Agricultural Research Administration:

Special research fund..... 12, 000

The increase recommended over the budget estimate is to provide for more effective research work on flue-cured tobacco at Florence, S. C. This mineral, nutrition, and root-rot research was conducted last year with funds of \$17,430. The budget estimate reduced these funds to \$9,530, and the House provided for an increase of \$10,000 in order to keep the station open. The additional increase now recommended would provide a total of \$31,530 for this project under the Special Research Fund.

Research on Strategic and Critical Agricultural
Materials.....

173, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$522,000, and is to restore the amount deducted by the House relating to guayule rubber.

The committee also recommends that the following provision be inserted in the bill:

, purchase of not to exceed sixty acres of land in Texas for nursery and other production tests on guayule and construction on such land of buildings costing not in excess of \$10,000 each

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Animal Industry:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Animal husbandry----- | \$50, 000 |
|-----------------------|-----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for the liquidation of the agriculture remount service by Dec. 31, 1949. The total amount provided for animal husbandry of \$1,252,000 is \$50,000 over the budget estimate.

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Meat inspection----- | 582, 000 |
|----------------------|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$12,577,000.

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| Total increase, Bureau Animal Industry---- | 632, 000 |
|--|----------|

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering:

| | |
|------------------|----------|
| Field crops----- | 307, 000 |
|------------------|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full amount of the revised budget estimate of \$2,805,000, including the supplemental estimate in S. Doc. No. 36 of \$85,000 for construction at the Southern Great Plains Field Station, Woodward, Okla.

The committee also recommends that the following provision be added to the bill:

, of which not to exceed \$85,000 shall be available for the construction of an office and laboratory building at the Southern Great Plains Field Station, Woodward, Oklahoma.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops----- | 234, 000 |
|--|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate and in addition an amount of \$25,000 for research on control of diseases affecting gladioli. The total amount recommended is \$2,581,000.

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|----------------------|---------|
| Forest diseases----- | 36, 520 |
|----------------------|---------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$420,000.

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|---|----------|
| Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation----- | 150, 000 |
|---|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$2,050,000.

The committee also recommends that the following provision be added to the bill:

, including not to exceed \$16,000 for remodeling two structures at the United States Northern Great Plains Field Station, Mandan, North Dakota, to provide laboratory facilities for investigations on lands to be irrigated under the Missouri Basin development program.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Total increase, Bureau of Plant Industry, etc----- | 727, 520 |
|--|----------|

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

| | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Insect investigations----- | \$928, 600 |
|----------------------------|------------|

The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Restoration to provide budget estimate. | \$118, 600 |
| Research on tobacco insects----- | 10, 000 |
| Research on wheat stem sawfly----- | 50, 000 |
| Concentrated research on oriental fruit-fly----- | 750, 000 |

| | |
|---------------------|----------|
| Total increase----- | 928, 600 |
|---------------------|----------|

The committee also recommends that the following provision be added to the bill:

: Provided, That \$800,000 of this amount shall be available for oriental fruitfly, of which not to exceed \$500,000 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies for research without regard to provisions of existing law, and the amounts obligated for contract research shall remain available until expended.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Insect and plant disease control----- | 200, 000 |
|---------------------------------------|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$3,564,000, or \$345,000 above the budget estimate, and is intended to assure the full use of the \$700,000 earmarked by the House for barberry eradication without curtailing other projects of the Bureau due to absorption of pay costs or other increased costs.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Foreign plant quarantines----- | 29, 00 |
|--------------------------------|--------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$2,325,000, which is \$20,000 below the budget estimate, and is intended to prevent the curtailment of needed inspections.

The committee also recommends increasing the Bureau's limitation for personal services in the District of Columbia from \$797,600 to \$805,800.

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|--|-------------|
| Total increase, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine----- | 1, 157, 600 |
|--|-------------|

Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry:

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|--|---------|
| Agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations----- | 15, 950 |
|--|---------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$653,500.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Regional research laboratories----- | 180, 000 |
|-------------------------------------|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for expanded research on fats and oils, and will provide a total of \$5,196,000, which is \$20,000 under the budget estimate. No provision is made for the House reduction of \$200,000. Together with the \$20,000 recommended as an increase to title II funds of the Research and Marketing Act, a total is recommended for fats and oils research of \$200,000.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry—Con.

The committee also recommends that the following provision be added to the bill:

: Provided, That \$180,000 of this amount shall be available for research on fats and oils, of which not to exceed \$45,000 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies for research without regard to provisions of existing law, and the amounts obligated for contract research shall remain available until expended.

The committee also recommends that the limitation for personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$242,622 to \$251,870.

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|---|------------|
| Total increase, Bureau of Agriculture and Industrial Chemistry----- | \$195, 950 |
|---|------------|

Control of forest pests:

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Gypsy and brown-tail moths----- | 51, 000 |
|---------------------------------|---------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$601,000.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Forest Pest Control Act----- | 727, 700 |
|------------------------------|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$1,000,000.

The committee also recommends that the following be stricken from the bill:

surveys: For surveys authorized by the Forest Pest Control Act

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

: For carrying out the provisions of the Act approved June 25, 1947

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|------------------------------|----------|
| White pine blister rust----- | 100, 000 |
|------------------------------|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$3,695,000, which is \$61,000 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on the amount to be available to the Department of the Interior be increased from \$557,850 to \$572,850; the limitation to the Forest Service be increased from \$1,894,550 to \$1,945,550, and the limitation to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine be increased from \$1,142,600 to \$1,176,600.

| | |
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| Total increase, control of forest pests----- | 878, 700 |
|--|----------|

Forest Service:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| National Forest protection and management----- | 1, 781, 000 |
|--|-------------|

The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

Restoration to provide budget estimate---- \$1, 518, 500

Recreation facilities at:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Lake Tahoe, Nev----- | 82, 500 |
| Aspen Basin, N. Mex----- | 20, 000 |
| Cornelia Lake, Ga----- | 97, 000 |
| George Washington Carver, Ga----- | 27, 000 |
| Camp Horseshoe, W. Va----- | 36, 000 |

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Total increase----- | 1, 781, 000 |
|---------------------|-------------|

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Forest Service—Continued

The committee also recommends that the following proviso be added to the bill:

and not to exceed \$36,000 shall be available for the construction of one building at Horseshoe Organization Camp, W. Va.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Forest and range management investigations--- | \$10, 000 |
|---|-----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for research at the experimental station at Dukes, Mich. The total amount recommended is \$2,818,500, which is \$6,000 above the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends that the word "shelterbelts" be stricken from the bill.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Forest development roads and trails----- | 1, 000, 000 |
|--|-------------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide additional funds for timber access roads. The total amount recommended of \$10,748,000 is \$996,000 above the budget estimate.

The committee further recommends that the limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$111,188 to \$121,188.

Acquisition of lands for national forests:

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Superior National Forest----- | 100, 000 |
|-------------------------------|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to acquire lands under the provisions of Public Law 733, approved June 22, 1948.

The committee also recommends that the following section be added to the bill:

Superior National Forest: For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the Act approved June 22, 1948 (Public Law 733), \$100,000 to remain available until expended.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Total increase, Forest Service----- | 2, 891, 000 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Flood control----- | 1, 025, 000 |
|--------------------|-------------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$10,000,000.

Soil Conservation Service:

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Soil conservation research----- | 757, 000 |
|---------------------------------|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$1,651,000 and in addition to provide \$100,000 for drainage research in the southeast coastal area. The total amount recommended is \$1,751,000.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land--- | 203, 000 |
|--|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$1,327,000.

The committee also recommends that the limitation for personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$29,100 to \$32,150.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Production and Marketing Administration:

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources:

The committee recommends that the following provision be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State or county information employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information to individual farmers

The committee recommends that the amount of the 1950 program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conserving practices be increased from \$262,500,000 to \$300,000,000.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on the amount a participant shall receive be decreased from \$2,500 to \$1,500.

The committee further recommends that the following provision be stricken from the bill:

Provided further, That the county agricultural conservation committee in any county may allot not to exceed 10 per centum of its allocation for the agricultural conservation program to the Soil Conservation Service for services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricultural conservation program and the funds so allotted shall be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for technical and other assistance in such county

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| National School Lunch Act----- | \$12, 500, 000 |
|--------------------------------|----------------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide an additional amount for food assistance. The total amount recommended is \$87,500,000, or \$12,500,000 over the direct appropriation provided by the House in lieu of the estimate of \$75,000,000 to be made available from sec. 32 funds.

Marketing Services:

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Market news service----- | 36, 000 |
|--------------------------|---------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for the additional news services, under matching provisions to be determined by the Administration, at Fayetteville, Ark.; Thomasville, Ga.; Frankfort, Ky.; and Tulsa, Okla. The total amount recommended is \$1,900,000, which is \$79,000 above the estimate.

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|--|--------------|
| Total increase, Production and Marketing Administration----- | 12, 536, 000 |
|--|--------------|

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Farmers' Home Administration:

Loans:

The committee recommends that the following be stricken from the bill:
on any loans made hereunder

Salaries and expenses----- \$400, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide more adequately for the administration of the increased loan program. The amount recommended is \$23,649,000, which is \$397,000 above the budget estimate.

TOTAL INCREASES----- 21, 961, 170

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Agricultural Research Administration:

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases:

The committee recommends that the following provisions be stricken from the bill:
to enable the Secretary, through such agencies as he may determine,

The committee also recommends that the following provision be stricken from the bill:
and of section 1 of the Forest Pest Control Act (16 U. S. C. 594-1),

Production and Marketing Administration:

Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities:

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount available from Section 32 funds to be used to pay any subsidy, benefit, or indemnity to manufacturers or of dealers in insulation products be decreased from \$500,000 to \$150,000.

TITLE II:

Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia:

The committee recommends that the following section be stricken from the bill:

Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia: Not to exceed \$90,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the Corporation shall be available for administrative expenses, including services performed for the Corporation by other Government agencies (except services and facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration central office); and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense, legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

TITLE II—Continued

Corporation or in which it has an interest: *Provided*, That for the current fiscal year, the revolving fund in the Treasury of the United States created by section 84 of the Act of June 16, 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1148a), for investment in any regional agricultural credit corporation shall be available only in the amount of \$25,000,000: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, in addition to the foregoing the Corporation is authorized to utilize, from the revolving fund created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1148a), such sums as may be necessary (a) to make loans, during a period of four years, to bona fide fur farmers in accordance with the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1148), all such loans to carry full personal liability of the borrowers and to be secured by such collateral as is deemed by the Corporation to be necessary to afford reasonable assurance of repayment, the aggregate principal amount of which loans shall not exceed \$4,000,000 outstanding at any one time.

TITLE III:

General Provisions:

The committee recommends that the following section be stricken from the bill:

SEC. 301. No funds appropriated or made available under this Act shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of the Department or any bureau, office, agency, or service of the Department, or any corporation, institution, or association supervised thereby, who makes or approves, or directs or authorizes the approval of, any loan or advance by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, unless such loan or advance (1) is for the purpose of protecting the security for or assisting in the collection of a loan or advance theretofore made by the Corporation, or (2) is for use in and confined to a specific area or region in which the Secretary of Agriculture shall have found that such loans for specified agricultural purposes and for limited time periods are necessary because of economic emergencies or production disasters. All loans and advances made pursuant to this section will carry the full personal liability of the borrower, shall be secured by crops or livestock and such additional collateral as is deemed necessary to afford reasonable assurance of repayment, and will be accompanied by a certificate of refusal of the loan or advance by a local bank or the production credit association serving the area: *Provided, however*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to reenter an area or region where an economic emergency or production disaster has occurred, in conformity with the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended (title 12, U. S. C. 1148).

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Total increase----- | \$21, 961, 170 |
| No decrease----- | |
| Amount of bill as reported to Senate----- | 723, 083, 249 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1949, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1950, THE BILL AS PASSED THE HOUSE, THE SENATE RECOMMENDATIONS IN ACCOMPANYING BILL, THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN SENATE BILL AS COMPARED WITH THE CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS AND THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN THE BILL COMPARED WITH THE BUDGET ESTIMATES, AND THE HOUSE BILL

[Note.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals. Individual items in the 1949 column do not include estimated additional amounts required to meet the pay act increase nor the comparable amounts provided in the 1950 estimates for printing and binding which is shown under the Office of Information in the 1949 column.]

| Bureau or item | Appropriations and loan authorization, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | House bill for 1950 | Amount recommended by Senate committee | Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with— | |
|--|---|------------------------|---------------------|--|---|----------------|
| | | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Estimate, 1950 |
| Office of the Secretary (salaries and expenses) | 1 \$2,033,000 | \$2,135,800 | \$2,143,300 | \$2,143,300 | +\$110,300 | +\$7,500 |
| Research and Marketing Act of 1946: | | | | | | |
| Title I: | | | | | | |
| Sec. 9 (payments to land-grant colleges) | 3,250,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | +1,750,000 | |
| Sec. 10a (utilization research) | 3,900,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | +1,100,000 | |
| Sec. 10b (cooperative research other than utilization) | 1,950,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | +1,050,000 | |
| Title II (improvement and development of marketing and distribution) | 4,750,000 | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 6,020,000 | +1,270,000 | +\$20,000 |
| Total, Research and Marketing Act | 13,850,000 | 19,000,000 | 19,000,000 | 19,020,000 | +5,170,000 | +20,000 |
| Office of Solicitor (salaries and expenses) | 2 2,074,500 | 2,235,500 | 2,235,500 | 2,235,500 | +161,000 | |
| Office of Information: | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | 3 580,000 | 1,169,000 | 1,248,728 | 1,248,728 | +668,728 | +79,728 |
| Printing and binding | 1,800,000 | (*) | (*) | (*) | -1,800,000 | |
| Total, Office of Information | 2,380,000 | 1,169,000 | 1,248,728 | 1,248,728 | -1,131,272 | +79,728 |
| Library (salaries and expenses) | 600,000 | 722,400 | 700,000 | 722,400 | +122,400 | +22,400 |

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1949, the estimates for 1950, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates, and the House bill—Continued

| Bureau or item | Appropriations and authorization, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | House bill for 1950 | Amount recommended by Senate committee | Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with— | |
|--|--|------------------------|---------------------|--|---|----------------|
| | | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Estimate, 1950 |
| Agricultural Research Administration—Continued | | | | | | |
| Office of Experiment Stations: | | | | | | |
| Payments to States..... | 7 \$7,361,268 | 7 \$7,406,208 | 7 \$7,406,208 | \$7,406,208 | 8 +\$44,940 | ----- |
| Salaries and expenses: | | | | | | |
| Administration of grants and coordination of research with States..... | 197,000 | 231,850 | 231,850 | 231,850 | +34,850 | ----- |
| Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico..... | 124,700 | 146,400 | 146,400 | 146,400 | +21,700 | ----- |
| Total, salaries and expenses..... | 321,700 | 378,250 | 378,250 | 378,250 | +56,550 | ----- |
| Total, Office of Experiment Stations..... | 7,682,968 | 7,784,458 | 7,784,458 | 7,784,458 | +101,490 | ----- |
| Bureau of Animal Industry: | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | | | | | |
| Animal husbandry..... | 1,405,500 | 1,252,000 | 1,252,000 | 1,302,000 | -103,500 | + \$50,000 |
| Diseases of animals..... | 1,055,069 | 1,114,000 | 1,073,000 | 1,073,000 | +18,000 | -41,000 |
| Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease..... | 6,250,000 | 6,255,000 | 6,229,000 | 6,229,000 | -21,000 | -26,000 |
| Inspection and quarantine..... | 1,225,000 | 1,162,000 | 1,154,000 | 1,154,000 | -71,000 | -8,000 |
| Meat inspection..... | 11,500,000 | 12,577,000 | 11,995,000 | 12,577,000 | +1,077,000 | +582,000 |
| Virus Serum Toxin Act..... | 365,000 | 394,000 | 394,000 | 394,000 | +29,000 | ----- |
| Total, salaries and expenses..... | 21,800,500 | 22,754,000 | 22,097,000 | 22,729,000 | +928,500 | -25,000 |
| | | | | | | +632,000 |

| Remount service. | (19) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
|---|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals..... | | | | | -425,000 |
| Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum..... | [43,000] | [47,500] | [47,500] | [47,500] | [+4,500] |
| Total, Bureau of Animal Industry..... | 22,225,500 | 22,754,000 | 22,097,000 | 22,729,000 | +503,500 |
| Bureau of Dairy Industry (salaries and expenses)..... | 1,050,000 | 1,093,200 | 1,093,200 | 1,093,200 | +43,200 |
| Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering (salaries and expenses):..... | | | | | |
| Field crops..... | 2,672,300 | 2,805,000 | 2,498,000 | 2,805,000 | |
| Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops..... | 2,578,100 | 2,556,000 | 2,347,000 | 2,581,000 | +25,000 |
| Forest diseases..... | 380,480 | 420,000 | 383,480 | 420,000 | +39,520 |
| Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation..... | 12 1,524,000 | 2,031,000 | 1,900,000 | 2,050,000 | +19,000 |
| Agricultural engineering..... | 685,690 | 699,000 | 724,000 | 724,000 | +38,310 |
| National Arboretum..... | 413,900 | 170,000 | 170,000 | 170,000 | -243,900 |
| Total Bureau of Plant Industry, Soil, and Agricultural Engineering..... | 8,254,470 | 8,681,000 | 8,022,480 | 8,750,000 | +495,530 |
| Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine: | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | | | | |
| Insect investigations..... | 13 3,010,800 | 3,111,600 | 2,993,000 | 3,921,600 | +810,800 |
| Insect and plant-disease control..... | 14 3,078,200 | 3,219,000 | 3,364,000 | 3,564,000 | +345,000 |
| Foreign plant quarantines..... | 2,212,000 | 2,345,000 | 2,296,000 | 2,325,000 | -20,000 |
| Total, salaries and expenses..... | 8,310,000 | 8,675,600 | 8,553,000 | 9,810,600 | +1,157,600 |

Includes the following acts: Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico.

Due to the resumption of making land-grant-college appropriations for the Territory of Alaska.

Appropriated in second deficiency bill of 1948.

¹⁰ Pending the availability of information necessary to determine the requirements of the foot-and-mouth disease eradication program in 1949 and 1950, and the submission of supplemental estimate therefor, the budget estimates propose to continue the language authorizing the Secretary to transfer from other funds of the Department of Agriculture, the amounts necessary for the eradication of the disease. The pending bill contains the necessary language, as submitted by the budget.

¹ Transferred from the appropriation made by sec. 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933.

¹² Together with contractual authority of \$100,000 in connection with the establishment of an experiment station at Brawley, Calif. Supplemental estimate to liquidate contract pending of \$100,000 (H. Doc. 93).

13 Additional funds available:

stem sawfly investigations, \$95,116. Additional funds are received from Colorado Forest Pest, Dutch elm disease, \$20,000, and reforestation available in 1979 for Dutch elm disease, \$20,000.

14 Includes \$492,000 appropriated

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1949, the estimates for 1950, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates, and the House bill—Continued

| Bureau or item | Appropriations and loan authorization, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | House bill for 1950 | Amount recommended by Senate committee | Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with— | | |
|--|---|------------------------|---------------------|--|---|----------------|---------------|
| | | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Estimate, 1950 | House bill |
| Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine—Continued | | | | | | | |
| Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases | 12 \$1,750,000 | \$1,750,000 | 10 \$1,745,000 | 10 \$1,745,000 | —\$5,000 | —\$5,000 | ----- |
| Total, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine | 10,060,000 | 10,425,600 | 10,398,000 | 11,555,600 | +1,495,600 | +1,130,000 | + \$1,157,600 |
| Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry: | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations | 634,050 | 653,500 | 637,550 | 653,500 | +19,450 | ----- | +15,950 |
| Regional research laboratories | 5,000,000 | 5,216,000 | 5,016,000 | 5,196,000 | +196,000 | —20,000 | +180,000 |
| Total, Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry | 5,634,050 | 5,869,500 | 5,653,550 | 5,849,500 | +215,450 | —20,000 | +195,950 |
| Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics (salaries and expenses) | 813,000 | 853,200 | 853,200 | 853,200 | +40,200 | ----- | ----- |
| Control of forest pests: | | | | | | | |
| Gypsy and brown-tail moths | 603,600 | 601,000 | 550,000 | 601,000 | —2,600 | ----- | +51,000 |
| Forest Pest Control Act, surveys <i>17</i> | 18 135,000 | 1,000,000 | 272,300 | 1,000,000 | +865,000 | ----- | +727,700 |
| White-pine blister rust | 3,750,000 | 3,756,000 | 3,595,000 | 3,695,000 | —55,000 | —61,000 | +100,000 |
| Dutch-elm disease | 19 51,800 | ----- | ----- | ----- | —51,800 | ----- | ----- |
| Total, control of forest pests | 4,540,400 | 5,357,000 | 4,417,300 | 5,296,000 | +755,600 | —61,000 | +878,700 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Forest Service: | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | | | | | | | | |
| General administrative expenses: | | | | | | | | | |
| National forest protection and management..... | 650,000 | 655,000 | 655,000 | 655,000 | 655,000 | 655,000 | +5,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Fighting forest fires..... | 25,204,175 | 26,489,500 | 24,971,000 | 24,971,000 | 26,752,000 | 26,752,000 | +1,547,825 | +262,500 | +1,781,000 |
| Forest and range management investigations..... | 20,100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Forest products..... | 2,787,500 | 2,812,500 | 2,808,500 | 2,808,500 | 2,818,500 | 2,818,500 | +31,000 | +6,000 | +10,000 |
| Forest resources investigations..... | 1,125,000 | 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 | +47,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Total, salaries and expenses..... | 822,000 | 866,000 | 866,000 | 866,000 | 866,000 | 866,000 | +44,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Forest development roads and trails: | | | | | | | | | |
| Forest fire cooperation..... | 30,688,675 | 32,095,000 | 30,572,500 | 30,572,500 | 32,363,500 | 32,363,500 | +1,674,825 | +268,500 | +1,791,000 |
| Farm and other private forestry cooperation..... | 9,753,000 | 9,752,000 | 9,748,000 | 9,748,000 | 10,748,000 | 10,748,000 | +998,000 | +996,000 | +1,000,000 |
| Acquisition of lands for national forests..... | 9,000,000 | 9,000,000 | 9,000,000 | 9,000,000 | 9,000,000 | 9,000,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Acquisition of forest land, Superior National Forest, Minn..... | 809,500 | 814,500 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 | +290,500 | +285,500 | ----- |
| Acquisition of lands from national forest receipts..... | 500,000 | 401,000 | 401,000 | 401,000 | 401,000 | 401,000 | -99,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Total, Forest Service..... | 142,000 | 142,000 | 142,000 | 142,000 | 142,000 | 142,000 | +100,000 | ----- | +100,000 |
| Flood control: | | | | | | | | | |
| Soil Conservation Service: | 50,890,175 | 52,304,500 | 50,963,500 | 50,963,500 | 53,854,500 | 53,854,500 | +2,964,325 | +1,550,000 | +2,891,000 |
| Soil-conservation research..... | 6,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 8,975,000 | 8,975,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | +4,000,000 | ----- | +1,025,000 |
| Soil-conservation operations..... | 1,548,000 | 1,651,000 | 994,000 | 994,000 | 1,751,000 | 1,751,000 | +203,000 | +100,000 | +757,000 |
| Total..... | 43,500,000 | 47,028,800 | 50,773,800 | 50,773,800 | 50,773,800 | 50,773,800 | +7,273,800 | +3,745,000 | ----- |
| | 45,048,000 | 48,679,800 | 51,767,800 | 51,767,800 | 52,524,800 | 52,524,800 | +7,476,800 | +3,845,000 | +757,000 |

¹⁵ In addition, \$1,000,000 deficiency appropriation pending.
¹⁶ Includes control of emergency outbreaks of forest pests and diseases.
¹⁷ Funds for control of emergency outbreaks of forest pests and diseases contained in the appropriation, "Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases," Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.
¹⁸ In addition, \$221,888 balance of 1948 supplemental appropriation available in 1949.
¹⁹ Entire amount transferred to Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.
²⁰ Supplemental estimate for fighting forest fires of \$3,165,000 pending (H. Doc. 93).

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1949 the estimates for 1950, the bill as passed the House the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates, and the House bill—Continued

| Bureau or item | Appropriations and loan authorization, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | House bill for 1950 | Amount recommended by Senate committee | Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with— | | |
|---|---|------------------------|---------------------|--|---|----------------|---------------|
| | | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Estimate, 1950 | House bill |
| Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land (title III, Farm Tenant Act)..... | \$1, 125, 000 | \$1, 327, 000 | \$1, 124, 000 | \$1, 327, 000 | + \$202, 000 | | + \$203, 000 |
| Production and Marketing Administration: | | | | | | | |
| Conservation and use of agricultural land resources..... | 150, 000, 000 | 257, 043, 439 | 257, 043, 439 | 257, 043, 439 | +107, 043, 439 | | |
| Acreage allotment and marketing quotas..... | (2) | 32, 956, 561 | 30, 150, 774 | 30, 150, 774 | +30, 150, 774 | —\$2, 805, 787 | |
| Sugar Act..... | 72, 000, 000 | 65, 000, 000 | 60, 000, 000 | 60, 000, 000 | —12, 000, 000 | —5, 000, 000 | |
| School-lunch program..... | [75, 000, 000] | [75, 000, 000] | 75, 000, 000 | 87, 500, 000 | +87, 500, 000 | +87, 500, 000 | +12, 500, 000 |
| Marketing services: | | | | | | | |
| Market news service..... | 1, 689, 750 | 1, 821, 000 | 1, 864, 000 | 1, 900, 000 | +210, 250 | +79, 000 | +36, 000 |
| Market inspection of farm products..... | 712, 000 | 790, 000 | 758, 000 | 758, 000 | +46, 000 | +2, 000 | |
| Marketing farm products..... | 1, 084, 500 | 1, 102, 500 | 1, 152, 500 | 1, 152, 500 | +68, 000 | +50, 000 | |
| Tobacco Acts..... | 1, 552, 000 | 1, 602, 000 | 1, 602, 000 | 1, 602, 000 | +50, 000 | | |
| Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts..... | 1, 399, 000 | 1, 658, 000 | 1, 656, 000 | 1, 656, 000 | +257, 000 | —2, 000 | |
| Marketing Regulatory Acts..... | 3, 178, 350 | 3, 412, 000 | 3, 400, 000 | 3, 400, 000 | +221, 650 | —12, 000 | |
| Total, marketing services..... | 9, 615, 900 | 10, 355, 500 | 10, 432, 500 | 10, 468, 500 | +852, 900 | +113, 000 | +36, 000 |
| Commodity Exchange Authority..... | 530, 000 | 558, 200 | 558, 200 | 558, 200 | +28, 200 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Farmers Home Administration: | | | | | |
| Farm tenancy loans..... | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | (23) | (23) | -15,000,000 |
| Production and subsistence loans..... | 22 75,000,000 | 75,000,000 | (23) | (23) | -75,000,000 |
| Water facilities loans..... | 1,750,000 | 1,750,000 | (23) | (23) | -1,750,000 |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 22,000,000 | 23,252,000 | 23,249,000 | 23,649,000 | +397,000 |
| Total..... | 113,750,000 | 115,002,000 | 23,249,000 | 23,649,000 | -91,353,000 |
| Rural Electrification Administration (administrative expenses)..... | 21 5,675,000 | 6,063,000 | 6,063,000 | 6,063,000 | |
| Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (salaries and expenses)..... | 23 3,725,000 | 4,054,000 | 4,054,000 | 4,054,000 | |
| Farm Credit Administration: | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | | | | |
| Assessments against member institutions..... | [2,200,400] | [2,294,000] | [2,294,000] | [2,294,000] | |
| Direct appropriation..... | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | |
| Total appropriations..... | 573,888,953 | 726,906,908 | 701,122,079 | 723,083,249 | +21,961,170 |
| Deduct reduction in appropriations, Federal land banks ^{21a} | | 189,000,000 | 189,000,000 | 189,000,000 | |
| Add pending Pay Act increase for 1949 (not included in individual items)..... | 9,017,440 | | | | |
| Net total..... | 582,906,393 | 537,906,908 | 512,122,079 | 534,083,249 | -3,823,659 |

²¹ Funds available as follows: \$5,072,000 from advance conservation material fund; \$9,734,500 supplemental estimate pending which if approved will provide a total of \$14,806,500 for peanut and tobacco programs.

²² There are also available for such loans unliquidated State Rural Rehabilitation Corporation funds. Approximately \$10,000,000 is being used for fiscal year 1949.

²³ Bill provides authorization to borrow from U. S. Treasury (see loan authorization table above).

²⁴ Includes \$225,000 appropriated by Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1948.

²⁵ In addition, \$588,101 available from reappropriation of 1948 unobligated balance.

^{26a} Revolving fund in Office of Secretary of the Treasury, for subscriptions to the paid-in surplus of the Federal land banks.

LOAN AUTHORIZATION

| Bureau or item | Appropriations and loan authorization, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | House bill for 1950 | Amount recommended by Senate committee | Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with— | |
|---|---|------------------------|---------------------|--|---|----------------|
| | | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Estimate, 1950 |
| Farmers Home Administration: | | | | | | |
| Farm tenancy loans..... | (26) | (26) | \$15,000,000 | \$15,000,000 | —\$15,000,000 | +\$15,000,000 |
| Production and subsistence loans..... | (26) | (26) | 85,000,000 | 85,000,000 | +\$85,000,000 | +\$85,000,000 |
| Water facilities loans..... | (26) | (26) | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | +\$3,000,000 | +\$3,000,000 |
| Total, Farmers Home Administration..... | | | 103,000,000 | 103,000,000 | +\$103,000,000 | +\$103,000,000 |
| Rural Electrification Administration..... | \$400,000,000 | \$350,000,000 | 27 350,000,000 | 350,000,000 | —50,000,000 | — |
| Total..... | 400,000,000 | 350,000,000 | 453,000,000 | 453,000,000 | +\$53,000,000 | +\$103,000,000 |

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES LIMITATION

| | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| Commodity Credit Corporation..... | 28 \$7,575,000 | \$12,000,000 | \$12,000,000 | \$12,000,000 | +\$4,425,000 | — |
| Farm Credit Administration: | | | | | | |
| Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation..... | 2,000,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | —500,000 | — |
| Federal Intermediate Credit Banks..... | 1,607,500 | 1,398,000 | 1,398,000 | 1,398,000 | —209,500 | — |
| Production Credit Corporations..... | 1,500,000 | 1,328,000 | 1,328,000 | 1,328,000 | —172,000 | — |
| Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation..... | 146,800 | 90,000 | 90,000 | (29) | —146,800 | —\$90,000 |
| Total..... | 12,829,300 | 16,316,000 | 16,316,000 | 16,226,000 | +\$3,396,700 | —90,000 |

²⁸ The 1949 appropriation act and the 1950 budget estimates provide direct appropriations (see below).

²⁷ Plus authority for such additional amount as may be required during the fiscal year 1950, but in no event to exceed an over-all total for the program during the year of \$500,000,000.

²⁸ An additional \$3,239,700 pending in the first deficiency bill.

²⁹ Functions transferred to Secretary of Agriculture by Public Law 38 approved Apr. 6, 1949.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

| Bureau or item | Appropriations and loan authorization, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | Committee bill for 1950 | Increase (+) or decrease (-), committee bill compared with— | |
|---|---|------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 |
| Cooperative agricultural extension work..... | \$4,704,710 | \$4,704,710 | \$4,704,710 | ----- | ----- |
| Payments to States and Territories from national forest fund..... | 5,995,000 | 5,995,000 | 5,995,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico, national forest fund..... | 55,000 | 55,000 | 55,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Roads and trails for States, national forest fund..... | 2,398,000 | 2,398,000 | 2,398,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Payments due counties, submarginal land program..... | 233,200 | 233,200 | 233,200 | ----- | ----- |
| Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities (sec. 32 funds)..... | 132,947,728 | 125,000,000 | 125,000,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Less transfer to "National School Lunch Act"..... | -75,000,000 | -75,000,000 | ----- | + \$75,000,000 | + \$75,000,000 |
| Available for sec. 32 purposes..... | 57,947,728 | 50,000,000 | 125,000,000 | +75,000,000 | +75,000,000 |
| Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc..... | 991,772 | 615,400 | 615,400 | -376,372 | ----- |
| Net total, permanent appropriations..... | 72,325,410 | 64,001,310 | 139,001,310 | +74,623,628 | +75,000,000 |

TRUST FUNDS³⁰

| | Estimated available, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | Increase (+) or decrease (-) |
|---|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Animal Industry: Expenses and refunds, inspection and grading of canned wet animal foods..... | \$61,516 | \$71,000 | +\$9,484 |
| Forest Service: Cooperative work..... | 5,300,000 | 5,300,000 | ----- |
| Soil Conservation Service: | | | |
| Payments in lieu of taxes and operation and maintenance costs, water conservation and utilization projects..... | 71,000 | 46,000 | -25,000 |
| Operation and maintenance, water distribution systems, water conservation and utilization projects..... | 9,600 | 9,600 | ----- |
| Production and Marketing Administration: | | | |
| Expenses and refunds, inspection and grading of farm products..... | 4,800,000 | 4,600,000 | -200,000 |
| Grading of agricultural commodities..... | 957,500 | 1,174,000 | +216,500 |
| Indemnity fund, county associations..... | 188,500 | 500 | -188,000 |
| Moisture content and grade determinations for CCC..... | 4,625,000 | 4,625,000 | ----- |
| Undistributed cotton price adjustment payments..... | 200 | 200 | ----- |
| Farmers Home Administration: | | | |
| Liquidation of deposits, lease and purchase contracts..... | 20,000 | 5,000 | -15,000 |
| State rural rehabilitation corporation funds..... | 8,500,900 | 5,000,000 | -3,500,900 |
| Miscellaneous contributed funds..... | 289,075 | 243,600 | -45,475 |
| Return of excess deposits for reproduction of photographs, mosaics, and maps..... | 900 | 1,000 | +100 |
| Unclaimed moneys, etc..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | ----- |
| Total trust accounts..... | 24,824,291 | 21,076,900 | -3,747,391 |

³⁰ Funds in possession of, but not belonging to, the U. S. Government.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For personal services in the office of the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary, in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Department, \$2,143,300, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such services and expenses, ~~except that not more than~~ the amount shown in the budget schedule for 1948 may be so transferred from the appropriation for flood control, which several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined by the Secretary not exceeding a total of ~~\$95,764~~ \$109,280, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however, That if the total*

1 amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for
2 the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or
3 fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, there-
4 for in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred
5 or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation shall be
6 increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of
7 the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with repre-
8 sentatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate
9 to the requirements as changed by such reductions or in-
10 creases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided*
11 *further*, That, of appropriations herein made which are avail-
12 able for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be
13 expended for each option to purchase any particular tract or
14 tracts of land: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds
15 appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of
16 any officer or employee of the Department who, as such
17 officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any
18 division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to
19 be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except
20 as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with
21 respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same: *Pro-*
22 *vided further*, That, except to provide materials required in
23 or incident to research or experimental work where no suit-
24 able domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-
25 priated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of

1 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced
2 outside of the United States.

3 RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946

4 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions
5 of the Act of August 14, 1946, as amended (7 U. S. C. 427,
6 427h-427j, 1621-1629), including in addition to the objects
7 for which funds are available for such Act of August 14,
8 1946, and under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act, as
9 amended, personal services in the District of Columbia;
10 over-all administration, planning, and coordination of re-
11 search under section 10 pursuant to the provisions of section
12 10 (c); and necessary expenses for carrying out the pro-
13 visions of title III of the Act, as follows:

14 For payments to States, Territories, and Puerto Rico for
15 agricultural experiment stations pursuant to section 9 of the
16 Bankhead-Jones Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended
17 by the Act of August 14, 1946, \$5,000,000;

18 For research on utilization and associated problems pur-
19 suant to section 10 (a) of said Act, \$5,000,000;

20 For cooperative research other than research on utiliza-
21 tion of agricultural commodities and the products thereof,
22 pursuant to section 10 (b) of said Act, \$3,000,000;

23 For the improvement and development, independently
24 or through cooperation among Federal and State agencies,
25 and others, of a sound and efficient system for the distribu-

tion and marketing of agricultural products pursuant to the
 “Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946” (title II of the Act
 of August 14, 1946), ~~\$6,000,000~~ \$6,020,000;

In all, ~~\$19,000,000~~ \$19,020,000: *Provided*, That no
 part of this appropriation shall be used for beginning con-
 struction of any building costing in excess of \$15,000: *Pro-*
vided further, That the Secretary may make available to any
 bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts
 from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out
 the functions for which it is made (but amounts made
 available to the Office of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor,
 and Office of Information shall not exceed those which the
 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing
 thereon with representatives of the Department, shall deter-
 mine), and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts
 transferred or otherwise made available to other appropria-
 tion items of the Department: *Provided further*, That no
 part of this appropriation shall be available for work relating
 to fish or shellfish or any product thereof, except for the
 support of equitable transportation rates before Federal
 agencies concerned with such rates and for development
 of foreign markets.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

For necessary expenses, including personal services in
 the District of Columbia and payment of fees or dues for the

1 use of law libraries by attorneys in the field service,
2 \$2,235,500, together with such amounts from other appro-
3 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
4 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses,
5 which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be deter-
6 mined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$157,000,
7 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appro-
8 priation; and there may be expended for personal serv-
9 ices in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$1,477,960:
10 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such
11 appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year
12 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
13 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such
14 year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred there-
15 from to this appropriation and the amount which may be
16 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
17 shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Direc-
18 tor of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with
19 representatives of the Department, shall determine are
20 appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reduc-
21 tions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

22 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For necessary expenses in connection with the publi-
25 cation, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins.

1 documents, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and
2 display of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and
3 exhibits, and the coordination of informational work in the
4 Department, \$1,248,728, together with such amounts from
5 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in
6 the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for
7 such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof,
8 as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a
9 total of \$15,505 shall be transferred to and made a part
10 of this appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts
11 not exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes
12 enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District
13 of Columbia, \$544,130; for preparation and display of ex-
14 hibits, \$106,425; and the preparation, distribution, and dis-
15 play of motion and sound pictures, \$57,600; for farmers'
16 bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the peo-
17 ple of the different sections of the country, an equal propor-
18 tion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out
19 under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Repre-
20 sentatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct
21 (7 U. S. C. 417) and for reprinting the 1948 Department
22 of Agriculture Yearbook, "Grass", for the use of the Senate
23 and the House of Representatives, respectively, in the ratio
24 of one hundred and ten thousand to three hundred and sixty
25 thousand copies (of which not to exceed \$156,674 shall

1 be available for the yearbook reprint for such use), and
2 including \$166,054 for the preparation, printing, and dis-
3 tribution of a homemakers' food and nutrition handbook, of
4 which \$10,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation
5 "Salaries and expenses, Human Nutrition and Home Eco-
6 nomics, Agricultural Research Administration", for the
7 preparation of such handbook, \$615,728: *Provided*, That four
8 hundred thousand copies of the homemakers' food and nutri-
9 tion handbook shall be for the use of the Department and
10 the remainder shall be for the Senate and the House of
11 Representatives, respectively, in the same ratio as farmers'
12 bulletins: *Provided further*, That if the total amounts of the
13 appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year
14 from which transfers to this appropriation are herein au-
15 thorized shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
16 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year,
17 the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
18 appropriation and the amount which may be expended for
19 personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased
20 or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau
21 of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives
22 of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the
23 requirements as changed by such reductions or increases
24 in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*,

1 That when and to the extent that in the judgment of the
2 Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion and sound pic-
3 tures relating to the authorized programs of the various
4 agencies of the Department can be more advantageously
5 prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of Informa-
6 tion, as the central agency of the Department therefor,
7 additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these purposes
8 may be transferred to and made a part of this appropria-
9 tion, from the funds applicable, and shall be available for
10 the objects specified herein, including personal services in
11 the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That in the
12 preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Depart-
13 ment, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for
14 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
15 706 (a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of
16 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), said Act being elsewhere herein
17 referred to as the Organic Act of 1944, as amended by
18 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) :
19 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
20 used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or
21 State field offices or for the compensation of employees in
22 such offices except that not to exceed \$10,000 may be used
23 to maintain the San Francisco radio office.

1 LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 For necessary expenses, including exchange of reference
 3 books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books, periodicals,
 4 and expenses incurred in completing imperfect series; not to
 5 exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; dues, when authorized by the
 6 Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations
 7 which issue publications to members only or at a price to
 8 members lower than to subscribers who are not members;
 9 ~~\$700,000~~ \$722,400, of which not to exceed ~~\$515,775~~
 10 \$520,840 may be expended for personal services in the
 11 District of Columbia.

12 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

13 For necessary expenses, including not to exceed
 14 ~~\$2,370,000~~ \$2,419,000 for personal services in the District
 15 of Columbia, including the salary of Chief of Bureau at
 16 \$10,330 per annum, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the pur-
 17 chase of books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers, as
 18 follows:

19 Economic investigations: For conducting investigations
 20 and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the
 21 people of the United States, relative to agricultural pro-
 22 duction, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in
 23 their broadest aspects, including farm management and prac-
 24 tice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm

1 supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm
2 finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production
3 to probable demand for the different farm and food prod-
4 ucts; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income
5 in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their
6 variations and trends, ~~\$1,850,000~~ \$2,180,000: *Provided*,
7 That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made avail-
8 able to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the
9 heading "Economic investigations" shall be used for State
10 and county land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys,
11 or for the maintenance of regional offices.

12 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
13 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
14 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
15 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
16 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
17 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, produc-
18 tion, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin
19 pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b),
20 and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts
21 as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended
22 May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$2,646,900: *Provided*,
23 That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be avail-
24 able for any expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or

1 publishing a report stating the intention of farmers as to the
 2 acreage to be planted in cotton, or for estimates of apple
 3 production for other than the commercial crop.

4 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL
 5 RELATIONS

6 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for the
 7 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and for enabling the
 8 Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the Depart-
 9 ment in connection with foreign agricultural work, including
 10 personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed
 11 \$500 for newspapers, \$576,400.

12 EXTENSION SERVICE

13 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO
 14 RICO

15 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
 16 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

17 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts:
 18 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928
 19 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
 20 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935
 21 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
 22 section 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as
 23 amended by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1),
 24 \$12,500,000; additional extension work, the Act approved
 25 April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000;

1 Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C.
2 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the
3 Territory of Alaska, \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act
4 approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the
5 benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of
6 Alaska, \$10,000; Puerto Rico, the Act approved August
7 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g), extending the benefits
8 of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico,
9 \$408,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and
10 related Acts, \$26,966,950.

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 Administration and coordination of extension work:
13 For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of the
14 Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-
15 348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and to
16 coordinate the extension work of the Department and the
17 several States, Territories, and insular possessions, \$885,500,
18 of which not to exceed \$681,200 may be expended for
19 personal services in the District of Columbia.

20 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

21 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
23 Office of Administrator, including the salary of the Ad-
24 ministrator at \$10,330 per annum, and personal services
25 in the District of Columbia, and for the maintenance,

1 operation, and furnishing of facilities and services at the
2 Agricultural Research Center, \$414,400: *Provided*, That
3 the appropriation current at the time services are rendered
4 may be reimbursed (by advance credits or reimbursements
5 based on estimated or actual charges) from applicable appro-
6 priations, to cover the charges, including handling and other
7 related services, for equipment rentals (including deprecia-
8 tion, maintenance, and repairs) ; for services, supplies, equip-
9 ment and materials furnished, stores of which may be main-
10 tained at the Center, and for building construction, altera-
11 tion, and repair performed by the Center in carrying out
12 the purposes of such applicable appropriations and the appli-
13 cable appropriations may also be charged their proportionate
14 share of the necessary general expenses of the Center not
15 covered by this appropriation: *Provided further*, That of
16 the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Ad-
17 ministration, not to exceed \$15,000 shall be available for
18 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706
19 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as
20 amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
21 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*, That the several appro-
22 priations of the Agricultural Research Administration shall be
23 available for the construction, alteration, and repair of build-

1 ings and improvements: *Provided, however,* That unless
2 otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building
3 (excepting headhouses connecting greenhouses) shall not
4 exceed \$5,000, the total amount for construction of buildings
5 costing more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits of
6 the estimates submitted and approved therefor, and the cost
7 of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not
8 exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the cost of the building
9 as certified by the Research Administrator, whichever is
10 greater.

11 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF
12 AGRICULTURE

13 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the Act
14 approved June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 427,
15 427b, 427c, 427f, 427i) ; for administration of the provisions
16 of section 5 of the said Act, and for special research work,
17 including the planning, programming, and coordination
18 of such research, to be conducted by such agencies of the
19 Department as the Secretary may designate or establish, and
20 to which he may make allotments from this fund, including
21 personal services in the District of Columbia; ~~\$1,230,000~~
22 ~~\$1,242,000~~, of which amount \$875,200 shall be available
23 for the maintenance and operation of research laboratories

1 and facilities in the major agricultural regions provided for
2 by section 4 of said Act, including not to exceed \$9,000 for
3 construction of a service building at the regional salinity
4 laboratory, Riverside, California.

5 RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL
6 MATERIALS

7 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
8 out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic
9 and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946
10 (60 Stat. 596), including personal services in the District
11 of Columbia, *purchase of not to exceed sixty acres of land*
12 *in Texas for nursery and other production tests on guayule*
13 *and construction on such land of buildings costing not in*
14 *excess of \$10,000 each, ~~\$349,000~~ \$522,000.*

15 RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

16 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
17 duct research into the basic agricultural needs and problems
18 of the Territory of Alaska, through such agencies of the
19 Department as he may designate, independently or in co-
20 operation with appropriate agencies of the Territory of Alaska,
21 including personal services in the District of Columbia, and
22 the construction or acquisition of necessary buildings and
23 facilities on land owned either by the Federal Government or
24 by the Territory of Alaska or agencies thereof without regard
25 to other restrictions of existing law, \$675,000.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND

PUERTO RICO

For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect the provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural experiment stations:

Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369), \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24, 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382), \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,863,708; Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits of the Hatch Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of section 2 of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a), extending the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the Territory of Alaska, \$27,500; Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4, 1931, as

1 amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the benefits of
2 certain Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all,
3 payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico,
4 \$7,406,208.

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 Administration of grants and coordination of research
7 with States: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed
8 \$192,225 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
9 to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved March 2,
10 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928,
11 February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and
12 Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383,
13 386-386f), relative to their administration and for the ad-
14 ministration of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto
15 Rico, \$231,850; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form
16 of the annual financial statement required under the above
17 Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance
18 with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the
19 State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the
20 lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Depart-
21 ment in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

22 Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico: For expenses
23 necessary to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment
24 station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation, illustration,
25 and distribution of reports and bulletins, and not to exceed

1 \$12,500 for construction of a processing and storage build-
2 ing, \$146,400.

3 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed
6 \$1,321,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
7 for carrying out the provisions of the Act, as amended,
8 establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts,
9 and for investigations concerned with the livestock and
10 meat industries and the domestic raising of fur-bearing
11 animals, as follows:

12 Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments
13 in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and
14 breeding, and for carrying out the purposes of section 101
15 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 429) authoriz-
16 ing cooperation with State authorities in the administration
17 of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry prod-
18 ucts, and hatcheries, ~~\$1,252,000~~ \$1,302,000, including not
19 to exceed \$50,000 (which shall be available for additional
20 personal services in the District of Columbia) for liquidation
21 of the Agriculture Remount Service, on or before December
22 31, 1949, which amount shall remain available for care of the
23 real property until the Department of Agriculture is relieved
24 of responsibility therefor, the livestock to be sold by bid,
25 public auction, or through negotiated sales with preference

1 in negotiated sales to the persons having custody of the
2 animals or to others in the same locality: *Provided further*,
3 That the authority of section 3 of the Act of April 21, 1948,
4 shall be continued until December 31, 1949.

5 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of dis-
6 eases of animals, and for investigations of tuberculin, serums,
7 antitoxins, and analogous products, \$1,073,000.

8 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the
9 control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and
10 paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's
11 disease of cattle, \$6,229,000: *Provided*, That no part of the
12 money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating
13 owners of cattle except in cooperation with and supplemen-
14 tary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county,
15 or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall take
16 place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as com-
17 pensation for or on account of any such animal if at the
18 time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation
19 thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any
20 person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold,
21 shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered:
22 *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropriated
23 no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for
24 slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between
25 the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the

1 salvage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed
2 the amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county,
3 and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
4 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
5 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred
6 animal.

7 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quaran-
8 tine work, including the control and eradication of hog
9 cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks,
10 scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the super-
11 vision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of ves-
12 sels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the inspec-
13 tion and quarantine of imported animals in accordance with
14 the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and the
15 Act of July 24, 1946 (21 U. S. C. 133), and the inspection
16 work relative to the existence of contagious diseases, \$1,154,-
17 000: *Provided*, That service shall be maintained at all stock-
18 yards having such service during the current fiscal year.

19 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws
20 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food prod-
21 ucts, ~~\$11,995,000~~ \$12,577,000.

22 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provi-
23 sions of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-
24 158), regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or
25 shipment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product

1 manufactured in the United States and the importation of
2 such products intended for use in the treatment of domestic
3 animals, \$394,000.

4 Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum:
5 The sum of \$47,500 of the appropriation made by sec-
6 tion 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved
7 May 12, 1933 (7 U. S. C. 612), is hereby made avail-
8 able during the fiscal year for which appropriations are
9 herein made to carry into effect sections 56 to 60, in-
10 clusive, of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
11 851-855), including personal services in the District of
12 Columbia.

13 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER
14 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

15 For expenses necessary, including personal services in
16 the District of Columbia, in the arrest and eradication of
17 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-
18 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals,
19 or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry, in-
20 cluding the payment of claims growing out of past and future
21 purchases and destruction of animals (including poultry)
22 affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by
23 or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irre-
24 spective of ownership, under like or substantially similar

1 circumstances, when such owner has complied with all law-
2 ful quarantine regulations; and for foot-and-mouth disease
3 and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the pro-
4 visions of the Act of February 28, 1947 (21 U. S. C.
5 Supp. 1, 114b-114d), and the Act of May 29, 1884,
6 as amended (7 U. S. C., 391; 21 U. S. C., 111-122),
7 including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Act
8 of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may transfer from other
9 appropriations or funds available to the bureaus, corpora-
10 tions, or agencies of the Department such sums as he may
11 deem necessary, to be available only in an emergency
12 which threatens the livestock or poultry industry of the
13 country, and any unexpended balances of funds transferred
14 under this head in the next preceding fiscal year shall be
15 merged with such transferred amounts: *Provided, That,*
16 except for payments made pursuant to said Act of February
17 28, 1947, the payment for such animals hereafter purchased
18 may be made on appraisement based on the meat, egg-pro-
19 duction, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement
20 based on breeding value no appraisement of any such animal
21 shall exceed three times its meat, egg-production, or dairy
22 value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency, to
23 be determined by the Secretary, the payment by the United
24 States Government for any such animals shall not exceed

1 one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further*, That
 2 poultry may be appraised in groups when the basis for ap-
 3 praisal is the same for each bird.

4 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

5 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, in-
 6 cluding not to exceed \$548,600 for personal services in
 7 the District of Columbia, in carrying out the provisions of
 8 the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including
 9 investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy
 10 industry, for carrying out the applicable provisions of the
 11 Act of May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c)), relat-
 12 ing to process or renovated butter, as amended, and the Act
 13 of May 23, 1908 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it relates
 14 to the exportation of process or renovated butter, \$1,093,200.

15 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL

16 ENGINEERING

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
 19 and demonstrations in connection with the production and
 20 improvement of farm crops and other plants and plant
 21 industries; soils and soil-plant relationships, and the appli-
 22 cation of engineering principles to agriculture; plant dis-
 23 eases, including nematodes, and methods for their prevention
 24 and control; plant and plant-disease collections, and sur-
 25 veys; the distribution of weeds and means for their control;

1 methods of handling, processing, transportation, and storage
 2 of agricultural products; and plants in foreign countries and
 3 our possessions for introduction into the United States,
 4 including explorations and surveys, and propagation and
 5 testing in this country; for the operation and maintenance
 6 of airplanes; and for personal services in the city of Wash-
 7 ington, as follows:

8 Field crops: For investigations on the production, im-
 9 provement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn,
 10 cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soy-
 11 beans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other
 12 field crops, ~~\$2,498,000~~ \$2,805,000, of which not to exceed
 13 \$85,000 shall be available for the construction of an office
 14 and laboratory building at the Southern Great Plains Field
 15 Station, Woodward, Oklahoma.

16 Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations
 17 on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, veg-
 18 etable, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and
 19 related crops and plants, ~~\$2,347,000~~ \$2,581,000.

20 Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of forest
 21 and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their
 22 control ~~\$383,480~~ \$420,000.

23 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of
 24 soil management methods to increase and maintain produc-

1 tivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage
 2 practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers,
 3 fertilizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural
 4 use; soil management and crop production on dry and irri-
 5 gated lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its use by
 6 crops; and for the classification of soils in a national system
 7 and indication of their extent and distribution on maps, and
 8 determination of their potential productivity under adapted
 9 cropping and improved soil management; ~~\$1,900,000~~
 10 *\$2,050,000, including not to exceed \$16,000 for remodeling*
 11 *two structures at the United States Northern Great Plains*
 12 *Field Station, Mandan, North Dakota, to provide laboratory*
 13 *facilities for investigations on lands to be irrigated under*
 14 *the Missouri Basin development program: Provided, That*
 15 the Secretary shall have contractual authority in an amount
 16 not to exceed \$100,000 to construct or acquire buildings,
 17 facilities, and equipment for the station at Brawley.

18 Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving
 19 the application of engineering principles to agriculture, in-
 20 cluding farm power and equipment, rural water supply and
 21 sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their
 22 appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm
 23 products, and the preparation and distribution of building
 24 plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engi-
 25 neering problems relating to the production, processing,

1 transportation, and storage of agricultural products;
2 \$724,000.

3 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
4 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
5 visions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.
6 191-194), \$170,000, of which not to exceed \$15,000
7 shall be available for the construction of a farm machinery
8 storage and shop building.

9 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
12 demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic
13 entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best
14 means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to
15 agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects and
16 bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related
17 pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of
18 destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best
19 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect
20 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,
21 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee
22 Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C.
23 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149) and
24 the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), authorizing
25 the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of injurious

1 insects and plant pests; including the operation and mainte-
 2 nance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed four,
 3 and not to exceed \$797,600 for personal services in the
 4 District of Columbia, as follows:

5 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
 6 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
 7 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
 8 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other
 9 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
 10 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
 11 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to de-
 12 termine the distribution and abundance of insects; for investi-
 13 gations in connection with introduction of natural enemies of
 14 injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with
 15 other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other ar-
 16 thropods; for developing methods, equipment, and apparatus
 17 to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the eradication
 18 and control of insect pests and plant diseases; and for investi-
 19 gations of insecticides and fungicides, including methods of
 20 their manufacture and use and the effects of their application,
 21 ~~\$2,993,000~~ \$3,921,600: *Provided, That \$800,000 of this*
 22 *amount shall be available for oriental fruitfly, of which not*
 23 *to exceed \$500,000 may be used for contracts with public*
 24 *or private agencies for research without regard to pro-*

1 *visions of existing law, and the amounts obligated for con-*
2 *tract research shall remain available until expended.*

3 Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out oper-
4 ations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to pre-
5 vent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato
6 weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach mosaic,
7 cereal rusts, pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, and
8 the golden nematode including the enforcement of quaran-
9 tine regulations and cooperation with States to enforce plant
10 quarantines as authorized by the Plant Quarantine Act of
11 August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and
12 including the establishment of such cotton-free areas as may
13 be necessary to stamp out any infestation of the pink boll-
14 worm as authorized by the Act of February 8, 1930 (46
15 Stat. 67), and for cooperation with States in the compensa-
16 tion of growers for losses resulting from the destruction of or
17 for not planting potatoes and tomatoes on lands infested or
18 exposed to infestations of the golden nematode for the purpose
19 authorized by the Golden Nematode Act (Public Law 645,
20 Eightieth Congress, approved June 15, 1948), and for the
21 enforcement of domestic plant quarantines through inspection
22 in transit, including the interception and disposition of ma-
23 terials found to have been transported interstate in violation
24 of Federal plant quarantine laws or regulations, and opera-

1 tions under the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166),
 2 ~~\$3,364,000~~ \$3,564,000: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-
 3 propriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees,
 4 farm animals, farm crops, or other property injured or de-
 5 stroyed, except potatoes and tomatoes as authorized under
 6 the Golden Nematode Act: *Provided further*, That, in the
 7 discretion of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall
 8 be expended for the control of sweetpotato weevil in any
 9 State until such State has provided cooperation necessary to
 10 accomplish this purpose, or for barberry eradication until a
 11 sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have
 12 been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States,
 13 counties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organiza-
 14 tions for the accomplishment of this purpose, or with respect
 15 to the golden nematode except as prescribed in section 4 of
 16 the Golden Nematode Act.

17 Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the
 18 introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United
 19 States, including the enforcement of foreign-plant quaran-
 20 tines and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of
 21 the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended
 22 (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905
 23 (7 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942
 24 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quaran-

1 times as they pertain to Territories of the United States and
 2 enforcement of regulations governing the movement of plants
 3 into and from the District of Columbia promulgated under
 4 section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912,
 5 as amended, and for inspection and certification of plants
 6 and plant products to meet the sanitary requirements of for-
 7 eign countries, as authorized in section 102 of the Organic
 8 Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), ~~\$2,296,000~~ \$2,325,000.

9 CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND

10 PLANT DISEASES

11 For expenses necessary ~~to enable the Secretary, through~~
 12 ~~such agencies as he may determine,~~ to carry out the provi-
 13 sions of the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7
 14 U. S. C. 148-148e), and of section 4 of the Forest Pest
 15 Control Act ~~(16 U. S. C. 594-1)~~, including the operation
 16 and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to
 17 exceed three, and surveys and control operations in Canada
 18 in cooperation with the Canadian Government or local
 19 Canadian authorities, and the employment of Canadian
 20 citizens, \$1,745,000.

21 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
 24 and demonstrations hereinafter authorized, including not to

1 exceed ~~\$242,622~~ \$251,870 for personal services in the
 2 District of Columbia, as follows:

3 Agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations:
 4 For conducting the investigations contemplated by the Act
 5 of May 15, 1862 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the
 6 application of chemistry to agriculture; for the biological,
 7 chemical, physical, microscopical, and technological inves-
 8 tigation of foods, feeds, drugs, plant and animal products,
 9 and substances used in the manufacture thereof; for investi-
 10 gations of the physiological effects and for the pharmaco-
 11 logical testing of such products and of insecticides; for the
 12 investigation and development of methods for the manufac-
 13 ture of sugars, sugar sirups, and starches and the utilization
 14 of new agricultural materials for such purposes; and for the
 15 technological investigation of the utilization of fruits and
 16 vegetables and for frozen-pack investigations; for the inves-
 17 tigation of naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their
 18 components; the investigation and experimental demonstra-
 19 tion of improved equipment, methods, or processes of pre-
 20 paring naval stores; and the weighing, storing, handling,
 21 transportation, and utilization of naval stores; ~~\$637,550~~
 22 \$653,500.

23 Regional research laboratories: For continuing the
 24 researches established under the provisions of section 202 (a)
 25 to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjust-

1 ment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research
 2 on food products of farm commodities, ~~\$5,016,000~~ \$5,196,-
 3 000: *Provided, That \$180,000 of this amount shall be avail-*
 4 *able for research on fats and oils, of which not to exceed*
 5 *\$45,000 may be used for contracts with public or private*
 6 *agencies for research without regard to provisions of existing*
 7 *law, and the amounts obligated for contract research shall*
 8 *remain available until expended.*

9 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

10 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
 11 ing not to exceed \$343,550 for personal services in the
 12 District of Columbia, for conducting investigations of the
 13 relative utility and economy of agricultural products for
 14 food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special
 15 suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective
 16 utilization of such products for these purposes, and such
 17 economic investigations, including housing and household
 18 buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of the
 19 rural home, and for disseminating useful information on
 20 this subject, \$853,200.

21 CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

22 For expenses necessary for carrying out operations,
 23 measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, control,
 24 or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases which

1 endanger forest trees on any lands in the United States, and
 2 for such quarantine measures relating thereto as may be
 3 necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act of August
 4 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), including
 5 personal services in the District of Columbia and the purchase
 6 (not to exceed four) and operation and maintenance of air-
 7 planes, as follows:

8 Gypsy and brown-tail moths: Gypsy and brown-tail
 9 moths, pursuant to section 102 of the Act of September 21,
 10 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), ~~\$550,000~~ \$601,000.

11 Forest Pest Control Act, ~~surveys:~~ For surveys author-
 12 ized by the Forest Pest Control Act: *For carrying out the*
 13 *provisions of the Act approved June 25, 1947* (16 U. S. C.
 14 Supp. I, 594-1—594-5), ~~\$272,300~~ \$1,000,000.

15 White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pur-
 16 suant to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a),
 17 ~~\$3,595,000~~ \$3,695,000, of which amount ~~\$557,850~~ \$572,-
 18 850 shall be available to the Department of the Interior
 19 for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering
 20 Federal lands under the jurisdiction of that Department
 21 or lands of Indian tribes which are under the jurisdiction
 22 of or retained under restrictions of the United States;
 23 ~~\$1,894,550~~ \$1,945,550 of said amount to the Forest Service
 24 for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering
 25 lands under its jurisdiction; and ~~\$1,142,600~~ \$1,176,600 of

1 said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quar-
2 antine for leadership and general coordination of the entire
3 program, method development, and for operations conducted
4 under its direction for such control, including, but not
5 confined to, the control of white pine blister rust on or
6 endangering State and privately owned lands.

7 FOREST SERVICE

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed
10 \$1,210,095 for personal services in the District of
11 Columbia, not to exceed \$10,000 for employment pur-
12 suant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Or-
13 ganic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section
14 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); to ex-
15 periment and make investigations and report on forestry,
16 national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this
17 appropriation shall be used for any experiment or test made
18 outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the
19 owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to
20 investigate and test American timber and timber trees and
21 their uses, and methods for the preservative treatment of
22 timber; to seek, through investigations and the planting of
23 native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless
24 regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the
25 cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, ex-

1 exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary
2 system and of connecting the same with any such building,
3 and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout
4 house may be erected, shall not exceed \$15,000, with
5 the exception that any building erected, purchased, or
6 acquired, the cost of which was \$15,000 or more, may
7 be improved out of the appropriations made under this
8 Act for the Forest Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per
9 centum of the cost of such building as certified by the
10 Chief of the Forest Service; to protect, administer, and
11 improve the national forests, including tree planting and other
12 measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste,
13 and the formation of floods, and to conserve water; to ascer-
14 tain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national for-
15 ests, to transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock
16 the national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest,
17 report, and illustrate the results of experiments and investiga-
18 tions made by the Forest Service, as follows:

19 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-
20 tration, including the salary of the Chief Forester at
21 \$10,330 per annum, and for expenses of the National Forest
22 Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the
23 Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514), \$655,000.

24 National forest protection and management: For the
25 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,

1 and development of the national forests, including the es-
2 tablishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, includ-
3 ing the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by pur-
4 chase, production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting
5 and the care of plantations and young growth; the opera-
6 tion and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to
7 exceed four; the maintenance of roads and trails and the
8 construction and maintenance of all other improvements
9 necessary for the proper and economical administration, pro-
10 tection, development, and use of the national forests, includ-
11 ing experimental areas under Forest Service administration,
12 except that where direct purchases will be more economical
13 than construction, improvements may be purchased; the con-
14 struction (not to exceed \$15,000 for any one structure), equip-
15 ment, and maintenance of sanitary and recreational facilities;
16 timber cultural operations; development and application of
17 fish and game management plans; propagation and trans-
18 planting of plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions
19 of the national forests; estimating and appraising of timber
20 and other resources and development and application of
21 plans for their effective management, sale, and use; exami-
22 nation, classification, surveying, and appraisal of land inci-
23 dent to effecting exchanges authorized by law and of lands
24 within the boundaries of the national forests that may be
25 opened to homestead settlement and entry under the Act of

1 June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S.
 2 C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4, 1913
 3 (16 U. S. C. 512) ; investigation and establishment of water
 4 rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or interests
 5 in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of water
 6 rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the admin-
 7 istration and public use of the national forests; and all
 8 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,
 9 protection, and general administration of the national forests,
 10 ~~\$24,971,000~~ \$26,752,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000
 11 shall be available for the purchase of one nursery site, *and*
 12 *not to exceed \$36,000 shall be available for the construction*
 13 *of one building at Horseshoe Organization Camp, West*
 14 *Virginia: Provided, That appropriations for the Forest*
 15 *Service shall be available hereafter for the correction of*
 16 *inductive interference on Forest Service telephone lines*
 17 *caused by transmission lines constructed by organizations*
 18 *financed by loans from the Rural Electrification*
 19 *Administration.*

20 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
 21 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service administra-
 22 tion, including lands under contract for purchase or in process
 23 of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, \$100,000,
 24 which amount shall also be available for meeting obligations
 25 of the preceding fiscal year.

1 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
 2 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act
 3 approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581,
 4 581a, 581f-581i), including the construction and mainte-
 5 nance of improvements, as follows:

6 Forest and range management investigations: Fire, silvi-
 7 cultural, watershed, ~~shelterbelts~~, and other forest investiga-
 8 tions and experiments under said section 2, as amended, and
 9 investigations and experiments to develop improved methods
 10 of management of forest and other ranges under section
 11 7, at forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere,
 12 ~~\$2,808,500~~ \$2,818,500.

13 Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests
 14 of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products
 15 Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$1,172,000.

16 Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest
 17 survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics
 18 under section 10, \$866,000.

19 FOREST DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

20 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
 21 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved Novem-
 22 ber 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relating
 23 to forest development roads and trails, including the con-
 24 struction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and
 25 trails on experimental areas under Forest Service adminis-

1 tration, ~~\$9,748,000~~ \$10,748,000, which sum is authorized
2 to be appropriated by the Acts of December 20, 1944 (Pub-
3 lic Law 521), and June 29, 1948 (Public Law 834),
4 including not to exceed ~~\$111,188~~ \$121,188 for personal
5 services in the District of Columbia and including not to
6 exceed \$150,000 for the construction by contract or other-
7 wise of a railroad spur to facilitate the loading and removal of
8 timber products, to be immediately available and to remain
9 available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation
10 shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or
11 alteration of buildings necessary for the storage and repair of
12 equipment and supplies used for road and trail construction
13 and maintenance, but the total cost of any such building
14 purchased, altered, or constructed under this authorization
15 shall not exceed \$15,000 with the exception that any build-
16 ing erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was
17 \$15,000 or more, may be improved within any fiscal year by
18 an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such
19 buildings certified by the Chief of the Forest Service.

20 FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

21 For cooperation with the various States or other appro-
22 priate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and
23 the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance
24 with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act approved
25 June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-566),

1 \$9,000,000, of which not to exceed \$83,384 shall be avail-
2 able for personal services in the District of Columbia.

3 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

4 To enable the Secretary through the Forest Service to
5 advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using in-
6 dustries or other appropriate agencies in the application of
7 forest management principles to federally owned lands leased
8 to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain sustained-
9 yield management, the conservation of the timber resources,
10 the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of
11 employment and economic continuance of forest industries,
12 and to carry into effect, through such agencies of the Depart-
13 ment as he may designate, the provisions of the Cooperative
14 Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C.
15 568b), (not to exceed \$950,534) and the provisions of
16 sections 4 (not to exceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed
17 \$65,766) of the Act approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C.
18 567-568), and Acts supplementary thereto; in all, not
19 to exceed \$1,100,000, of which not to exceed \$64,653 may
20 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

21 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

22 Weeks Act: For the acquisition of forest lands under
23 the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as
24 amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$401,000, to be
25 available only for payment toward the purchase price of any

1 lands acquired, including the cost of surveys in connection
2 with such acquisition: *Provided*, That no part of such funds
3 shall be used for the purchase of lands in the counties of
4 Adair, Cherokee, and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma,
5 without the specific approval of the Board of County Com-
6 missioners of the county in which such lands are situated.

7 *Superior National Forest: For the acquisition of forest*
8 *land within the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, under*
9 *the provisions of the Act approved June 22, 1948 (Public*
10 *Law 733), \$100,000 to remain available until expended.*

11 Special Acts: For the acquisition of land to facilitate
12 the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating
13 within the exterior boundaries of the following national
14 forests, in accordance with the provisions of the following
15 Acts authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts
16 for such purposes, and in not to exceed the following
17 amounts from such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National
18 Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337),
19 as amended, \$40,000; Cache National Forest, Utah, Act
20 of May 11, 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended \$10,000;
21 San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside
22 County, California, Act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634),
23 as amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests,
24 Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as
25 amended, \$10,000; Angeles National Forest, California,

1 Act of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleve-
 2 land National Forest, San Diego County, California, Act of
 3 June 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National
 4 Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law 637),
 5 \$35,000; in all \$142,000.

6 FLOOD CONTROL

7 Flood control: For expenses necessary, in accordance
 8 with the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936
 9 (Public Law 738, Seventy-fourth Congress; 33 U. S. C.
 10 701a), as amended and supplemented, to make preliminary
 11 examinations and surveys, and to perform works of improve-
 12 ments, ~~\$8,975,000~~ \$10,000,000, including not to exceed
 13 \$161,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
 14 to be immediately available and to remain available until
 15 expended, with which shall be merged the unexpended bal-
 16 ances of funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to the
 17 Department for flood-control purposes: *Provided*, That no
 18 part of such funds shall be used for the purchase of lands in
 19 the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds without
 20 specific approval of the county board of supervisors of the
 21 county in which such lands are situated, nor shall any part
 22 of such funds be used for the purchase of lands in the counties
 23 of Adair, Cherokee, and Sequoyah, in the State Oklahoma,
 24 without the specific approval of the Board of County Com-
 25 missioners of the county in which such lands are situated:

1 *Provided further*, That the Secretary is hereby empowered
2 to substitute other suitable measures and procedures in the
3 Little Tallahatchie and Yazoo River watersheds in lieu of
4 acquisition of land in those watersheds as originally con-
5 templated.

6 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

7 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
8 the Act approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-
9 590f), which provides for a national program of erosion
10 control and soil and water conservation, including not to
11 exceed \$983,000 for personal services in the District of
12 Columbia, furnishing of subsistence to employees, opera-
13 tion and maintenance of aircraft, and the purchase and
14 erection or alteration of permanent buildings: *Provided*,
15 That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as im-
16 proved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply
17 or sanitary system and connecting the same with any such
18 building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where buildings
19 are acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for
20 other purposes and except for eight buildings to be con-
21 structed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Pro-*
22 *vided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act shall
23 be available for the construction of any such building on
24 land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*, That
25 in the State of Missouri where the State has established a

1 central State agency authorized to enter into agreements
2 with the United States or any of its agencies on policies
3 and general programs for the saving of its soil by the exten-
4 sion of Federal aid to any soil conservation district in such
5 State, the agreements made by or on behalf of the United
6 States with any such soil conservation district shall have
7 the prior approval of such central State agency before they
8 shall become effective as to such district, as follows:

9 Soil conservation research: For research and investiga-
10 tions into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects of
11 erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil and
12 water conservation (including the construction and hydro-
13 logic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage, and water
14 regulation to conserve the soil and reduce fire hazards in the
15 Everglades region of Florida, except that expenditures for
16 all work in the Everglades region shall be limited to a sum
17 not in excess of funds made available for such work by the
18 State of Florida, or political subdivisions thereof); and for
19 construction, operation, and maintenance of experimental
20 watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installations,
21 ~~\$994,000~~ \$1,751,000.

22 Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preven-
23 tive measures to conserve soil and water, including such
24 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods
25 and the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improve-

1 ment of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establish-
 2 ment and operation of conservation nurseries, the making
 3 of conservation plans and surveys, and the dissemination of
 4 information, \$50,773,800: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-
 5 propriation may be expended for soil and water conservation
 6 operations in demonstration projects.

7 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF
 8 SUBMARGINAL LAND

9 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
 10 title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
 11 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and the provisions
 12 of the Act approved August 11, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 1011,
 13 note), including not to exceed ~~\$29,100~~ \$32,150 for personal
 14 services in the District of Columbia, ~~\$1,124,000~~ \$1,327,000.

15 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
 16 ADMINISTRATION

17 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND
 18 RESOURCES

19 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
 20 sions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation
 21 and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936,
 22 as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including personal
 23 services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$6,000
 24 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such
 25 displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within

1 the United States; and for the replacement of one passenger
2 motor vehicle for use of the Production and Marketing
3 Administration; \$257,043,439, to remain available until
4 December 31 of the next succeeding fiscal year for com-
5 pliance with the program of soil-building practices and
6 soil- and water-conserving practices authorized under this
7 head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act,
8 1949, carried out during the period July 1, 1948, to Decem-
9 ber 31, 1949, inclusive: *Provided*, That not to exceed
10 \$25,846,439 of the total sum provided under this head
11 shall be available during the current fiscal year for salaries
12 and other administrative expenses for carrying out such
13 program, the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to
14 be charged to such limitation; but not more than \$5,200,000
15 shall be transferred to the appropriation account, "Adminis-
16 trative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act
17 of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to claimants
18 hereunder may be made upon the certificate of the claimant,
19 which certificate shall be in such form as the Secretary may
20 prescribe, that he has carried out the conservation practice
21 or practices and has complied with all other requirements
22 as conditions for such payments and that the statements
23 and information contained in the application for payment
24 are correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and
25 belief, under the penalties of title 18, United States Code:

1 *Provided further, That none of the funds herein appro-*
 2 *priated or made available for the functions assigned to the*
 3 *Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive*
 4 *Order Numbered 9069, of February 23, 1942, shall be*
 5 *used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional infor-*
 6 *mation employees or any State or county information employ-*
 7 *ees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries*
 8 *or supplying of information to individual farmers: Provided*
 9 *further, That such amount shall be available for salaries and*
 10 *other administrative expenses in connection with the formu-*
 11 *lation and administration of the 1950 program of soil-build-*
 12 *ing practices and soil- and water-conserving practices, under*
 13 *the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended (amounting to*
 14 *~~\$262,500,000~~ \$300,000,000, including administration, and*
 15 *formulated on the basis of a distribution of the funds avail-*
 16 *able for payments and grants among the several States in*
 17 *accordance with their conservation needs as determined by*
 18 *the Secretary, except that the proportion allocated to any*
 19 *State shall not be reduced more than 15 per centum from*
 20 *the 1946 distribution, and no participant shall receive more*
 21 *than ~~\$2,500~~ \$1,500) ; but the payments or grants under such*
 22 *programs shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land*
 23 *with respect to which such payments or grants are to be made*
 24 *in conformity with farming practices which will encourage*
 25 *and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving*

1 practices in the most practical and effective manner and
2 adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined
3 and approved by the State committees appointed pursuant
4 to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic
5 Allotment Act, as amended, for the respective States: *Pro-*
6 *vided further*, That the Secretary may, in his discretion,
7 from time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office
8 such sums as may be necessary to pay administrative
9 expenses of said office in auditing payments under this
10 head: ~~*Provided further*, That the county agricultural conser-~~
11 ~~vation committee in any county may allot not to exceed 40~~
12 ~~per centum of its allocation for the agricultural conservation~~
13 ~~program to the Soil Conservation Service for services of~~
14 ~~its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricul-~~
15 ~~tural conservation program and the funds so allotted shall~~
16 ~~be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for technical~~
17 ~~and other assistance in such county: *Provided further*, That~~
18 such amounts shall be available for the purchase of seeds,
19 fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or
20 any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to
21 agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming
22 practices approved by the Secretary under programs pro-
23 vided for herein: *Provided further*, That no part of any
24 funds available to the Department, or any bureau, office,
25 corporation, or other agency constituting a part of such

1 Department, shall be used in the current fiscal year for the
2 payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who
3 has been convicted of violating the Act entitled "An Act
4 to prevent pernicious political activities", approved August
5 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in accordance
6 with the provisions of title 18, United States Code, section
7 1913, to have violated or attempted to violate such section
8 which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the
9 payment of personal services or other expenses designed to
10 influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor
11 or oppose any legislation or appropriation by Congress
12 except upon request of any Member or through the proper
13 official channels.

14 ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

15 To enable the Secretary to formulate and carry out
16 acreage allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant
17 to the provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment
18 Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), includ-
19 ing personal services in the District of Columbia, \$30,150,-
20 774, of which not more than \$5,270,000 shall be trans-
21 ferred to the appropriation account "Administrative ex-
22 penses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938".

23 SUGAR ACT

24 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
25 visions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160),

1 \$60,000,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next
 2 succeeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (in-
 3 cluding transfers) from this appropriation for other than
 4 payments to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,493,723.

5 SECTION 32 FUNDS

6 EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRI- 7 CULTURAL COMMODITIES

8 Not to exceed ~~\$500,000~~ \$150,000 of the appropriation
 9 made available by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935
 10 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)), shall be used to pay any subsidy,
 11 benefit, or indemnity to manufacturers of or dealers in
 12 insulation products.

13 NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

14 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
 15 the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760),
 16 ~~\$75,000,000~~ \$87,500,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
 17 appropriation shall be used for nonfood assistance under
 18 section 5 of said Act.

19 MARKETING SERVICES

20 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed
 21 \$2,255,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
 22 in conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstra-
 23 tions, as follows:

24 Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and
 25 distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely informa-

1 tion on the market supply and demand, commercial move-
2 ment, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market
3 prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy
4 and poultry products (including broilers), fruits and veg-
5 etables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds, cotton-
6 seed, and seeds, and other agricultural products, ~~\$1,864,000~~
7 *\$1,900,000*.

8 Market inspection of farm products: For the investiga-
9 tion and certification, in one or more jurisdictions, to shippers
10 and other interested parties of the class, quality, and condi-
11 tion of any agricultural commodity or food product, whether
12 raw, dried, canned, or otherwise processed, and any product
13 containing an agricultural commodity or derivative thereof
14 when offered for interstate shipment or when received at
15 such important central markets as the Secretary may from
16 time to time designate, or at points which may be con-
17 veniently reached therefrom under such rules and regulations
18 as he may prescribe, including payment of such fees as will
19 be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the cost for
20 the service rendered, \$758,000.

21 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
22 among the people of the United States useful information
23 relative to the needed supplies, standarization, classification,
24 grading, preparation for market, handling, transportation,
25 storage, and marketing of farm and food products, including

1 the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform stand-
2 ards of classification of American farm and food products
3 throughout the world, for making analyses of cotton fiber as
4 provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d),
5 for carrying out the provisions of section 201 (a) to 201
6 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
7 of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291), and for coordinating nutrition
8 services made available by Federal, State, and other agencies,
9 including not to exceed \$10,000 for employment pursuant to
10 the second sentence of section 706 (a), of the Organic Act
11 of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of
12 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not
13 to exceed \$20,000 for transportation and other necessary
14 expenses including not to exceed \$10 per diem of persons
15 serving without compensation while away from their homes
16 or regular places of business; purchase of one passenger
17 motor vehicle for use in the District of Columbia for re-
18 placement only; and not to exceed \$150 for newspapers,
19 \$1,152,500: *Provided*, That the Secretary may make
20 available to any bureau, office, or agency of the Depart-
21 ment such amounts from this appropriation as may be
22 necessary to carry out the functions for which this appro-
23 priation is made, and any such amounts shall be in addition
24 to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to appro-
25 priation items in this Act.

1 Tobacco Acts: To carry into effect the provisions of the
2 Act to establish and promote the use of standards of classifica-
3 tion for tobacco, to provide and maintain an official tobacco-
4 inspection service, approved August 23, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
5 511-511q), the Act to provide for the collection and publi-
6 cation of statistics of tobacco by the Department, approved
7 January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501-508), as amended, and
8 the Act to prohibit the exportation of tobacco seed and plants,
9 approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516), \$1,602,000.

10 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts:
11 To carry into effect the provisions of the Act authorizing the
12 Secretary to collect and publish statistics of the grade and
13 staple length of cotton, approved March 3, 1927, as amended
14 by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 471-476), and to
15 perform the duties imposed upon him by chapter 14 of the
16 Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton futures (26
17 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into effect the provisions
18 of the United States Cotton Standards Act, approved March
19 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C. 51-65), \$1,656,000:
20 *Provided*, That hereafter appropriations available for class-
21 ing or grading any agricultural commodity without charge
22 to the producers thereof may be reimbursed from non-
23 administrative funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation
24 for the cost of classing or grading any such commodity for

1 producers who obtain Commodity Credit Corporation price
2 support.

3 Marketing regulatory acts: For expenses necessary to
4 carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural
5 Commodities Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), the
6 Act to prevent the destruction or dumping of farm produce
7 (7 U. S. C. 491-497), the Act to provide standards for bas-
8 kets and containers for fruits and vegetables, as amended (15
9 U. S. C. 251-256), the Act to fix standards for hampers,
10 round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits and vege-
11 tables (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), the Act to provide export
12 standards for apples and pears (7 U. S. C. 581-589), the
13 United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71-87), the
14 United States Warehouse Act (7 U. S. C. 241-273), the
15 Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C. 1551-1610), the Packers and
16 Stockyards Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 181-229), the
17 Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C. 91-99), and the Federal In-
18 secticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U. S. C.
19 135-135k), \$3,400,000.

20 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

21 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary
22 to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Ex-
23 change Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), including
24 not to exceed \$165,000 for personal services in the District
25 of Columbia, \$558,200.

1 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

2 For expenses necessary, including personal services in
3 the District of Columbia, to carry into effect the provisions
4 of titles I, II, and the related provisions of title IV of the
5 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C.
6 1000-~~1023~~ 1032), the Farmers' Home Administration Act
7 of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1001, note; 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C.
8 371; 35 U. S. C. 535; 60 Stat. 1079, 1080); the Act of
9 July 30, 1946 (40 U. S. C. 436-439), and the Act of
10 August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x,
11 590z-5), for the development of facilities for water storage
12 and utilization in the arid and semiarid areas of the United
13 States, as follows:

14 Loans: Title I and section 43 of title IV (including
15 payments in lieu of taxes and taxes under section 50),
16 \$15,000,000; title II, \$85,000,000; Act of August 28, 1937,
17 \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing
18 several amounts shall be borrowed in one account from the
19 Secretary of the Treasury on the request of the Secretary of
20 Agriculture, either without interest or at such rate of interest
21 as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, but
22 not in excess of 3 per centum per annum; and the Secretary
23 of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to lend
24 such sums to the Secretary upon the security of any obliga-

1 tions of borrowers from the Secretary under the provisions of
2 said Acts: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may utilize
3 proceeds from payments of principal and interest under such
4 Acts ~~on any loans made hereunder~~ to repay the Secretary of
5 the Treasury the amounts borrowed therefrom for the pur-
6 poses of such Acts: *Provided further*, That for the purpose
7 of making loans pursuant to this paragraph, the Secretary
8 of the Treasury is authorized to use as a public-debt trans-
9 action the proceeds from the sale of any securities issued
10 under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the
11 purposes for which securities may be issued under that Act
12 are extended to include such loans to the Secretary: *Provided*
13 *further*, That repayments to the Secretary of the Treasury
14 on such loans shall be treated as a public-debt transaction.

15 Salaries and expenses: For the making, servicing, and
16 collecting of loans, insuring mortgages, the servicing and
17 collecting of loans made under prior authority, and the
18 liquidation of assets transferred to Farmers' Home Admin-
19 istration pursuant to the Farmers' Home Administration Act
20 of 1946, ~~\$23,249,000~~ \$23,649,000, together with a transfer
21 to this appropriation item of not to exceed \$40,000 of the
22 fees and administrative expense charges made available by
23 subsections (d) and (e) of section 12 of the Bankhead-Jones
24 Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

1 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

2 To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Elec-
3 trification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-915),
4 as follows:

5 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses, in-
6 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia; not
7 to exceed \$500 for newspapers; and not to exceed \$500 for
8 financial and credit reports; \$6,063,000.

9 Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and
10 5 of said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of sec-
11 tion 7 thereof, \$350,000,000, to be borrowed from the
12 Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions
13 of section 3 (a) of said Act, and such additional amounts,
14 not to exceed a total of \$150,000,000, to be borrowed under
15 the same terms and conditions if and to the extent that the
16 Secretary of Agriculture shall certify, from time to time,
17 to the Secretary of the Treasury that such additional
18 amounts are required during the fiscal year 1950, under
19 the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and orderly
20 development of the program.

21 ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL CROP

22 INSURANCE ACT

23 Operating expenses: For operating and administrative
24 expenses, and not to exceed \$700 for newspapers,
25 \$4,054,000.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings or conventions of members of organizations at which matters of importance to the work of the Farm Credit Administration are to be discussed or transacted; not to exceed \$750 for periodicals and newspapers; library membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be made in advance; not to exceed \$20,000 for expenditures authorized by section 602 of the Organic Act of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 833); purchase of one passenger motor vehicle (for replacement only) for use in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental in the District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm Credit Administration, except that such expenditures shall not exceed \$10,000; examination of corporations, banks, associations, and institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the Farm Credit Administration \$500,000, together with not to exceed \$2,294,000 of collections from Federal Farm Credit agencies of assessments and

1 charges, to be advanced by transfer and counter warrant to
2 this appropriation, to cover the cost of Farm Credit Admin-
3 istration facilities, examinations, and other services rendered
4 to such agencies; in all, \$2,794,000.

5 TITLE II

6 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
7 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the
8 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each
9 such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and
10 to make such contracts and commitments without regard to
11 fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the
12 Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may
13 be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the
14 Budget for the fiscal year 1950 for each such corporation
15 or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

16 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

17 Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this Act
18 shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit
19 Corporation from carrying out any activity or any pro-
20 gram authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed
21 \$12,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
22 of the Corporation and not to exceed \$400 for period-
23 icals, maps, and newspapers: *Provided further*, That
24 all necessary expenses (including legal and special serv-
25 ices performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including

1 other personal services) in connection with the acquisition,
2 operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any
3 real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or
4 in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections
5 of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative
6 expenses for the purposes hereof.

7 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed
8 \$1,500,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of
9 the funds of the Corporation shall be available for ad-
10 ministrative expenses, including employment on a contract
11 or fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the per-
12 formance of special services, including legal services, and
13 the use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks,
14 national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and
15 agencies of the Government as authorized by the Act of
16 January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h) ; and said
17 total sum shall be exclusive of services and facilities furnished
18 and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration
19 central office, interest expense, and expenses in connection
20 with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement,
21 protection, or disposition of real or personal property belong-
22 ing to the Corporation or in which it has an interest: *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That promptly after June 30 of each fiscal year all
24 cash funds in excess of the estimated operating requirements
25 for the current fiscal year shall be declared as dividends and

1 paid into the general fund of the Treasury: *Provided further,*
2 That the aggregate amount of bonds the Corporation may
3 issue and have outstanding at any one time shall not exceed
4 \$500,000,000.

5 Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed
6 \$1,398,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis), of the
7 funds of the banks shall be available for administrative ex-
8 penses, including the purchase of not to exceed two passenger
9 motor vehicles for replacement only, services performed for
10 the banks by other Government agencies (except services
11 and facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm
12 Credit Administration central office, and services performed
13 by any Federal Reserve bank and by the United States
14 Treasury in connection with the financial transactions of the
15 banks); and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest
16 expense, legal and special services performed on a contract
17 or fee basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition,
18 operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposi-
19 tion of real or personal property belonging to the banks or
20 in which they have an interest.

21 Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,328,000
22 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the
23 corporations shall be available for administrative expenses,
24 including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for
25 replacement only, and services performed for the corpora-

1 tions by other Government agencies (except services and
2 facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm
3 Credit Administration central office); and said total sum
4 shall be exclusive of interest expense, legal and special serv-
5 ices performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in
6 connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, im-
7 provement, protection, or disposition of real or personal
8 property belonging to the corporations or in which they have
9 an interest.

10 Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Wash-
11 ington, District of Columbia: Not to exceed \$90,000 (to be
12 computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the Corpora-
13 tion shall be available for administrative expenses, including
14 services performed for the Corporation by other Government
15 agencies (except services and facilities furnished and
16 examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration
17 central office); and said total sum shall be exclusive of
18 interest expense, legal and special services performed on a
19 contract or fee basis, and expenses in connection with the
20 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, protec-
21 tion, or disposition of real or personal property belonging
22 to the Corporation or in which it has an interest: *Provided,*
23 That for the current fiscal year, the revolving fund in the
24 Treasury of the United States created by section 84 of the
25 Act of June 16, 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1148a), for invest-

1 ment in any regional agricultural credit corporation shall be
 2 available only in the amount of \$25,000,000: *Provided*
 3 *further*, That notwithstanding any provisions of law to the
 4 contrary, in addition to the foregoing the Corporation is
 5 authorized to utilize, from the revolving fund created by
 6 section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (12 U. S. C.
 7 1148a), such sums as may be necessary (a) to make loans,
 8 during a period of four years, to bona fide fur farmers in
 9 accordance with the provisions of section 204 (c) of the
 10 Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended
 11 (12 U. S. C. 1148), all such loans to carry full personal
 12 liability of the borrowers and to be secured by such collateral
 13 as is deemed by the Corporation to be necessary to afford
 14 reasonable assurance of repayment, the aggregate principal
 15 amount of which loans shall not exceed \$4,000,000 outstand-
 16 ing at any one time.

17 REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS

18 Amounts available from appropriations are hereby re-
 19 duced in the sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be car-
 20 ried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury im-
 21 mediately upon the approval of this Act:

22 FEDERAL LAND BANKS

23 The total amount of \$189,000,000 in the revolving fund
 24 appropriated to the Office of the Secretary, Treasury De-
 25 partment, for subscriptions to the paid-in surplus of the

1 Federal land banks, as authorized by the Federal Farm
2 Loan Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 781 (Tenth)).

3 TITLE III.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 ~~SEC. 301.~~ No funds appropriated or made available under
5 this Act shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses
6 of any officer or employee of the Department or any bureau,
7 office, agency, or service of the Department, or any corpora-
8 tion, institution, or association supervised thereby, who
9 makes or approves, or directs or authorizes the approval of,
10 any loan or advance by the Regional Agricultural Credit
11 Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, unless such
12 loan or advance (1) is for the purpose of protecting the
13 security for or assisting in the collection of a loan or advance
14 theretofore made by the Corporation, or (2) is for use in
15 and confined to a specific area or region in which the Secre-
16 tary of Agriculture shall have found that such loans for speci-
17 fied agricultural purposes and for limited time periods are
18 necessary because of economic emergencies or production
19 disasters. All loans and advances made pursuant to this
20 section will carry the full personal liability of the borrower,
21 shall be secured by crops or livestock and such additional
22 collateral as is deemed necessary to afford reasonable assur-
23 ance of repayment, and will be accompanied by a certificate
24 of refusal of the loan or advance by a local bank or the pro-
25 duction credit association serving the area: *Provided, how-*

1 ~~ever~~, That the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the
 2 Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to reenter an area
 3 or region where an economic emergency or production dis-
 4 aster has occurred, in conformity with the provisions of
 5 section 201 (c) of the Emergency Relief and Construction
 6 Act of 1932, as amended (title 12, U. S. C. 1148).

7 SEC. ~~302~~ 301. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law
 8 the lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for
 9 the Department under this Act shall be available for the
 10 purchase of passenger motor vehicles, and for the hire of
 11 such vehicles, necessary in the conduct of the work of the
 12 Department outside the District of Columbia, but
 13 the number of such vehicles purchased or otherwise
 14 acquired for all the activities of the Department for which
 15 appropriations and authorizations are made under such Act
 16 shall not exceed two-thirds of the total number indicated for
 17 purchase by the Department under the statements of pro-
 18 posed expenditures for purchase and hire of passenger motor
 19 vehicles in the Budget: *Provided*, That any such number
 20 shall be increased proportionately (as nearly as may be)
 21 as the amount appropriated or made available under the
 22 particular heading involved may exceed the budget estimate.

23 SEC. ~~303~~ 302. Provisions of law prohibiting or restrict-
 24 ing the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the
 25 temporary employment of translators when competent citi-

1 zen translators are not available; (2) employment in cases
2 of emergency of persons in the field service of the Depart-
3 ment for periods of not more than sixty days; and (3)
4 employment under the appropriation for the Office of Foreign
5 Agricultural Relations.

6 SEC. ~~304~~ 303. Appropriations and authorizations made
7 in this Act shall be available for health service programs as
8 authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150).

9 SEC. ~~305~~ 304. Funds available to the Department during
10 the current fiscal year shall be available for the payment of
11 claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims
12 Act (28 U. S. C. 2672).

13 SEC. ~~306~~ 305. No part of any appropriation contained in
14 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any cor-
15 poration included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary
16 or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the
17 Government of the United States or who is a member of an
18 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
19 to strike against the Government of the United States, or who
20 advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
21 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
22 force or violence: *Provided*, That such administrative or
23 supervisory employees of the Department as may be
24 designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby
25 authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affida-

1 vits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee for
2 so doing: *Provided further*, That for the purposes hereof an
3 affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
4 person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
5 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
6 the United States, is not a member of an organization of Gov-
7 ernment employees that asserts the right to strike against the
8 Government of the United States, or that such person does
9 not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
10 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
11 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any
12 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
13 the United States or who is a member of an organization
14 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
15 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
16 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
17 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
18 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
19 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
20 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
21 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
22 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
23 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
24 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
25 *vided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed

1 to require an affidavit from any person employed for less
2 than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the
3 loss of human life or destruction of property, the payment
4 of salary or wages may be made to such persons from appli-
5 cable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency
6 without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this
7 section.

8 SEC. ~~307~~ 306. Limitations on amounts to be expended
9 for personal services under appropriations in this Act shall
10 not apply to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act
11 of December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61b-e).

12 SEC. ~~308~~ 307. Funds available to the Department of
13 Agriculture may be used for printing and binding.

14 SEC. ~~309~~ 308. This Act may be cited as the "Depart-
15 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1950".

Passed the House of Representatives April 5, 1949.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

[SUBCOMMITTEE PRINT]

Calendar No.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3997

[Report No.]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1950, and for other purposes.

APRIL 6 (legislative day, March 18), 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

MAY , 1949

Reported with amendments

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1950

MAY 10 (legislative day, APRIL 11), 1949.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3997]

The Committee on Appropriations to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| Amount of bill as passed House (direct appropriations)_____ | \$701, 122, 079 |
| Amount of increase by Senate committee_____ | 21, 961, 170 |
| Amount of bill as reported to Senate_____ | 723, 083, 249 |
| Amount of appropriations, 1949_____ | 573, 888, 953 |
| Amount of estimates for 1950_____ | ¹ 726, 906, 908 |

The bill as reported to the Senate:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Over the appropriations for 1949_____ | 149, 194, 296 |
| Under the estimates for 1950_____ | 3, 823, 659 |

¹ Includes \$85,000 supplemental estimate in S. Doc. No. 36.

GENERAL STATEMENT

In general the bill received from the House is a very reasonable one. For the most part the committee recommends support of the items and amounts as passed by the House. Changes are recommended only where reliable testimony or evidence indicate a definite need for a substantial change in the bill.

The committee recommends direct appropriations in the total amount of \$723,083,249. This amount is an increase of \$21,961,170 over the direct appropriations in the bill as passed by the House, or an increase of 3 percent.

Loan authorizations are also provided in the bill, in the amount of \$350,000,000 for Rural Electrification Administration loans, with an additional \$150,000,000 authorized as required; and in the amount of \$103,000,000 for Farmers Home Administration loans.

Permanent appropriations connected with the bill total \$139,001,310, the largest amount being the amount available for section 32 purposes.

Rescission is provided in the bill for covering into the Treasury the revolving fund appropriated to the Office of the Secretary, Treasury Department, for subscriptions to the paid-in surplus of the Federal land banks, in the total amount of \$189,000,000.

The following table shows the totals of direct appropriations, rescissions, permanent appropriations, loan authorizations, and administrative-expense limitations, and the details of each category are shown in the tables at the end of the report:

Summary of appropriations, loan authorization, 1949, and budget estimates and appropriations, 1950

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals. The 1949 amounts do not include estimated additional amounts required to meet the Pay Act increase.]

| Item | 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | House bill, 1950 | Increase (+) or decrease (—), House bill compared with— | | Senate bill, 1950 | Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with— | |
|---|---------------|------------------------|------------------|---|------------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|
| | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | | Appropriations, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 |
| Direct appropriations | \$573,888,953 | 1 \$726,906,908 | \$701,122,079 | +\$127,233,126 | —\$25,784,829 | \$723,083,249 | +\$149,194,296 | —\$3,823,659 |
| Reduction in appropriations, Federal land banks ⁴ | | 189,000,000 | 189,000,000 | —189,000,000 | | 189,000,000 | —189,000,000 | |
| Transfer of appropriations, for school lunch program ² | 75,000,000 | 75,000,000 | | —75,000,000 | —75,000,000 | | —75,000,000 | —75,000,000 |
| Permanent appropriations (net) ³ | 72,325,410 | 64,001,310 | 139,001,310 | +74,623,628 | +75,000,000 | 139,001,310 | +74,623,628 | +75,000,000 |
| Loan authorizations ³ | 400,000,000 | 350,000,000 | \$ 453,000,000 | +53,000,000 | +103,000,000 | \$ 453,000,000 | +53,000,000 | +103,000,000 |
| Administrative expense limitations ³ | [12,829,300] | [16,316,000] | [16,316,000] | [+3,486,700] | | [16,226,000] | [+3,396,700] | [—90,000] |

¹ Includes \$85,000 supplemental estimate in S. Doc. 36.

² From permanent appropriation, "Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities" (known as "sec. 32 funds").

³ See tables at end of report.

⁴ Revolving fund in Office of Secretary of the Treasury.

⁵ Plus authority for additional \$150,000,000 as required.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

A language change as well as an increase in the amount to be transferred from other appropriations or authorizations is recommended for flood-control work in the Office of the Secretary, in order to facilitate review and consideration by the Secretary of flood-control surveys.

RESEARCH ON FATS AND OILS

The committee was advised, through information obtained at hearings of the subcommittee as well as through similar information obtained by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, of the seriousness of the fats and oils situation in the United States, wherein in the past year the fats and oils market has declined most drastically. This has resulted in the loss of many hundreds of millions of dollars in farm income and prices are likely to continue to decline unless a satisfactory solution to the fats and oils problem can be found.

The committee believes that one of the most important aspects of the fats and oils problem today is the lack of adequate research to find new uses and expanded markets for these commodities. The information received by the committee brought out the fact that synthetic detergents are replacing soap made from natural fats and oils to a considerable extent, and chemical emulsifiers are threatening to displace more and more of the lard, shortening, and other oils used in the baking industry.

Agricultural officials have been conducting some limited research on fats and oils with regularly appropriated funds and have discovered that fats and oils can be used in a great variety of chemical processes in the manufacture of countless consumer goods. The committee feels that such work should be expanded and has accordingly recommended an increase of \$200,000 for this purpose, as follows:

Title II funds under the Research and Marketing Act are recommended to be increased by \$20,000, to be used by the marketing services of the Production and Marketing Administration for the development of new market outlets for oil seeds, fats and oils, and their products.

Funds for regional research laboratories under the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry are recommended to be increased by \$180,000, to be allocated in order to secure the most effective results on the following phases of research:

At Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa., to expand research on animal fats and oils in order to find new uses in industry for animal fats and their derivatives.

At Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill., to expand research on soybean oil, corn oil, linseed oil, and safflower seed.

At Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La., to expand research on cottonseed oil, peanut oil, tung oil, and rice bran oil.

By private contract in private laboratories and universities, to find new industrial uses for fats and oils by outstanding chemists. A provision to make such contracts available in the amount of \$45,000 is recommended to be added to the bill.

LIBRARY

The committee recommends a restoration of \$22,400 in order to prevent the curtailment of the library services of the Department and also to carry out the planned removal of a portion of their library collection to another building.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The committee recommends the restoration of the House reduction of \$330,000 in the funds for economic investigations, in order to prevent the curtailment of important statistical and research work on economic problems directly affecting the farmers of the country. The committee believes that, insofar as possible within the funds provided, the Bureau should develop and publish current monthly figures on net farm income for the Nation as a whole as well as annual net-income figures for the several States.

SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND

The committee recommends an addition of \$12,000 over the budget estimate in order to provide for more effective mineral, nutrition, and root-rot research on flue-cured tobacco at Florence, S. C. Funds for this research were provided in 1949 of \$17,430, and was reduced by the budget estimate to \$9,530 due to pay act absorptions. The House allowed an increase of \$10,000 for this purpose, and the increase of \$12,000 now recommended would provide a total for 1950 of \$31,530.

RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS

The committee recommends the restoration of the \$173,000 reduction in the House bill from "Research on strategic and critical agricultural materials." The committee does not agree with the statement in the House report that the investigations and experimentations on the production of natural rubber from guayule are hopeless, and feels that such natural-rubber research program should not be weakened or retarded to a degree that might be dangerous to the national welfare. Accordingly, a total of \$522,000 is recommended for the total research program and a provision is recommended to be inserted to provide for the purchase of land in Texas for nursery and other production tests on guayule and nominal construction of buildings.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The committee agrees with the provision for liquidation of the Agriculture Remount Service by December 31, 1949, and with the amount of \$50,000 provided for that purpose in the House bill. The committee believes that the breeding and sales arrangements should be made so that the entire service will be completely liquidated by the end of the calendar year. The effect of the House action, however, is to curtail other important research work of the Bureau in order to accomplish such liquidation. Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$50,000, which is above the budget estimate

since no provision was made in the budget for the Agriculture Re-mount Service.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The committee agrees with the action of the House in reducing by \$41,000 the amount for diseases of animals, to provide a total of \$1,073,000. In absorbing the reduction, however, the committee believes the Bureau should have discretion in allocating the funds available to the projects of investigation most needed.

MEAT INSPECTION

The committee recommends the restoration of \$582,000 for meat inspection, to provide the budget estimate of \$12,577,000. Since the Bureau is required to furnish meat inspection under the law, the committee does not believe the use of the authority to collect for overtime services of inspectors can be effective in reducing the cost of the required inspections. The committee is advised that meat production is increasing, instead of decreasing, and therefore believes that any curtailment of inspection services would be at the risk of danger to the public health.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

FIELD CROPS

The committee recommends the restoration of \$222,000 for field crops, in order to provide the budget estimate of \$2,720,000 and prevent the curtailment of the regular programs of the Bureau. In addition, the committee recommends \$85,000 as requested in the supplemental estimate in Senate Document No. 36 for construction of an office and laboratory building at the Southern Great Plains Field Station at Woodward, Okla., including the authorization language required.

FRUIT, VEGETABLE, AND SPECIALTY CROPS

The committee recommends the restoration of \$209,000 for fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops research program, and in addition recommends \$25,000 over the budget estimate to provide for research on control of diseases affecting gladioli and other flowers. The total amount provided for the program is \$2,581,000.

The committee is advised that there is included in the work done under this item the research at the horticultural station at Cheyenne, Wyo., where a substantial amount is devoted to the development of native fruits such as plums, apples, and pears that are suitable to the high plains region. The committee believes that, since each collection of such fruit-bearing trees has been planted for research extending over several years, and the testing is now ready to begin, any curtailment of the funds would only serve to waste the amounts previously expended on such program.

Last year the committee recommended, among others, that diseases of gladiolus be given consideration under the Research and Marketing Act, but such a project was not approved. This year the House report states that the Department will be expected to give considera-

tion to such research within the funds granted. Accordingly, the committee believes the addition of \$25,000 for the specific purpose will serve to obtain definite research on gladiolus diseases.

FOREST DISEASES

The committee recommends the restoration of \$36,520, to provide the budget estimate of \$420,000, in order to prevent the curtailment of essential research on forest diseases.

SOILS, FERTILIZERS, AND IRRIGATION

The committee recommends an increase of \$150,000 for soils, fertilizers, and irrigation, to provide a total of \$2,050,000, and also a provision for \$16,000 for remodeling two structures at the Northern Great Plains Field Station at Mandan, N. Dak. In this connection, the committee believes that the basic soil surveys cannot be efficiently operated under their present organization within the funds allowed, and accordingly directs the Bureau to submit with their estimates for 1951 a program for discontinuance of less effective stations or consolidating small stations with larger ones so that the work may be continued on an efficient basis.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

INSECT INVESTIGATIONS

The committee recommends the restoration of \$118,600 for insect investigations, in order to prevent the curtailment of essential research. While not recommending a specific increase for the purpose, the committee requests the Bureau to take into consideration in their investigations the needs of the mushroom industry. The committee also recommends the addition of \$10,000 to provide for research on tobacco insects, to be allocated by the Bureau for most effective results. The committee further recommends the addition of \$50,000 for investigations to determine methods of control for the wheat stem sawfly, on which the House bill contains only \$6,000 for these investigations in addition to \$30,000 available from Research and Marketing funds for other phases of work on the sawfly.

ORIENTAL FRUITFLY

The committee heard extensive statements on the ravages of the oriental fruitfly in the Hawaiian Islands, which has caused great damage among the fruit crops and necessitated placing a quarantine on all fruits as well as for a time against shipping vanda orchids from Hawaii to the mainland. Recent developments have brought out forcibly the need for concentrated research, including the searching for parasites to combat the fruitfly. No estimate has been presented by the Department beyond the \$50,000 in the regular estimate and the \$50,000 also available under Research and Marketing Act funds. The committee feels that prompt and effective research is required in a concentrated effort to find methods of controlling the insect, which has wreaked such havoc in the Hawaiian Islands and constantly threatens to become a menace to the horticultural and floricultural industries on

the mainland. Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$750,000, to provide a total for such investigations of \$800,000, and also recommends a provision to allow for contracts with public or private agencies in the amount of \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

The total of increases recommended for "Insect investigations" is \$928,600, amounting to \$3,921,600 for the appropriation item.

INSECT AND PLANT DISEASE CONTROL

The committee recommends an increase of \$200,000 for insect and plant disease control programs, to provide a total of \$3,564,000, which is \$345,000 above the budget estimate. The committee agrees with the action of the House in earmarking funds for barberry eradication, but is advised that such action would require the curtailment of other programs in order to make the full amount of \$700,000 available for barberry eradication, even including the increase of \$150,000 allowed by the House for the appropriation item. The increase recommended by the committee will allow adequate funds for both the barberry eradication and other essential programs of the Bureau.

FOREIGN PLANT QUARANTINES

The committee recommends an increase of \$29,000 as a partial restoration of the reduction by the House, to provide a total of \$2,325,000, which is \$20,000 below the budget estimate. The committee believes that needed inspections in this important field should not be curtailed.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL AND NAVAL STORES INVESTIGATIONS

The committee recommends an increase of \$15,950, to provide for restoration of the budget estimate of \$653,500.

REGIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

The committee agrees that the amount approved by the House of \$5,016,000 should be adequate for efficient handling of the research programs of the Bureau, and therefore disapproves the requested restoration of \$200,000 to provide the budget estimate. The committee does recommend, however, an increase of \$180,000 for expanded research on fats and oils, to be used as set out under that heading in this report.

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

GYPSY AND BROWN-TAIL MOTHS

The committee recommends the restoration of \$51,000, to provide the budget estimate of \$601,000 for control of gypsy and brown-tail moths.

FOREST PEST CONTROL ACT

The committee recommends the restoration of \$727,700, to provide the budget estimate of \$1,000,000 for carrying out the provisions of

the Forest Pest Control Act. The committee believes that the functions under the act cannot be effectively combined with the activities under the appropriation for "Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases." Language changes are also recommended in order to return the full functions required by the act, instead of reducing such functions to merely making surveys.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST

The committee recommends a partial restoration in the amount of \$100,000 to provide a total of \$3,695,000 for white pine blister rust control. Proportionate increases are recommended in the amounts to be made available to the Department of Interior, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

FOREST SERVICE

NATIONAL FOREST PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

The committee recommends restoration of \$1,518,500 to provide the budget estimate of \$26,489,500 for national forest protection and management. In addition, the committee recommends an increase above the budget estimate of \$262,500 for the development of the following recreation areas:

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Lake Tahoe recreation area, further development, including construction of public camp and picnic facilities..... | \$82, 500 |
| Aspen Basin recreation area development, including construction of public camp and picnic facilities and water supply..... | 20, 000 |
| Cornelia Lake recreation area, Georgia, including repair of dam and spillway, beach construction, public camp, water system, and picnic facilities..... | 97, 000 |
| George Washington Carver recreation area, Chattahoochee National Forest, Ga., including construction of small dam, beach, and picnic facilities..... | 27, 000 |
| Horseshoe organization camp, Monongahela National Forest, W. Va., for construction of recreation building to complete facilities used by youth groups (including authorizing language)..... | 36, 000 |

The committee has noted the suggestions in the House report about financing several important activities on the national forests and desires to comment on the several suggestions, as follows:

RECREATION USE OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS

The House committee proposes that construction and maintenance of recreational facilities be financed through charges for their use.

For nearly 50 years the national forests have been open to millions of our farm, ranch, and city people for camping, picnicking, and other simple forms of recreation. Such use of the national forests has been enjoyed with the minimum of restriction and without charge, and has been of great comfort as well as relief from oppressive heat in the summer months. It is of special importance to millions who cannot afford more expensive forms of recreation.

The cost of providing and maintaining the needed campground and other inexpensive facilities has been very low. More than such cost has been saved in the form of lower fire-fighting costs and lower losses to our national forest timber stands and safeguarding the

purity of domestic water supplies by the grouping of people in camps with simple sanitary facilities and means for preventing forest fires.

There are undoubtedly special situations which justify charges for the recreation use, and the committee believes the Forest Service should expand its present studies and tests in that connection. It is the judgment of the committee, however, that the general form and policy of free use of the national forests for camping, picnicking and similar general public recreation use should be continued, where it is not practicable to make charges to the users of such areas and that appropriations should be continued to provide adequate sanitation, fireproofing and other simple facilities as may be required.

REDUCTION OF GRAZING AND RESEEDING TO BE PAID BY GRAZING PERMITTEES

The House committee proposes to obviate the need for appropriations for reseeding the ranges and for flood-control operation on the national forests by reducing the livestock grazing use to the carrying capacity of the ranges, and that grazing permittees pay for any reseeding to produce more forage.

Administration of grazing lands within the national forests has long been a matter of concern to the legislative committees in the Senate as well as in the House. Such concern is shared by this committee, which is impressed by the desirability of range improvements designed to improve watershed conditions, hold overgrazing in check, and promote the production of forage. Reseeding will help materially to attain all three objectives.

The committee is aware that, when the national forests were created by withdrawal from the public domain, large areas were included which neither then nor since were producing timber. These areas were used for livestock grazing and have been so administered by the Forest Service through the issuance of grazing permits. Thus, privately owned land and United States forest land have from the beginning been used in conjunction, to the advantage both of private and public interests.

That overgrazing should be checked is agreed by all, but there is by no means complete agreement either that it is as widespread as sometimes alleged, or that it is caused only by neglectful livestock interests. Game animals as well as livestock use the ranges.

The committee is persuaded, accordingly, that helpful cooperation between the Forest Service and all users of the forests can be achieved.

CONTROL OF WILDLIFE OVERPOPULATION THROUGH ISSUANCE OF HUNTING LICENSES

The House committee proposes that the Forest Service should consider recommending legislation to authorize them to issue hunting licenses, fix bag limits, and the like, as a means of controlling overpopulation of wildlife which is harming the ranges.

The Federal Government now has authority to remove wildlife which is damaging its property, so that additional legislation for such purpose is not needed. Further, the committee calls attention to the long history of close cooperation between the Forest Service and State agencies charged with administration of the fish and game laws, in extending seasons, setting special bag limits and evolving other

•

similar means to regulate and control game population on the national forests. The committee believes that such cooperation should be continued and the duplication of effort which would be created by the suggested legislation should be avoided. The committee feels that the maintenance of appropriate wildlife populations on the national forests through appropriate game management is one of the most fruitful ways of making available to large numbers of people the benefits of the national forests.

FOREST AND RANGE MANAGEMENT INVESTIGATIONS

The committee recommends an increase of \$10,000 in order to strengthen the forest research work on the Dukes Experimental Forest and the area served by that unit in Michigan, involving continuation and expansion of studies in the northern hardwood timberlands, and commencement of work in other important types, including spruce and balsam pulpwood stands, cedar types, and aspen and paper birch areas. The total amount recommended for forest and range management investigations is \$2,818,500, which is \$6,000 above the budget estimate.

The committee is gratified that the Nation-wide interest in forest and range research work has been expressed not only in technical cooperation and endorsement, but also in tangible contributions, and that such financial cooperative participation last year exceeded the increase in funds appropriated. The committee believes that the Forest Service should continue to press aggressively for such cooperative contributions.

In this connection, the committee feels that a complete analysis should be made by the Forest Service of the entire program, and accordingly requests a report to the Appropriation Committees of the House and of the Senate before the consideration of the estimates for 1951 on the number of stations that will be required for effective research, plans contemplated for consolidation of stations for better operation, and the use that is contemplated for such research.

FOREST-DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

The committee recommends an increase of \$1,000,000 to provide additional funds for timber-access roads, making a total of \$10,748,000, or \$996,000 above the budget estimate. "In recommending this increase, the committee is advised that a large part of the forest-products industry depends on the construction each year of forest roads to reach its raw material. Work on the maintenance and development of such forest roads and trails was seriously curtailed during the war, and adequate provision for such work has not been made since then.

The cost to the Government for such timber-haul roads is considered in timber-sale appraisals and these costs are soon recovered by the Government through increased receipts turned into the Treasury as a result of the wider competition permitted by the roads, especially from smaller business firms. The committee believes they are a good business proposition for the Government. //

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST, MINN.

The committee recommends the addition of a new section to the bill, to provide \$100,000 for the acquisition of forest land within the Superior National Forest, Minn., as estimated. The authorization was included in Public Law 733, approved June 22, 1948.

The committee is advised that this acquisition includes the purchase of lands in a wilderness area on which improvements are about to be built; that a substantial part of these lands can be bought now in an unimproved state and that if purchase is delayed until structures are built the cost will be greatly increased. The committee feels that if the acquisition is to be accomplished at minimum cost immediate action is necessary.

FLOOD CONTROL

The committee recommends the restoration of \$1,025,000, to provide the budget estimate of \$10,000,000 for preliminary examination and watershed survey work in flood control. The increase recommended will provide for sufficient organization to prevent postponement of investigations and delays in completion of survey reports required under the authorization.

In this connection, the committee is advised that the Secretary of Agriculture has refused to submit to Members of Congress the results of surveys completed within their respective States. Accordingly, the committee directs that the Secretary of Agriculture release such survey reports to Members of Congress representing a particular State as soon as they are released to any State official or other official of the Government.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOIL CONSERVATION RESEARCH

The committee recommends the restoration of \$657,000, to provide the budget estimate of \$1,651,000 for soil-conservation research. In addition, the committee recommends an increase of \$100,000 to establish an experiment station in the Flatwoods area of Georgia for the study of problems of land drainage and soil structure which are typical of the lower coastal plains of the Southeast. The committee was advised that the drainage problems in this flat area, covering hundreds of thousands of acres, are exceedingly complex and require research investigations in order to develop practical and economical methods of draining the lands for proper utilization. Local interests have made the land available for the studies and have agreed to assist in clearing the land. The funds recommended in the increase are to provide buildings, equipment, technical staff and other personnel, as well as other expenses required to establish the experiment station.

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND

The committee recommends the restoration of \$203,000, to provide the budget estimate of \$1,327,000 for conservation development work on public lands. The increase is intended to permit the completion of the projects as planned in an economical manner and sooner to secure the benefits contemplated.

The committee is advised that the access road to the recreational area on Bear Creek Lake, located on the land-utilization project in Lee and Phillips Counties, Ark., has not been properly maintained as agreed at the time individuals contracted to make large expenditures on lands obtained from the Service. The committee requests the Service to take the necessary steps to adequately repair and maintain this road, so as to make it available to the large number of people who use the area.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

The committee recommends that the amount of the 1950 program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conserving practices be increased from \$262,500,000 to \$300,000,000. The funds provided in the bill are to pay for the 1949 program in the amount of \$257,043,439, of which \$25,846,439 is available for administrative expenses.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on the amount a participant shall receive be decreased from \$2,500 to \$1,500, in order to extend more widely the benefits of the program.

The committee further recommends adding to the bill the provision carried in previous years prohibiting the payment of salaries or expenses of information employees.

The committee further recommends striking from the bill the provision that the county conservation committee in any county may allow 10 percent of its allocation for the program to the Soil Conservation Service for services of its technicians. The committee feels that adequate funds for such technical services are provided under soil conservation research, and accordingly recommended the restoration of \$757,000 in that appropriation item. The committee believes there should be the very closest cooperation between the Soil Conservation Service and the county committees.

EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES SECTION 32 FUNDS

The committee gave serious consideration to the plea of national perennial horticultural interests that the funds provided under section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, be supplemented by an additional \$50,000,000. The committee recognized the unique position and need of this industry, arising from the temporary loss of long-standing export markets and the inability of the fruit grower to reduce production without destruction of trees and tragic loss of capital investment in packing and other facilities. The committee also took note that this industry, together with other agricultural interests which do not receive mandatory price supports, is entirely dependent upon section 32 for assistance, and that section 32 funds may be used to facilitate utilization of these commodities under the terms of section 112 of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended. The committee has not added the requested sum to the section 32 funds believing that such funds, now relieved from the obligation of paying for the school-lunch program, will be adequate to give the relief needed. The committee believes that the situation of horticulture falls squarely within the intended primary objectives of section 32 and should be met under that section. Accordingly, it is the view of the committee

that section 32 funds be made available by the Secretary of Agriculture to the fullest extent practicable to encourage the exportation or domestic consumption of perennial horticultural crops and products.

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount available from section 32 funds to be used to pay any subsidy, benefit, or indemnity to manufacturers of or dealers in insulation products be decreased from \$500,000 to \$150,000. The committee understands that such subsidy payments have been decreasing, and anticipates that the next fiscal year will see the end of such payments.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

The committee recommends an increase of \$12,500,000 above the budget estimate from section 32 funds of \$75,000,000, to provide a total of \$87,500,000 for operation of the school-lunch program. The committee approves retaining in the bill the limitation prohibiting use of the appropriation for nonfood assistance, so that the entire amount may be available for food. The committee considered requests for larger increases, but believes that the increase recommended is all that should be provided for at this time.

MARKETING SERVICES

MARKET NEWS SERVICE

The committee recommends an additional increase of \$36,000 above the budget estimate, to provide for additional market news service at Fayetteville, Ark.; Thomasville, Ga.; Frankfort, Ky., and Tulsa, Okla. The total amount recommended is \$1,900,000 which is \$79,000 above the budget estimate.

The increased funds are provided on the condition that local contribution shall be required toward the cost of the news service on a basis equal to the amount contributed locally on the average of the market news service stations throughout the country.

In this connection, the committee is advised that there is no uniformity in the local participation on the market news service; in some instances there is no local contribution, and in other instances there are varying degrees of local contribution toward the expenses involved in the market news service. Accordingly, the Department is directed to submit with the estimates for 1951 a proposal for attaining uniformity in the local participation toward the expenses of the market news service stations.

MARKET INSPECTION OF FARM PRODUCTS

The committee is advised that Government laboratories are competing with private laboratories in the testing and grading of oilseeds and oilseed products. The committee views with disfavor the creation of laboratories by the Government which compete with commercial laboratories for such testing work, particularly since the committee is advised that no charge has been made that the commercial fees are excessive.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends an increase above the budget estimate of \$400,000, except for \$3,000 disallowed by the House, to provide a total amount of \$23,649,000 for the administration of the loan pro-

gram. Loan authorizations in the amount of \$103,000,000 are provided, which is an increase of \$11,250,000 over the amount of loans estimated as direct appropriations. The committee believes the increase recommended will better enable the Administrator to meet the additional demands to be made upon the program, as well as enable the Administrator to keep current the collections on the present loan program and endeavor to liquidate loans under previous programs, some of which have been in default since the low crop years of the 1930's. The committee is advised that the Administrator collected \$148,000,000 last year as against total loans made of \$76,000,000.

The committee further recommends the deletion of the words "on any loans made hereunder," in order to obviate the necessity of accounting for the proceeds returned to the Treasury on the loans borrowed under the loan authorization, as distinguished from proceeds returned to the Treasury on loans for which direct appropriations had been previously made.

The committee also recommends the deletion of the words "either without interest or," so as to provide that the loans borrowed from the Treasury shall be interest bearing.

REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATION

The committee recommends the deletion of the section relating to making funds available for administrative expenses of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., as well as the deletion of section 301 of the general provisions placing limitations on the loans or advances made by that company. The enactment of Public Law 38 on April 6, 1949, resulted in the dissolution of the Corporation and the transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture of its functions and funds. No additional provision is necessary in the bill in respect to funds to be utilized by the Secretary to carry out the functions transferred to him from the Corporation and the additional functions vested in the Secretary by Public Law 38. Under that law the revolving fund created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 is available to the Secretary for loans and for all necessary administrative expenses.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

Office of the Secretary:

The committee recommends that the following transfer provision be stricken from the bill:

except that not more than the amount shown in the budget schedule for 1948 may be so transferred from the appropriation for flood control

The committee further recommends that the limitation on the amount to be transferred from other appropriations or authorizations be increased by \$13,516, for a total of \$109,280 for the limitation.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Research and Marketing Act of 1946:

For research and service work on the distribution
and marketing of agricultural products----- \$20, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is for the development of new market outlets for oil seeds, fats and oils, and their products. Together with the increase recommended of \$180,000 to the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, a total is recommended for fats and oils research of \$200,000.

The total recommended for title II funds is \$6,020,000, and the total recommended for the provisions of the Research and Marketing Act is \$19,020,000.

Library----- 22, 400

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$722,400, in order to prevent curtailment of the library services and to effect the removing of a portion of the library collection to another building.

The committee also recommends that the limitation for personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$515,775 to \$520,840.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

Economic investigations----- 330, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$2,180,000.

The committee also recommends an increase of \$49,000 in the District of Columbia salary limitation to provide a total of \$2,419,000 for the limitation.

Agricultural Research Administration:

Special research fund----- 12, 000

The increase recommended over the budget estimate is to provide for more effective research work on flue-cured tobacco at Florence, S. C. This mineral, nutrition, and root-rot research was conducted last year with funds of \$17,430. The budget estimate reduced these funds to \$9,530, and the House provided for an increase of \$10,000 in order to keep the station open. The additional increase now recommended would provide a total of \$31,530 for this project under the Special Research Fund.

Research on Strategic and Critical Agricultural
Materials-----

173, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$522,000, and is to restore the amount deducted by the House relating to guayule rubber.

The committee also recommends that the following provision be inserted in the bill:

, purchase of not to exceed sixty acres of land in Texas for nursery and other production tests on guayule and construction on such land of buildings costing not in excess of \$10,000 each

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Animal Industry:

| | |
|---|-----------|
|  Animal husbandry----- | \$50, 000 |
|---|-----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for the liquidation of the agriculture remount service by Dec. 31, 1949. The total amount provided for animal husbandry of \$1,302,000 is \$50,000 over the budget estimate.

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Meat inspection----- | 582, 000 |
|----------------------|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$12,577,000.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Total increase, Bureau Animal Industry----- | 632, 000 |
|---|----------|

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering:

| | |
|------------------|----------|
| Field crops----- | 307, 000 |
|------------------|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full amount of the revised budget estimate of \$2,805,000, including the supplemental estimate in S. Doc. No. 36 of \$85,000 for construction at the Southern Great Plains Field Station, Woodward, Okla.

The committee also recommends that the following provision be added to the bill:

, of which not to exceed \$85,000 shall be available for the construction of an office and laboratory building at the Southern Great Plains Field Station, Woodward, Oklahoma.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops----- | 234, 000 |
|--|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate and in addition an amount of \$25,000 for research on control of diseases affecting gladioli. The total amount recommended is \$2,581,000.

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Forest diseases----- | 36, 520 |
|----------------------|---------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$420,000.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation----- | 150, 000 |
|---|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$2,050,000.

The committee also recommends that the following provision be added to the bill:

, including not to exceed \$16,000 for remodeling two structures at the United States Northern Great Plains Field Station, Mandan, North Dakota, to provide laboratory facilities for investigations on lands to be irrigated under the Missouri Basin development program.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Total increase, Bureau of Plant Industry, etc----- | 727, 520 |
|--|----------|

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

| | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Insect investigations----- | \$928, 600 |
|----------------------------|------------|

The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Restoration to provide budget estimate. | \$118, 600 |
| Research on tobacco insects----- | 10, 000 |
| Research on wheat stem sawfly----- | 50, 000 |
| Concentrated research on oriental fruit-fly----- | 750, 000 |

| | |
|---------------------|----------|
| Total increase----- | 928, 600 |
|---------------------|----------|

The committee also recommends that the following provision be added to the bill:

: Provided, That \$800,000 of this amount shall be available for oriental fruitfly, of which not to exceed \$500,000 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies for research without regard to provisions of existing law, and the amounts obligated for contract research shall remain available until expended.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Insect and plant disease control----- | 200, 000 |
|---------------------------------------|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$3,564,000, or \$345,000 above the budget estimate, and is intended to assure the full use of the \$700,000 earmarked by the House for barberry eradication without curtailing other projects of the Bureau due to absorption of pay costs or other increased costs.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Foreign plant quarantines----- | 29, 000 |
|--------------------------------|---------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$2,325,000, which is \$20,000 below the budget estimate, and is intended to prevent the curtailment of needed inspections.

The committee also recommends increasing the Bureau's limitation for personal services in the District of Columbia from \$797,600 to \$805,800.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Total increase, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine----- | 1, 157, 600 |
|--|-------------|

Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry:

| | |
|--|---------|
| Agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations----- | 15, 950 |
|--|---------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$653,500.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Regional research laboratories----- | 180, 000 |
|-------------------------------------|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for expanded research on fats and oils, and will provide a total of \$5,196,000, which is \$20,000 under the budget estimate. No provision is made for the House reduction of \$200,000. Together with the \$20,000 recommended as an increase to title II funds of the Research and Marketing Act, a total is recommended for fats and oils research of \$200,000.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry—Con.

The committee also recommends that the following provision be added to the bill:

: Provided, That \$180,000 of this amount shall be available for research on fats and oils, of which not to exceed \$45,000 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies for research without regard to provisions of existing law, and the amounts obligated for contract research shall remain available until expended.

The committee also recommends that the limitation for personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$242,622 to \$251,870.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Total increase, Bureau of Agriculture and Industrial Chemistry----- | \$195, 950 |
|---|------------|

Control of forest pests:

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Gypsy and brown-tail moths----- | 51, 000 |
|---------------------------------|---------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$601,000.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Forest Pest Control Act----- | 727, 700 |
|------------------------------|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$1,000,000.

The committee also recommends that the following be stricken from the bill:

surveys: For surveys authorized by the Forest Pest Control Act

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

: For carrying out the provisions of the Act approved June 25, 1947

| | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| White pine blister rust----- | 100, 000 |
|------------------------------|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$3,695,000, which is \$61,000 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on the amount to be available to the Department of the Interior be increased from \$557,850 to \$572,850; the limitation to the Forest Service be increased from \$1,894,550 to \$1,945,550, and the limitation to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine be increased from \$1,142,600 to \$1,176,600.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Total increase, control of forest pests----- | 878, 700 |
|--|----------|

Forest Service:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| National Forest protection and management----- | 1, 781, 000 |
|--|-------------|

The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

Restoration to provide budget estimate---- \$1, 518, 500

Recreation facilities at:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Lake Tahoe, Nev----- | 82, 500 |
| Aspen Basin, N. Mex----- | 20, 000 |
| Cornelia Lake, Ga----- | 97, 000 |
| George Washington Carver, Ga----- | 27, 000 |
| Camp Horseshoe, W. Va----- | 36, 000 |

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Total increase----- | 1, 781, 000 |
|---------------------|-------------|

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Forest Service—Continued

The committee also recommends that the following proviso be added to the bill:

and not to exceed \$36,000 shall be available for the construction of one building at Horseshoe Organization Camp, W. Va.

Forest and range management investigations--- \$10, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for research at the experimental station at Dukes, Mich. The total amount recommended is \$2,818,500, which is \$6,000 above the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends that the word "shelterbelts" be stricken from the bill.

Forest development roads and trails----- 1, 000, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide additional funds for timber access roads. The total amount recommended of \$10,748,000 is \$996,000 above the budget estimate.

The committee further recommends that the limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$111,188 to \$121,188.

Acquisition of lands for national forests:

Superior National Forest----- 100, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to acquire lands under the provisions of Public Law 733, approved June 22, 1948.

The committee also recommends that the following section be added to the bill:

Superior National Forest: For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the Act approved June 22, 1948 (Public Law 733), \$100,000 to remain available until expended.

Total increase, Forest Service----- 2, 891, 000

Flood control----- 1, 025, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$10,000,000.

Soil Conservation Service:

Soil conservation research----- 757, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$1,651,000 and in addition to provide \$100,000 for drainage research in the southeast coastal area. The total amount recommended is \$1,751,000.

Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land--- 203, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$1,327,000.

The committee also recommends that the limitation for personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$29,100 to \$32,150.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Production and Marketing Administration:

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources:

The committee recommends that the following provision be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State or county information employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information to individual farmers

The committee recommends that the amount of the 1950 program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conserving practices be increased from \$262,500,000 to \$300,000,000.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on the amount a participant shall receive be decreased from \$2,500 to \$1,500.

The committee further recommends that the following provision be stricken from the bill:

Provided further, That the county agricultural conservation committee in any county may allot not to exceed 10 per centum of its allocation for the agricultural conservation program to the Soil Conservation Service for services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricultural conservation program and the funds so allotted shall be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for technical and other assistance in such county

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| National School Lunch Act----- | \$12, 500, 000 ³ |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide an additional amount for food assistance. The total amount recommended is \$87,500,000, or \$12,500,000 over the direct appropriation provided by the House in lieu of the estimate of \$75,000,000 to be made available from sec. 32 funds.

Marketing Services:

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Market news service----- | 36, 000 |
|--------------------------|---------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for the additional news services, under matching provisions to be determined by the Administration, at Fayetteville, Ark.; Thomasville, Ga.; Frankfort, Ky.; and Tulsa, Okla. The total amount recommended is \$1,900,000, which is \$79,000 above the estimate.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Total increase, Production and Marketing Administration----- | 12, 536, 000 |
|--|--------------|

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Farmers' Home Administration:

Loans:

The committee recommends that the following be stricken from the bill:
on any loans made hereunder

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Salaries and expenses | \$400, 000 |
|-----------------------------|------------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide more adequately for the administration of the increased loan program. The amount recommended is \$23,649,000, which is \$397,000 above the budget estimate.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| TOTAL INCREASES | 21, 961, 170 |
|-----------------------|--------------|

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Agricultural Research Administration:

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases:

The committee recommends that the following provisions be stricken from the bill:
to enable the Secretary, through such agencies as he may determine,

The committee also recommends that the following provision be stricken from the bill:
and of section 1 of the Forest Pest Control Act (16 U. S. C. 594-1),

Production and Marketing Administration:

Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities:

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount available from Section 32 funds to be used to pay any subsidy, benefit, or indemnity to manufacturers or of dealers in insulation products be decreased from \$500,000 to \$150,000.

TITLE II:

Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia:

The committee recommends that the following section be stricken from the bill:

Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia: Not to exceed \$90,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the Corporation shall be available for administrative expenses, including services performed for the Corporation by other Government agencies (except services and facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration central office); and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense, legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

TITLE II—Continued

Corporation or in which it has an interest: *Provided*, That for the current fiscal year, the revolving fund in the Treasury of the United States created by section 84 of the Act of June 16, 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1148a), for investment in any regional agricultural credit corporation shall be available only in the amount of \$25,000,000: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, in addition to the foregoing the Corporation is authorized to utilize, from the revolving fund created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1148a), such sums as may be necessary (a) to make loans, during a period of four years, to bona fide fur farmers in accordance with the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1148), all such loans to carry full personal liability of the borrowers and to be secured by such collateral as is deemed by the Corporation to be necessary to afford reasonable assurance of repayment, the aggregate principal amount of which loans shall not exceed \$4,000,000 outstanding at any one time.

TITLE III:

General Provisions:

The committee recommends that the following section be stricken from the bill:

SEC. 301. No funds appropriated or made available under this Act shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of the Department or any bureau, office, agency, or service of the Department, or any corporation, institution, or association supervised thereby, who makes or approves, or directs or authorizes the approval of, any loan or advance by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, unless such loan or advance (1) is for the purpose of protecting the security for or assisting in the collection of a loan or advance theretofore made by the Corporation, or (2) is for use in and confined to a specific area or region in which the Secretary of Agriculture shall have found that such loans for specified agricultural purposes and for limited time periods are necessary because of economic emergencies or production disasters. All loans and advances made pursuant to this section will carry the full personal liability of the borrower, shall be secured by crops or livestock and such additional collateral as is deemed necessary to afford reasonable assurance of repayment, and will be accompanied by a certificate of refusal of the loan or advance by a local bank or the production credit association serving the area: *Provided, however*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to reenter an area or region where an economic emergency or production disaster has occurred, in conformity with the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended (title 12, U. S. C. 1148).

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Total increase..... | \$21, 961, 170 |
| No decrease..... | |
| Amount of bill as reported to Senate..... | 723, 083, 249 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1949, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1950, THE BILL AS PASSED THE HOUSE, THE SENATE RECOMMENDATIONS IN ACCOMPANYING BILL, THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN SENATE BILL AS COMPARED WITH THE CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS AND THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN THE BILL COMPARED WITH THE BUDGET ESTIMATES, AND THE HOUSE BILL

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals. Individual items in the 1949 column do not include estimated additional amounts required to meet the pay act increase nor the comparable amounts provided in the 1950 estimates for printing and binding which is shown under the Office of Information in the 1949 column]

| Bureau or item | Appropriations and loan authorization, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | House bill for 1950 | Amount recommended by Senate committee | Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with— | | |
|---|---|------------------------|---------------------|--|---|----------------|------------|
| | | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Estimate, 1950 | House bill |
| Office of the Secretary (salaries and expenses)----- | 1 \$2,033,000 | \$2,135,800 | \$2,143,300 | \$2,143,300 | + \$110,300 | +\$7,500 | ----- |
| Research and Marketing Act of 1946: | | | | | | | |
| Title I: | | | | | | | |
| Sec. 9 (payments to land-grant colleges)----- | 3,250,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | +1,750,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Sec. 10a (utilization research)----- | 3,900,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | +1,100,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Sec. 10b (cooperative research other than utilization) | 1,950,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | +1,050,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Title II (improvement and development of marketing and distribution)----- | 4,750,000 | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 6,020,000 | +1,270,000 | +20,000 | +\$20,000 |
| Total, Research and Marketing Act----- | 13,850,000 | 19,000,000 | 19,000,000 | 19,020,000 | +5,170,000 | +20,000 | +20,000 |
| Office of Solicitor (salaries and expenses)----- | 2 2,074,500 | 2,235,500 | 2,235,500 | 2,235,500 | +161,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Office of Information: | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses----- | 3 580,000 | 1,169,000 | 1,248,728 | 1,248,728 | +668,728 | +79,728 | ----- |
| Printing and binding----- | 1,800,000 | (⁴) | (⁴) | (⁴) | -1,800,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Total, Office of Information----- | 2,380,000 | 1,169,000 | 1,248,728 | 1,248,728 | -1,131,272 | +79,728 | ----- |
| Library (salaries and expenses)----- | 600,000 | 722,400 | 700,000 | 722,400 | +122,400 | ----- | +22,400 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| Bureau of Agricultural Economies: | | | | | | | | | |
| Economic investigations..... | 1,988,500 | 2,180,000 | 1,850,000 | 2,180,000 | +191,500 | ----- | ----- | ----- | +330,000 |
| Crop and livestock estimates..... | 2,375,400 | 2,582,000 | 2,646,900 | 2,646,900 | +271,500 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Total, Bureau of Agricultural Economies..... | 4,363,900 | 4,762,000 | 4,496,900 | 4,826,900 | +463,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations (salaries and expenses)..... | 503,000 | 526,400 | 576,400 | 576,400 | +73,400 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Extension service: | | | | | | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Payments to States: | | | | | | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Capper-Ketchum Act..... | 1,480,000 | 1,480,000 | 1,480,000 | 1,480,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Bankhead-Jones Act, title II: | | | | | | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Sec. 21..... | 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Sec. 23..... | 11,500,000 | 11,500,000 | 12,500,000 | 12,500,000 | +1,000,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Additional extension work..... | 555,000 | 555,000 | 555,000 | 555,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Alaska..... | 23,950 | 23,950 | 23,950 | 23,950 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Puerto Rico..... | 408,000 | 408,000 | 408,000 | 408,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Total, payments to States..... | \$ 25,966,950 | \$ 25,966,950 | \$ 26,966,950 | \$ 26,966,950 | +1,000,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Salaries and expenses: Administration and coordination of extension work..... | 827,200 | 885,500 | 885,500 | 885,500 | +58,300 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Total, Extension Service..... | 26,794,150 | 26,852,450 | 27,852,450 | 27,852,450 | +1,058,300 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Agricultural Research Administration: | | | | | | | | | |
| Office of Administrator (salaries and expenses)..... | 406,300 | 414,400 | 414,400 | 414,400 | +8,100 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Special research fund..... | 1,230,000 | 1,230,000 | 1,230,000 | 1,242,000 | +12,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | +12,000 |
| Research on strategic and critical agricultural materials..... | 349,000 | 522,000 | 349,000 | 522,000 | +173,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | +173,000 |
| Research on agricultural problems of Alaska..... | \$ 185,940 | 675,000 | 675,000 | 675,000 | +489,060 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |

¹ In addition, transfers to this item from other appropriations or authorizations, as follows: Flood control, \$11,484; Administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Corporation, \$84,071.

² In addition, transfers to this item from other appropriations or authorizations, as follows: Flood control, \$17,000; administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Corporation, \$140,000.

³ In addition, a transfer to this item from administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Corporation, \$15,264.

⁴ The 1950 estimates discontinue the centralized printing and binding fund and distribute the costs to the various appropriation items.

⁵ In addition, a permanent appropriation of \$4,704,710.

⁶ In addition, contractual authority of \$300,000 for construction. Deficiency estimate to liquidate contract authorization pending in House (H. Doc. 93).

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1949, the estimates for 1950, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates, and the House bill—Continued

| Bureau or item | Appropriations and loan authorization, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | House bill for 1950 | Amount recommended by Senate committee | Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with— | | |
|---|---|------------------------|---------------------|--|---|----------------|------------|
| | | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Estimate, 1950 | House bill |
| Agricultural Research Administration—Continued | | | | | | | |
| Office of Experiment Stations: | | | | | | | |
| Payments to States | 7 \$7,361,208 | 7 \$7,406,208 | 7 \$7,406,208 | \$7,406,208 | 8 +\$44,940 | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | | | | | | |
| Administration of grants and coordination of research with States | 107,000 | 231,850 | 231,850 | 231,850 | +34,850 | | |
| Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico | 124,700 | 146,400 | 146,400 | 146,400 | +21,700 | | |
| Total, salaries and expenses | 321,700 | 378,250 | 378,250 | 378,250 | +56,550 | | |
| Total, Office of Experiment Stations | 7,682,908 | 7,784,458 | 7,784,458 | 7,784,458 | +101,490 | | |
| Bureau of Animal Industry: | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | | | | | | |
| Animal husbandry | 1,405,500 | 1,252,000 | 1,252,000 | 1,302,000 | -103,500 | +50,000 | +50,000 |
| Diseases of animals | 1,055,000 | 1,114,000 | 1,073,000 | 1,073,000 | +18,000 | -41,000 | |
| Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease | 6,250,000 | 6,255,000 | 6,229,000 | 6,229,000 | -21,000 | -26,000 | |
| Inspection and quarantine | 1,225,000 | 1,162,000 | 1,154,000 | 1,154,000 | -71,000 | -8,000 | |
| Meat inspection | 11,500,000 | 12,577,000 | 11,995,000 | 12,577,000 | +1,077,000 | | +582,000 |
| Virus Serum Toxin Act | 365,000 | 394,000 | 394,000 | 304,000 | +29,000 | | |
| Total, salaries and expenses | 21,800,500 | 22,754,000 | 22,097,000 | 22,729,000 | +928,500 | -25,000 | +632,000 |

| Remount service. | \$ 425,000 | (10) | (10) | (10) | (10) | —425,000 | |
|--|--------------|----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals | | [43,000] | [47,500] | [47,500] | [47,500] | | |
| Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum 11. | | | | | | [+4,500] | |
| Total, Bureau of Animal Industry | 22,225,500 | | 22,754,000 | 22,097,000 | 22,729,000 | +503,500 | —25,000 |
| Bureau of Dairy Industry (salaries and expenses) | 1,050,000 | | 1,038,200 | 1,093,200 | 1,093,200 | +43,200 | |
| Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering (salaries and expenses): | | | | | | | |
| Field crops | 2,672,300 | | 2,805,000 | 2,498,000 | 2,805,000 | +132,700 | +307,000 |
| Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops | 2,578,100 | | 2,556,000 | 2,347,000 | 2,581,000 | +2,900 | +234,000 |
| Forest diseases | 380,480 | | 420,000 | 383,480 | 420,000 | +36,520 | +36,520 |
| Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation | 12 1,524,000 | | 2,031,000 | 1,900,000 | 2,050,000 | +526,000 | +150,000 |
| Agricultural engineering | 685,690 | | 699,000 | 724,000 | 724,000 | +38,310 | +25,000 |
| National Arboretum | 413,900 | | 170,000 | 170,000 | 170,000 | —243,900 | |
| Total Bureau of Plant Industry, Soil, and Agricultural Engineering | 8,254,470 | | 8,681,000 | 8,022,480 | 8,750,000 | +465,530 | +469,000 |
| Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine: | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | | | | | | |
| Insect investigations | 13 3,019,800 | | 3,111,600 | 2,993,000 | 3,921,600 | +901,800 | +928,600 |
| Insect and plant-disease control | 14 3,078,200 | | 3,219,000 | 3,364,000 | 3,564,000 | +485,800 | +200,000 |
| Foreign plant quarantines | 2,212,000 | | 2,345,000 | 2,296,000 | 2,325,000 | +113,000 | +29,000 |
| Total salaries and expenses | 8,310,000 | | 8,675,600 | 8,653,000 | 9,810,600 | +1,500,600 | +1,157,600 |

⁷ Includes the following acts: Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico.
⁸ Due to the resumption of making land-grant-college appropriations for the Territory of Alaska.

⁹ Appropriated in second deficiency bill of 1948.

To render the availability of information necessary to determine the requirements of the foot-and-mouth disease eradication program in 1949 and 1950, and the submission of supplementary estimates in 1950, the Department of Agriculture, the amounts to be transferred from other funds of the Department of Agriculture, the amounts necessary for the eradication of the disease. The pending bill contains the necessary language, as submitted by the budget.

11 Transferred from the appropriation made by sec. 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933.

12 Together with contractual authority of \$100,000 in connection with the establishment of an experiment station at Brawley, Calif. Supplemental estimate to liquidate contract ending of \$100,000 (H. Doc. 93).

¹³ Additional funds available

¹⁴ Includes \$492,000 appropriated in Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1948.

¹³ Includes \$492,000 appropriated in Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1948.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1949, the estimates for 1950, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates, and the House bill—Continued

| Bureau or item | Appropriations and loan authorization, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | House bill for 1950 | Amount recommended by Senate committee | Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with— | |
|---|---|------------------------|---------------------|--|---|----------------|
| | | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Estimate, 1950 |
| Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine—Continued | | | | | | |
| Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases..... | 10 \$1,750,000 | \$1,750,000 | 10 \$1,745,000 | 10 \$1,745,000 | --\$5,000 | --\$5,000 |
| Total, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine..... | 10,060,000 | 10,425,000 | 10,398,000 | 11,555,000 | +1,495,000 | +1,130,000 |
| Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry: | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | | | | | |
| Agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations..... | 634,050 | 653,500 | 637,550 | 653,500 | +19,450 | ----- |
| Regional research laboratories..... | 5,000,000 | 5,216,000 | 5,016,000 | 5,196,000 | +196,000 | --20,000 |
| Total, Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry..... | 5,634,050 | 5,869,500 | 5,653,550 | 5,849,500 | +215,450 | --20,000 |
| Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics (salaries and expenses)..... | 813,000 | 853,200 | 853,200 | 853,200 | +40,200 | ----- |
| Control of forest pests: | | | | | | |
| Gypsy and brown-tail moths..... | 603,600 | 601,000 | 550,000 | 601,000 | --2,600 | ----- |
| Forest Pest Control Act, surveys et..... | 10 135,000 | 1,000,000 | 272,300 | 1,000,000 | +865,000 | ----- |
| White-pine blister rust..... | 3,750,000 | 3,756,000 | 3,595,000 | 3,695,000 | --55,000 | --61,000 |
| Dutch-elm disease..... | 10 51,800 | ----- | ----- | ----- | --51,800 | ----- |
| Total, control of forest pests..... | 4,540,400 | 5,357,000 | 4,417,300 | 5,296,000 | +755,600 | --61,000 |
| | | | | | | +878,700 |

Forest Service:

Salaries and expenses:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| General administrative expenses..... | 650,000 | 655,000 | 655,000 | 655,000 | +5,000 | ----- | ----- |
| National forest protection and management..... | 25,204,175 | 26,489,500 | 24,971,000 | 26,752,000 | +1,547,825 | +262,500 | +1,781,000 |
| Fighting forest fires..... | 29 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Forest and range management investigations..... | 2,787,500 | 2,812,500 | 2,808,500 | 2,818,500 | +31,000 | +6,000 | +10,000 |
| Forest products..... | 1,125,000 | 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 | +47,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Forest resources investigations..... | 822,000 | 865,000 | 866,000 | 866,000 | +44,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Total, salaries and expenses..... | 30,688,675 | 32,095,000 | 30,572,500 | 32,363,500 | +1,674,825 | +268,500 | +1,791,000 |
| Forest development roads and trails..... | 9,750,000 | 9,752,000 | 9,748,000 | 10,748,000 | +998,000 | +996,000 | +1,000,000 |
| Forest fire cooperation..... | 9,000,000 | 9,000,000 | 9,000,000 | 9,000,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Farm and other private forestry cooperation..... | 809,500 | 814,500 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 | +290,500 | +285,500 | ----- |
| Acquisition of lands for national forests..... | 500,000 | 401,000 | 401,000 | 401,000 | -99,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Acquisition of forest land, Superior National Forest, Minn..... | ----- | 100,000 | ----- | 100,000 | +100,000 | ----- | +100,000 |
| Acquisition of lands from national forest receipts..... | 142,000 | 142,000 | 142,000 | 142,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Total, Forest Service..... | 50,890,175 | 52,304,500 | 50,963,500 | 53,854,500 | +2,964,325 | +1,550,000 | +2,891,000 |
| Flood control..... | 6,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 8,975,000 | 10,000,000 | +4,000,000 | ----- | +1,025,000 |
| Soil Conservation Service: | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Soil-conservation research..... | 1,548,000 | 1,651,000 | 994,000 | 1,751,000 | +203,000 | +100,000 | +757,000 |
| Soil-conservation operations..... | 43,500,000 | 47,028,800 | 50,773,800 | 50,773,800 | +7,273,800 | +3,745,000 | ----- |
| Total..... | 45,048,000 | 48,679,800 | 51,767,800 | 52,524,800 | +7,476,800 | +3,845,000 | +757,000 |

¹⁹ In addition, \$1,000,000 deficiency appropriation pending.

²⁰ Includes control of emergency outbreaks of forest pests and diseases.

¹⁷ Funds for control of emergency outbreaks of forest pests and diseases contained in the appropriation, "Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases," Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

¹⁸ In addition, \$221,888 balance of 1948 supplemental appropriation available in 1949.

¹⁹ Entire amount transferred to Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

²⁰ Supplemental estimate for fighting forest fires of \$3,165,000 pending (H. Doc. 93).

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1949 the estimates for 1950, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates, and the House bill—Continued

| Bureau or item | Appropriations and retirement of submarginal land (title III, Farm Tenant Act)..... | Appropriations and loan authorization, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | House bill for 1950 | Amount recommended by Senate committee | Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with— | | |
|---|---|---|------------------------|---------------------|--|---|----------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Estimate, 1950 | House bill |
| Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land (title III, Farm Tenant Act)..... | | \$1,125,000 | \$1,327,000 | \$1,124,000 | \$1,327,000 | +\$202,000 | | +\$203,000 |
| Production and Marketing Administration: | | | | | | | | |
| Conservation and use of agricultural land resources..... | | 150,000,000 | 257,043,439 | 257,043,439 | 257,043,439 | +107,043,439 | | |
| Acreage allotment and marketing quotas..... | | (21) | 32,956,561 | 30,150,774 | 30,150,774 | +30,150,774 | -\$2,805,787 | |
| Sugar Act..... | | 72,000,000 | 65,000,000 | 60,000,000 | 60,000,000 | -12,000,000 | -5,000,000 | |
| School-lunch program..... | | [75,000,000] | [75,000,000] | 75,000,000 | 87,500,000 | +87,500,000 | +87,500,000 | +12,500,000 |
| Marketing services: | | | | | | | | |
| Market news service..... | | 1,689,750 | 1,821,000 | 1,864,000 | 1,900,000 | +210,250 | +79,000 | +36,000 |
| Market inspection of farm products..... | | 712,000 | 760,000 | 758,000 | 758,000 | +46,000 | +2,000 | |
| Marketing farm products..... | | 1,084,500 | 1,102,500 | 1,152,500 | 1,152,500 | +68,000 | +50,000 | |
| Tobacco Acts..... | | 1,552,000 | 1,602,000 | 1,602,000 | 1,602,000 | +50,000 | | |
| Cotton Statistics, Grading, Standards, and Futures Acts..... | | 1,399,000 | 1,658,000 | 1,656,000 | 1,656,000 | +257,000 | -2,000 | |
| Marketing Regulatory Acts..... | | 3,178,350 | 3,412,000 | 3,400,000 | 3,400,000 | +221,650 | -12,000 | |
| Total, marketing services..... | | 9,615,600 | 10,355,500 | 10,432,500 | 10,468,500 | +852,900 | +113,000 | +36,000 |
| Commodity Exchange Authority..... | | 530,000 | 558,200 | 558,200 | 558,200 | +28,200 | | |

Farmers Home Administration:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Farm tenancy loans..... | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | (23) | (23) | -15,000,000 | -15,000,000 |
| Production and subsistence loans..... | 22 75,000,000 | 75,000,000 | (23) | (23) | -75,000,000 | -75,000,000 |
| Water facilities loans..... | 1,750,000 | 1,750,000 | (23) | (23) | -1,750,000 | -1,750,000 |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 22,000,000 | 23,252,000 | 23,249,000 | 23,649,000 | +1,649,000 | +397,000 |
| Total..... | 113,750,000 | 115,002,000 | 23,249,000 | 23,649,000 | -90,101,000 | -91,353,000 |
| Rural Electrification Administration (administrative expenses)..... | 21 5,675,000 | 6,063,000 | 6,063,000 | 6,063,000 | +388,000 | |
| Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (salaries and expenses)..... | 23 3,725,000 | 4,054,000 | 4,054,000 | 4,054,000 | +329,000 | |
| Farm Credit Administration: | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | | | | | |
| Assessments against member institutions..... | [2,260,400] | [2,294,000] | [2,294,000] | [2,294,000] | [+33,600] | |
| Direct appropriation..... | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | | |
| Total appropriations..... | 573,888,953 | 726,906,908 | 701,122,079 | 723,083,249 | +149,194,296 | +21,961,170 |
| Deduct reduction in appropriations, Federal land banks ^{24a} | | 189,000,000 | 189,000,000 | 189,000,000 | -189,000,000 | |
| Add pending Pay Act increase for 1949 (not included in individual items)..... | 9,017,440 | | | | -9,017,440 | |
| Net total..... | 582,906,393 | 537,906,908 | 512,122,079 | 534,083,249 | -48,823,144 | +21,961,170 |

²¹ Funds available as follows: \$5,072,000 from advance conservation material fund; \$9,734,500 supplemental estimate pending which if approved will provide a total of \$14,806,500 for peanut and tobacco programs.

²² There are also available for such loans unliquidated State Rural Rehabilitation Corporation funds. Approximately \$10,000,000 is being used for fiscal year 1949.

²³ Bill provides authorization to borrow from U. S. Treasury (see loan authorization table above).

²⁴ Includes \$225,000 appropriated by Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1948.

²⁵ In addition, \$588,101 available from reappropriation of 1948 unobligated balance.

^{26a} Revolving fund in Office of Secretary of the Treasury, for subscriptions to the paid-in surplus of the Federal land banks.

LOAN AUTHORIZATION

| Bureau or Item | Appropriations and loan authorization, 1940 | Budget esti- mates, 1950 | House bill for 1950 | Amount recommended by Senate committee | Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill com- pared with— | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|---|--|-------------------|------------|
| | | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Estimate, 1950 | House bill |
| Farmers Home Administration: | | | | | | | |
| Farm tenancy loans..... | (26) | (26) | \$15,000,000 | \$15,000,000 | —\$15,000,000 | +\$15,000,000 | ----- |
| Production and subsistence loans..... | (26) | (26) | 85,000,000 | 85,000,000 | +85,000,000 | +85,000,000 | ----- |
| Water facilities loans..... | (26) | (26) | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | +3,000,000 | +3,000,000 | ----- |
| Total, Farmers Home Administration..... | | | 103,000,000 | 103,000,000 | +103,000,000 | +103,000,000 | ----- |
| Rural Electrification Administration..... | \$400,000,000 | \$350,000,000 | 37 350,000,000 | 350,000,000 | —50,000,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Total..... | 400,000,000 | 350,000,000 | 453,000,000 | 453,000,000 | +53,000,000 | +103,000,000 | ----- |

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES LIMITATION

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| Commodity Credit Corporation..... | 23 \$7,575,000 | \$12,000,000 | \$12,000,000 | \$12,000,000 | —\$4,425,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Farm Credit Administration: | | | | | | | |
| Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation..... | 2,000,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | —500,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Federal Intermediate Credit Banks..... | 1,607,500 | 1,398,000 | 1,398,000 | 1,398,000 | —200,500 | ----- | ----- |
| Production Credit Corporations..... | 1,500,000 | 1,328,000 | 1,328,000 | 1,328,000 | —172,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation..... | 146,800 | 90,000 | 90,000 | (29) | —146,800 | —\$90,000 | —\$90,000 |
| Total..... | 12,829,300 | 16,316,000 | 16,316,000 | 16,226,000 | —3,306,700 | —90,000 | —90,000 |

²⁶ The 1949 appropriation act and the 1950 budget estimates provide direct appropriations (see below).

²⁷ Plus authority for such additional amount as may be required during the fiscal year 1950, but in no event to exceed an over-all total for the program during the year of \$500,000,000.

²⁸ An additional \$3,239,700 pending in the first deficiency bill.

²⁹ Functions transferred to Secretary of Agriculture by Public Law 38 approved Apr. 6, 1940.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

| Bureau or Item | Appropriations and loan authorization, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | Committee bill for 1950 | Increase (+) or decrease (-) committee bill compared with— | |
|---|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------------------|
| | | | | Appropriations, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 |
| Cooperative agricultural extension work..... | \$4, 704, 710 | \$4, 704, 710 | \$4, 704, 710 | ----- | ----- |
| Payments to States and Territories from national forest fund..... | 5, 995, 000 | 5, 995, 000 | 5, 995, 000 | ----- | ----- |
| Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico, national forest fund..... | 55, 000 | 55, 000 | 55, 000 | ----- | ----- |
| Roads and trails for States, national forest fund..... | 2, 398, 000 | 2, 398, 000 | 2, 398, 000 | ----- | ----- |
| Payments due counties, submarginal land program..... | 233, 200 | 233, 200 | 233, 200 | ----- | ----- |
| Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities (sec. 32 funds)..... | 132, 947, 728 | 125, 000, 000 | 125, 000, 000 | ----- | ----- |
| Less transfer to "National School Lunch Act"..... | -75, 000, 000 | -75, 000, 000 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Available for sec. 32 purposes..... | 57, 947, 728 | 50, 000, 000 | 125, 000, 000 | +75, 000, 000 | +75, 000, 000 |
| Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc..... | 991, 772 | 615, 400 | 615, 400 | +75, 000, 000 | +75, 000, 000 |
| Net total, permanent appropriations..... | 72, 325, 410 | 64, 001, 310 | 130, 001, 310 | +74, 623, 628 | +75, 000, 000 |

TRUST FUNDS³⁰

| | Estimated available, 1949 | Budget estimates, 1950 | Increase (+) or decrease (-) |
|---|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Animal Industry: Expenses and refunds, inspection and grading of canned wet animal foods..... | \$61,516 | \$71,000 | +\$9,484 |
| Forest Service: Cooperative work..... | 5,300,000 | 5,300,000 | ----- |
| Soil Conservation Service: | | | |
| Payments in lieu of taxes and operation and maintenance costs, water conservation and utilization projects..... | 71,000 | 46,000 | -25,000 |
| Operation and maintenance, water distribution systems, water conservation and utilization projects..... | 9,600 | 9,600 | ----- |
| Production and Marketing Administration: | | | |
| Expenses and refunds, inspection and grading of farm products..... | 4,800,000 | 4,600,000 | -200,000 |
| Grading of agricultural commodities..... | 957,500 | 1,174,000 | +216,500 |
| Indemnity fund, county associations..... | 188,500 | 500 | -188,000 |
| Moisture content and grade determinations for CCC..... | 4,625,000 | 4,625,000 | ----- |
| Undistributed cotton price adjustment payments..... | 200 | 200 | ----- |
| Farmers Home Administration: | | | |
| Liquidation of deposits, lease and purchase contracts..... | 20,000 | 5,000 | -15,000 |
| State rural rehabilitation corporation funds..... | 8,500,000 | 5,000,000 | -3,500,000 |
| Miscellaneous contributed funds..... | 289,075 | 243,600 | -45,475 |
| Return of excess deposits for reproduction of photographs, mosaics, and maps..... | 900 | 1,000 | +100 |
| Unclaimed moneys, etc..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | ----- |
| Total trust accounts..... | 24,824,291 | 21,076,900 | -3,747,391 |

³⁰ Funds in possession of, but not belonging to, the U. S. Government.

Calendar No. 351

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3997

[Report No. 362]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 6 (legislative day, MARCH 18), 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 10 (legislative day, APRIL 11), 1949

Reported by Mr. RUSSELL, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in *italic*]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
6 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1950, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For personal services in the office of the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary, in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Department, \$2,143,300, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such services and expenses, ~~except that not more than~~ the amount shown in the budget schedule for 1948 may be so transferred from the appropriation for flood control, which several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined by the Secretary not exceeding a total of ~~\$95,764~~ \$109,280, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total

1 amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for
2 the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or
3 fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, there-
4 for in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred
5 or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation shall be
6 increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of
7 the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with repre-
8 sentatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate
9 to the requirements as changed by such reductions or in-
10 creases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided*
11 *further*, That, of appropriations herein made which are avail-
12 able for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be
13 expended for each option to purchase any particular tract or
14 tracts of land: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds
15 appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of
16 any officer or employee of the Department who, as such
17 officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any
18 division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to
19 be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except
20 as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with
21 respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same: *Pro-*
22 *vided further*, That, except to provide materials required in
23 or incident to research or experimental work where no suit-
24 able domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-
25 priated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of

1 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced
2 outside of the United States.

3 RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946

4 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions
5 of the Act of August 14, 1946, as amended (7 U. S. C. 427,
6 427h-427j, 1621-1629), including in addition to the objects
7 for which funds are available for such Act of August 14,
8 1946, and under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act, as
9 amended, personal services in the District of Columbia;
10 over-all administration, planning, and coordination of re-
11 search under section 10 pursuant to the provisions of section
12 10 (c); and necessary expenses for carrying out the pro-
13 visions of title III of the Act, as follows:

14 For payments to States, Territories, and Puerto Rico for
15 agricultural experiment stations pursuant to section 9 of the
16 Bankhead-Jones Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended
17 by the Act of August 14, 1946, \$5,000,000;

18 For research on utilization and associated problems pur-
19 suant to section 10 (a) of said Act, \$5,000,000;

20 For cooperative research other than research on utiliza-
21 tion of agricultural commodities and the products thereof,
22 pursuant to section 10 (b) of said Act, \$3,000,000;

23 For the improvement and development, independently
24 or through cooperation among Federal and State agencies,
25 and others, of a sound and efficient system for the distribu-

tion and marketing of agricultural products pursuant to the
“Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946” (title II of the Act
of August 14, 1946), ~~\$6,000,000~~ \$6,020,000;

In all, ~~\$19,000,000~~ \$19,020,000: *Provided*, That no
part of this appropriation shall be used for beginning con-
struction of any building costing in excess of \$15,000: *Pro-*
vided further, That the Secretary may make available to any
bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts
from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out
the functions for which it is made (but amounts made
available to the Office of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor,
and Office of Information shall not exceed those which the
Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing
thereon with representatives of the Department, shall deter-
mine), and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts
transferred or otherwise made available to other appropria-
tion items of the Department: *Provided further*, That no
part of this appropriation shall be available for work relating
to fish or shellfish or any product thereof, except for the
support of equitable transportation rates before Federal
agencies concerned with such rates and for development
of foreign markets.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

For necessary expenses, including personal services in
the District of Columbia and payment of fees or dues for the

1 use of law libraries by attorneys in the field service,
2 \$2,235,500, together with such amounts from other appro-
3 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
4 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses,
5 which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be deter-
6 mined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$157,000,
7 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appro-
8 priation; and there may be expended for personal serv-
9 ices in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$1,477,960:
10 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such
11 appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year
12 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
13 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such
14 year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred there-
15 from to this appropriation and the amount which may be
16 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
17 shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Direc-
18 tor of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with
19 representatives of the Department, shall determine are
20 appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reduc-
21 tions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

22 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For necessary expenses in connection with the publi-
25 cation, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins,

1 documents, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and
2 display of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and
3 exhibits, and the coordination of informational work in the
4 Department, \$1,248,728, together with such amounts from
5 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in
6 the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for
7 such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof,
8 as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a
9 total of \$15,505 shall be transferred to and made a part
10 of this appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts
11 not exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes
12 enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District
13 of Columbia, \$544,130; for preparation and display of ex-
14 hibits, \$106,425; and the preparation, distribution, and dis-
15 play of motion and sound pictures, \$57,600; for farmers'
16 bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the peo-
17 ple of the different sections of the country, an equal propor-
18 tion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out
19 under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Repre-
20 sentatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct
21 (7 U. S. C. 417) and for reprinting the 1948 Department
22 of Agriculture Yearbook, "Grass", for the use of the Senate
23 and the House of Representatives, respectively, in the ratio
24 of one hundred and ten thousand to three hundred and sixty
25 thousand copies (of which not to exceed \$156,674 shall

1 be available for the yearbook reprint for such use), and
2 including \$166,054 for the preparation, printing, and dis-
3 tribution of a homemakers' food and nutrition handbook, of
4 which \$10,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation
5 "Salaries and expenses, Human Nutrition and Home Eco-
6 nomics, Agricultural Research Administration", for the
7 preparation of such handbook, \$615,728: *Provided*, That four
8 hundred thousand copies of the homemakers' food and nutri-
9 tion handbook shall be for the use of the Department and
10 the remainder shall be for the Senate and the House of
11 Representatives, respectively, in the same ratio as farmers'
12 bulletins: *Provided further*, That if the total amounts of the
13 appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year
14 from which transfers to this appropriation are herein au-
15 thorized shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
16 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year,
17 the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
18 appropriation and the amount which may be expended for
19 personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased
20 or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau
21 of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives
22 of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the
23 requirements as changed by such reductions or increases
24 in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*,

1 That when and to the extent that in the judgment of the
2 Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion and sound pic-
3 tures relating to the authorized programs of the various
4 agencies of the Department can be more advantageously
5 prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of Informa-
6 tion, as the central agency of the Department therefor,
7 additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these purposes
8 may be transferred to and made a part of this appropria-
9 tion, from the funds applicable, and shall be available for
10 the objects specified herein, including personal services in
11 the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That in the
12 preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Depart-
13 ment, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for
14 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
15 706 (a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of
16 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), said Act being elsewhere herein
17 referred to as the Organic Act of 1944, as amended by
18 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a):
19 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
20 used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or
21 State field offices or for the compensation of employees in
22 such offices except that not to exceed \$10,000 may be used
23 to maintain the San Francisco radio office.

1 LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 For necessary expenses, including exchange of reference
 3 books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books, periodicals,
 4 and expenses incurred in completing imperfect series; not to
 5 exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; dues, when authorized by the
 6 Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations
 7 which issue publications to members only or at a price to
 8 members lower than to subscribers who are not members;
 9 ~~\$700,000~~ \$722,400, of which not to exceed ~~\$515,775~~
 10 \$520,840 may be expended for personal services in the
 11 District of Columbia.

12 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

13 For necessary expenses, including not to exceed
 14 ~~\$2,370,000~~ \$2,419,000 for personal services in the District
 15 of Columbia, including the salary of Chief of Bureau at
 16 \$10,330 per annum, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the pur-
 17 chase of books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers, as
 18 follows:

19 Economic investigations: For conducting investigations
 20 and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the
 21 people of the United States, relative to agricultural pro-
 22 duction, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in
 23 their broadest aspects, including farm management and prac-
 24 tice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm

1 supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm
2 finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production
3 to probable demand for the different farm and food prod-
4 ucts; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income
5 in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their
6 variations and trends, ~~\$1,850,000~~ \$2,180,000: *Provided*,
7 That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made avail-
8 able to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the
9 heading "Economic investigations" shall be used for State
10 and county land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys,
11 or for the maintenance of regional offices.

12 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
13 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
14 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
15 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
16 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
17 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, produc-
18 tion, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin
19 pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b),
20 and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts
21 as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended
22 May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$2,646,900: *Provided*,
23 That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be avail-
24 able for any expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or

1 publishing a report stating the intention of farmers as to the
 2 acreage to be planted in cotton, or for estimates of apple
 3 production for other than the commercial crop.

4 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL
 5 RELATIONS

6 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for the
 7 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and for enabling the
 8 Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the Depart-
 9 ment in connection with foreign agricultural work, including
 10 personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed
 11 \$500 for newspapers, \$576,400.

12 EXTENSION SERVICE

13 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO
 14 RICO

15 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
 16 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

17 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts:
 18 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928
 19 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
 20 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935
 21 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
 22 section 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as
 23 amended by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1),
 24 \$12,500,000; additional extension work, the Act approved
 25 April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000;

1 Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C.
 2 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the
 3 Territory of Alaska, \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act
 4 approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the
 5 benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of
 6 Alaska, \$10,000; Puerto Rico, the Act approved August
 7 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g), extending the benefits
 8 of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico,
 9 \$408,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and
 10 related Acts, \$26,966,950.

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 Administration and coordination of extension work:
 13 For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of the
 14 Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-
 15 348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and to
 16 coordinate the extension work of the Department and the
 17 several States, Territories, and insular possessions, \$885,500,
 18 of which not to exceed \$681,200 may be expended for
 19 personal services in the District of Columbia.

20 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

21 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 23 Office of Administrator, including the salary of the Ad-
 24 ministrator at \$10,330 per annum, and personal services
 25 in the District of Columbia, and for the maintenance.

1 operation, and furnishing of facilities and services at the
2 Agricultural Research Center, \$414,400: *Provided*, That
3 the appropriation current at the time services are rendered
4 may be reimbursed (by advance credits or reimbursements
5 based on estimated or actual charges) from applicable appro-
6 priations, to cover the charges, including handling and other
7 related services, for equipment rentals (including deprecia-
8 tion, maintenance, and repairs) ; for services, supplies, equip-
9 ment and materials furnished, stores of which may be main-
10 tained at the Center, and for building construction, altera-
11 tion, and repair performed by the Center in carrying out
12 the purposes of such applicable appropriations and the appli-
13 cable appropriations may also be charged their proportionate
14 share of the necessary general expenses of the Center not
15 covered by this appropriation: *Provided further*, That of
16 the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Ad-
17 ministration, not to exceed \$15,000 shall be available for
18 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706
19 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as
20 amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
21 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*, That the several appro-
22 priations of the Agricultural Research Administration shall be
23 available for the construction, alteration, and repair of build-

1 ings and improvements: *Provided, however,* That unless
2 otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building
3 (excepting headhouses connecting greenhouses) shall not
4 exceed \$5,000, the total amount for construction of buildings
5 costing more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits of
6 the estimates submitted and approved therefor, and the cost
7 of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not
8 exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the cost of the building
9 as certified by the Research Administrator, whichever is
10 greater.

11 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF
12 AGRICULTURE

13 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the Act
14 approved June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 427,
15 427b, 427c, 427f, 427i) ; for administration of the provisions
16 of section 5 of the said Act, and for special research work,
17 including the planning, programming, and coordination
18 of such research, to be conducted by such agencies of the
19 Department as the Secretary may designate or establish, and
20 to which he may make allotments from this fund, including
21 personal services in the District of Columbia; ~~\$1,230,000~~
22 \$1,242,000, of which amount \$875,200 shall be available
23 for the maintenance and operation of research laboratories

1 and facilities in the major agricultural regions provided for
2 by section 4 of said Act, including not to exceed \$9,000 for
3 construction of a service building at the regional salinity
4 laboratory, Riverside, California.

5 RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL
6 MATERIALS

7 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
8 out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic
9 and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946
10 (60 Stat. 596), including personal services in the District
11 of Columbia, *purchase of not to exceed sixty acres of land*
12 *in Texas for nursery and other production tests on guayule*
13 *and construction on such land of buildings costing not in*
14 *excess of \$10,000 each, ~~\$349,000~~ \$522,000.*

15 RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

16 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
17 duct research into the basic agricultural needs and problems
18 of the Territory of Alaska, through such agencies of the
19 Department as he may designate, independently or in co-
20 operation with appropriate agencies of the Territory of Alaska,
21 including personal services in the District of Columbia, and
22 the construction or acquisition of necessary buildings and
23 facilities on land owned either by the Federal Government or
24 by the Territory of Alaska or agencies thereof without regard
25 to other restrictions of existing law, \$675,000.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND

PUERTO RICO

For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect the provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural experiment stations:

Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369), \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24, 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382), \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,863,708; Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits of the Hatch Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of section 2 of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a), extending the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the Territory of Alaska, \$27,500; Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4, 1931, as

1 amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the benefits of
 2 certain Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all,
 3 payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico,
 4 \$7,406,208.

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 Administration of grants and coordination of research
 7 with States: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed
 8 \$192,225 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
 9 to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved March 2,
 10 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928,
 11 February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and
 12 Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383,
 13 386-386f), relative to their administration and for the ad-
 14 ministration of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto
 15 Rico, \$231,850; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form
 16 of the annual financial statement required under the above
 17 Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance
 18 with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the
 19 State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the
 20 lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Depart-
 21 ment in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

22 Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico: For expenses
 23 necessary to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment
 24 station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation, illustration,
 25 and distribution of reports and bulletins, and not to exceed

1 \$12,500 for construction of a processing and storage build-
2 ing, \$146,400.

3 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed
6 \$1,321,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
7 for carrying out the provisions of the Act, as amended,
8 establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts,
9 and for investigations concerned with the livestock and
10 meat industries and the domestic raising of fur-bearing
11 animals, as follows:

12 Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments
13 in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and
14 breeding, and for carrying out the purposes of section 101
15 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 429) authoriz-
16 ing cooperation with State authorities in the administration
17 of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry prod-
18 ucts, and hatcheries, ~~\$1,252,000~~ \$1,302,000, including not
19 to exceed \$50,000 (which shall be available for additional
20 personal services in the District of Columbia) for liquidation
21 of the Agriculture Remount Service, on or before December
22 31, 1949, which amount shall remain available for care of the
23 real property until the Department of Agriculture is relieved
24 of responsibility therefor, the livestock to be sold by bid,
25 public auction, or through negotiated sales with preference

1 in negotiated sales to the persons having custody of the
2 animals or to others in the same locality: *Provided further,*
3 That the authority of section 3 of the Act of April 21, 1948,
4 shall be continued until December 31, 1949.

5 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of dis-
6 eases of animals, and for investigations of tuberculin, serums,
7 antitoxins, and analogous products, \$1,073,000.

8 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the
9 control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and
10 paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's
11 disease of cattle, \$6,229,000: *Provided,* That no part of the
12 money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating
13 owners of cattle except in cooperation with and supplemen-
14 tary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county,
15 or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall take
16 place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as com-
17 pensation for or on account of any such animal if at the
18 time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation
19 thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any
20 person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold,
21 shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered:
22 *Provided further,* That out of the money hereby appropriated
23 no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for
24 slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between
25 the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the

1 salvage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed
2 the amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county,
3 and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
4 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
5 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred
6 animal.

7 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quaran-
8 tine work, including the control and eradication of hog
9 cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks,
10 scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the super-
11 vision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of ves-
12 sels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the inspec-
13 tion and quarantine of imported animals in accordance with
14 the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and the
15 Act of July 24, 1946 (21 U. S. C. 133), and the inspection
16 work relative to the existence of contagious diseases, \$1,154,-
17 000: *Provided*, That service shall be maintained at all stock-
18 yards having such service during the current fiscal year.

19 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws
20 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food prod-
21 ucts, ~~\$11,995,000~~ \$12,577,000.

22 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provi-
23 sions of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-
24 158), regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or
25 shipment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product

1 manufactured in the United States and the importation of
2 such products intended for use in the treatment of domestic
3 animals, \$394,000.

4 Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum:
5 The sum of \$47,500 of the appropriation made by sec-
6 tion 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved
7 May 12, 1933 (7 U. S. C. 612), is hereby made avail-
8 able during the fiscal year for which appropriations are
9 herein made to carry into effect sections 56 to 60, in-
10 clusive, of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
11 851-855), including personal services in the District of
12 Columbia.

13 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER

14 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

15 For expenses necessary, including personal services in
16 the District of Columbia, in the arrest and eradication of
17 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-
18 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals,
19 or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry, in-
20 cluding the payment of claims growing out of past and future
21 purchases and destruction of animals (including poultry)
22 affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by
23 or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irre-
24 spective of ownership, under like or substantially similar

1 circumstances, when such owner has complied with all law-
2 ful quarantine regulations; and for foot-and-mouth disease
3 and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the pro-
4 visions of the Act of February 28, 1947 (21 U. S. C.
5 Supp. 1, 114b-114d), and the Act of May 29, 1884,
6 as amended (7 U. S. C., 391; 21 U. S. C., 111-122),
7 including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Act
8 of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may transfer from other
9 appropriations or funds available to the bureaus, corpora-
10 tions, or agencies of the Department such sums as he may
11 deem necessary, to be available only in an emergency
12 which threatens the livestock or poultry industry of the
13 country, and any unexpended balances of funds transferred
14 under this head in the next preceding fiscal year shall be
15 merged with such transferred amounts: *Provided*, That,
16 except for payments made pursuant to said Act of February
17 28, 1947, the payment for such animals hereafter purchased
18 may be made on appraisement based on the meat, egg-pro-
19 duction, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement
20 based on breeding value no appraisement of any such animal
21 shall exceed three times its meat, egg-production, or dairy
22 value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency, to
23 be determined by the Secretary, the payment by the United
24 States Government for any such animals shall not exceed

1 one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further*, That
 2 poultry may be appraised in groups when the basis for ap-
 3 praisal is the same for each bird.

4 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

5 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, in-
 6 cluding not to exceed \$548,600 for personal services in
 7 the District of Columbia, in carrying out the provisions of
 8 the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including
 9 investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy
 10 industry, for carrying out the applicable provisions of the
 11 Act of May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c)), relat-
 12 ing to process or renovated butter, as amended, and the Act
 13 of May 23, 1908 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it relates
 14 to the exportation of process or renovated butter, \$1,093,200.

15 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL

16 ENGINEERING

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
 19 and demonstrations in connection with the production and
 20 improvement of farm crops and other plants and plant
 21 industries; soils and soil-plant relationships, and the appli-
 22 cation of engineering principles to agriculture; plant dis-
 23 eases, including nematodes, and methods for their prevention
 24 and control; plant and plant-disease collections, and sur-
 25 veys; the distribution of weeds and means for their control;

1 methods of handling, processing, transportation, and storage
 2 of agricultural products; and plants in foreign countries and
 3 our possessions for introduction into the United States,
 4 including explorations and surveys, and propagation and
 5 testing in this country; for the operation and maintenance
 6 of airplanes; and for personal services in the city of Wash-
 7 ington, as follows:

8 Field crops: For investigations on the production, im-
 9 provement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn,
 10 cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soy-
 11 beans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other
 12 field crops, ~~\$2,498,000~~ \$2,805,000, of which not to exceed
 13 \$85,000 shall be available for the construction of an office
 14 and laboratory building at the Southern Great Plains Field
 15 Station, Woodward, Oklahoma.

16 Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations
 17 on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, veg-
 18 etable, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and
 19 related crops and plants, ~~\$2,347,000~~ \$2,581,000.

20 Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of forest
 21 and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their
 22 control ~~\$383,480~~ \$420,000.

23 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of
 24 soil management methods to increase and maintain produc-

1 tivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage
 2 practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers,
 3 fertilizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural
 4 use; soil management and crop production on dry and irri-
 5 gated lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its use by
 6 crops; and for the classification of soils in a national system
 7 and indication of their extent and distribution on maps, and
 8 determination of their potential productivity under adapted
 9 cropping and improved soil management; ~~\$1,900,000~~
 10 *\$2,050,000, including not to exceed \$16,000 for remodeling*
 11 *two structures at the United States Northern Great Plains*
 12 *Field Station, Mandan, North Dakota, to provide laboratory*
 13 *facilities for investigations on lands to be irrigated under*
 14 *the Missouri Basin development program: Provided, That*
 15 the Secretary shall have contractual authority in an amount
 16 not to exceed \$100,000 to construct or acquire buildings,
 17 facilities, and equipment for the station at Brawley.

18 Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving
 19 the application of engineering principles to agriculture, in-
 20 cluding farm power and equipment, rural water supply and
 21 sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their
 22 appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm
 23 products, and the preparation and distribution of building
 24 plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engi-
 25 neering problems relating to the production, processing,

1 transportation, and storage of agricultural products;
2 \$724,000.

3 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
4 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
5 visions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.
6 191-194), \$170,000, of which not to exceed \$15,000
7 shall be available for the construction of a farm machinery
8 storage and shop building.

9 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
12 demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic
13 entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best
14 means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to
15 agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects and
16 bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related
17 pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of
18 destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best
19 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect
20 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,
21 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee
22 Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C.
23 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149) and
24 the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), authorizing
25 the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of injurious

1 insects and plant pests; including the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed four,
 2 and not to exceed ~~\$797,600~~ \$805,800 for personal services
 3 in the District of Columbia, as follows:
 4

5 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
 6 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
 7 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
 8 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other
 9 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
 10 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
 11 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to determine the distribution and abundance of insects; for investigations in connection with introduction of natural enemies of
 12 injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with
 13 other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment, and apparatus
 14 to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the eradication
 15 and control of insect pests and plant diseases; and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including methods of
 16 their manufacture and use and the effects of their application,
 17 ~~\$2,993,000~~ \$3,921,600: *Provided, That \$800,000 of this*
 18 *amount shall be available for oriental fruitfly, of which not*
 19 *to exceed \$500,000 may be used for contracts with public*
 20 *or private agencies for research without regard to pro-*
 21
 22
 23
 24

visions of existing law, and the amounts obligated for contract* research shall remain available until expended.

Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts, pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, and the golden nematode including the enforcement of quarantine regulations and cooperation with States to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the establishment of such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for cooperation with States in the compensation of growers for losses resulting from the destruction of or for not planting potatoes and tomatoes on lands infested or exposed to infestations of the golden nematode for the purpose authorized by the Golden Nematode Act (Public Law 645, Eightieth Congress, approved June 15, 1948), and for the enforcement of domestic plant quarantines through inspection in transit, including the interception and disposition of materials found to have been transported interstate in violation of Federal plant quarantine laws or regulations, and opera-

1 tions under the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166),
 2 ~~\$3,364,000~~ \$3,564,000: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-
 3 propriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees,
 4 farm animals, farm crops, or other property injured or de-
 5 stroyed, except potatoes and tomatoes as authorized under
 6 the Golden Nematode Act: *Provided further*, That, in the
 7 discretion of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall
 8 be expended for the control of sweetpotato weevil in any
 9 State until such State has provided cooperation necessary to
 10 accomplish this purpose, or for barberry eradication until a
 11 sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have
 12 been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States,
 13 counties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organiza-
 14 tions for the accomplishment of this purpose, or with respect
 15 to the golden nematode except as prescribed in section 4 of
 16 the Golden Nematode Act.

17 Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the
 18 introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United
 19 States, including the enforcement of foreign-plant quaran-
 20 tines and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of
 21 the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended
 22 (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905
 23 (7 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942
 24 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quaran-

tines as they pertain to Territories of the United States and enforcement of regulations governing the movement of plants into and from the District of Columbia promulgated under section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, and for inspection and certification of plants and plant products to meet the sanitary requirements of foreign countries, as authorized in section 102 of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), ~~\$2,296,000~~ \$2,325,000.

CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary, through such agencies as he may determine, to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), and of section 1 of the Forest Pest Control Act (~~16 U. S. C. 594-1~~), including the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed three, and surveys and control operations in Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Government or local Canadian authorities, and the employment of Canadian citizens, \$1,745,000.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations hereinafter authorized, including not to

1 exceed ~~\$242,622~~ \$251,870 for personal services in the
 2 District of Columbia, as follows:

3 Agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations:
 4 For conducting the investigations contemplated by the Act
 5 of May 15, 1862 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the
 6 application of chemistry to agriculture; for the biological,
 7 chemical, physical, microscopical, and technological inves-
 8 tigation of foods, feeds, drugs, plant and animal products,
 9 and substances used in the manufacture thereof; for investi-
 10 gations of the physiological effects and for the pharmaco-
 11 logical testing of such products and of insecticides; for the
 12 investigation and development of methods for the manufac-
 13 ture of sugars, sugar sirups, and starches and the utilization
 14 of new agricultural materials for such purposes; and for the
 15 technological investigation of the utilization of fruits and
 16 vegetables and for frozen-pack investigations; for the inves-
 17 tigation of naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their
 18 components; the investigation and experimental demonstra-
 19 tion of improved equipment, methods, or processes of pre-
 20 paring naval stores; and the weighing, storing, handling,
 21 transportation, and utilization of naval stores; ~~\$637,550~~
 22 \$653,500.

23 Regional research laboratories: For continuing the
 24 researches established under the provisions of section 202 (a)
 25 to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjust-

1 ment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research
 2 on food products of farm commodities, ~~\$5,016,000~~ \$5,196,-
 3 000: *Provided, That \$180,000 of this amount shall be avail-*
 4 *able for research on fats and oils, of which not to exceed*
 5 *\$45,000 may be used for contracts with public or private*
 6 *agencies for research without regard to provisions of existing*
 7 *law, and the amounts obligated for contract research shall*
 8 *remain available until expended.*

9 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

10 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
 11 ing not to exceed \$343,550 for personal services in the
 12 District of Columbia, for conducting investigations of the
 13 relative utility and economy of agricultural products for
 14 food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special
 15 suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective
 16 utilization of such products for these purposes, and such
 17 economic investigations, including housing and household
 18 buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of the
 19 rural home, and for disseminating useful information on
 20 this subject, \$853,200.

21 CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

22 For expenses necessary for carrying out operations,
 23 measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, control,
 24 or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases which

1 endanger forest trees on any lands in the United States, and
 2 for such quarantine measures relating thereto as may be
 3 necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act of August
 4 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), including
 5 personal services in the District of Columbia and the purchase
 6 (not to exceed four) and operation and maintenance of air-
 7 planes, as follows:

8 Gypsy and brown-tail moths: Gypsy and brown-tail
 9 moths, pursuant to section 102 of the Act of September 21,
 10 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), ~~\$550,000~~ \$601,000.

11 Forest Pest Control Act, ~~surveys: For surveys author-~~
 12 ~~ized by the Forest Pest Control Act: For carrying out the~~
 13 *provisions of the Act approved June 25, 1947* (16 U. S. C.
 14 Supp. I, 594-1—594-5), ~~\$272,300~~ \$1,000,000.

15 White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pur-
 16 suant to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a),
 17 ~~\$2,595,000~~ \$3,695,000, of which amount ~~\$557,850~~ \$572,-
 18 850 shall be available to the Department of the Interior
 19 for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering
 20 Federal lands under the jurisdiction of that Department
 21 or lands of Indian tribes which are under the jurisdiction
 22 of or retained under restrictions of the United States:
 23 ~~\$1,894,550~~ \$1,945,550 of said amount to the Forest Service
 24 for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering
 25 lands under its jurisdiction; and ~~\$1,142,600~~ \$1,176,600 of

1 said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quar-
2 antine for leadership and general coordination of the entire
3 program, method development, and for operations conducted
4 under its direction for such control, including, but not
5 confined to, the control of white pine blister rust on or
6 endangering State and privately owned lands.

7 FOREST SERVICE

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed
10 \$1,210,095 for personal services in the District of
11 Columbia, not to exceed \$10,000 for employment pur-
12 suant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Or-
13 ganic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section
14 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); to ex-
15 periment and make investigations and report on forestry,
16 national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this
17 appropriation shall be used for any experiment or test made
18 outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the
19 owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to
20 investigate and test American timber and timber trees and
21 their uses, and methods for the preservative treatment of
22 timber; to seek, through investigations and the planting of
23 native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless
24 regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the
25 cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, ex-

1 clusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary
2 system and of connecting the same with any such building,
3 and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout
4 house may be erected, shall not exceed \$15,000, with
5 the exception that any building erected, purchased, or
6 acquired, the cost of which was \$15,000 or more, may
7 be improved out of the appropriations made under this
8 Act for the Forest Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per
9 centum of the cost of such building as certified by the
10 Chief of the Forest Service; to protect, administer, and
11 improve the national forests, including tree planting and other
12 measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste,
13 and the formation of floods, and to conserve water; to ascer-
14 tain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national for-
15 ests, to transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock
16 the national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest,
17 report, and illustrate the results of experiments and investiga-
18 tions made by the Forest Service, as follows:

19 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-
20 tration, including the salary of the Chief Forester at
21 \$10,330 per annum, and for expenses of the National Forest
22 Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the
23 Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514), \$655,000.

24 National forest protection and management: For the
25 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,

1 and development of the national forests, including the es-
2 tablishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, includ-
3 ing the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by pur-
4 chase, production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting
5 and the care of plantations and young growth; the opera-
6 tion and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to
7 exceed four; the maintenance of roads and trails and the
8 construction and maintenance of all other improvements
9 necessary for the proper and economical administration, pro-
10 tection, development, and use of the national forests, includ-
11 ing experimental areas under Forest Service administration,
12 except that where direct purchases will be more economical
13 than construction, improvements may be purchased; the con-
14 struction (not to exceed \$15,000 for any one structure), equip-
15 ment, and maintenance of sanitary and recreational facilities;
16 timber cultural operations; development and application of
17 fish and game management plans; propagation and trans-
18 planting of plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions
19 of the national forests; estimating and appraising of timber
20 and other resources and development and application of
21 plans for their effective management, sale, and use; exami-
22 nation, classification, surveying, and appraisal of land inci-
23 dent to effecting exchanges authorized by law and of lands
24 within the boundaries of the national forests that may be
25 opened to homestead settlement and entry under the Act of

1 June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S.
 2 C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4, 1913
 3 (16 U. S. C. 512) ; investigation and establishment of water
 4 rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or interests
 5 in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of water
 6 rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the admin-
 7 istration and public use of the national forests; and all
 8 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,
 9 protection, and general administration of the national forests,
 10 ~~\$24,971,000~~ \$26,752,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000
 11 shall be available for the purchase of one nursery site, *and*
 12 *not to exceed \$36,000 shall be available for the construction*
 13 *of one building at Horseshoe Organization Camp, West*
 14 *Virginia: Provided, That appropriations for the Forest*
 15 *Service shall be available hereafter for the correction of*
 16 *inductive interference on Forest Service telephone lines*
 17 *caused by transmission lines constructed by organizations*
 18 *financed by loans from the Rural Electrification*
 19 *Administration.*

20 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
 21 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service administra-
 22 tion, including lands under contract for purchase or in process
 23 of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, \$100,000,
 24 which amount shall also be available for meeting obligations
 25 of the preceding fiscal year.

1 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
 2 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act
 3 approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581,
 4 581a, 581f-581i), including the construction and mainte-
 5 nance of improvements, as follows:

6 Forest and range management investigations: Fire, silvi-
 7 cultural, watershed, ~~shelterbelts~~, and other forest investiga-
 8 tions and experiments under said section 2, as amended, and
 9 investigations and experiments to develop improved methods
 10 of management of forest and other ranges under section
 11 7, at forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere,
 12 ~~\$2,808,500~~ \$2,818,500.

13 Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests
 14 of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products
 15 Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$1,172,000.

16 Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest
 17 survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics
 18 under section 10, \$866,000.

19 FOREST DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

20 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
 21 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved Novem-
 22 ber 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relating
 23 to forest development roads and trails, including the con-
 24 struction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and
 25 trails on experimental areas under Forest Service adminis-

1 tration, ~~\$9,748,000~~ \$10,748,000, which sum is authorized
2 to be appropriated by the Acts of December 20, 1944 (Pub-
3 lic Law 521), and June 29, 1948 (Public Law 834),
4 including not to exceed ~~\$111,188~~ \$121,188 for personal
5 services in the District of Columbia and including not to
6 exceed \$150,000 for the construction by contract or other-
7 wise of a railroad spur to facilitate the loading and removal of
8 timber products, to be immediately available and to remain
9 available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation
10 shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or
11 alteration of buildings necessary for the storage and repair of
12 equipment and supplies used for road and trail construction
13 and maintenance, but the total cost of any such building
14 purchased, altered, or constructed under this authorization
15 shall not exceed \$15,000 with the exception that any build-
16 ing erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was
17 \$15,000 or more, may be improved within any fiscal year by
18 an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such
19 buildings certified by the Chief of the Forest Service.

20

FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

21

22 For cooperation with the various States or other appro-
23 priate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and
24 the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance
25 with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act approved
June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C: 564-566),

1 \$9,000,000, of which not to exceed \$83,384 shall be avail-
2 able for personal services in the District of Columbia.

3 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

4 To enable the Secretary through the Forest Service to
5 advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using in-
6 dustries or other appropriate agencies in the application of
7 forest management principles to federally owned lands leased
8 to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain sustained-
9 yield management, the conservation of the timber resources,
10 the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of
11 employment and economic continuance of forest industries,
12 and to carry into effect, through such agencies of the Depart-
13 ment as he may designate, the provisions of the Cooperative
14 Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C.
15 568b), (not to exceed \$950,534) and the provisions of
16 sections 4 (not to exceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed
17 \$65,766) of the Act approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C.
18 567-568), and Acts supplementary thereto; in all, not
19 to exceed \$1,100,000, of which not to exceed \$64,653 may
20 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

21 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

22 Weeks Act: For the acquisition of forest lands under
23 the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as
24 amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$401,000, to be
25 available only for payment toward the purchase price of any

1 lands acquired, including the cost of surveys in connection
2 with such acquisition: *Provided*, That no part of such funds
3 shall be used for the purchase of lands in the counties of
4 Adair, Cherokee, and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma,
5 without the specific approval of the Board of County Com-
6 missioners of the county in which such lands are situated.

7 *Superior National Forest: For the acquisition of forest*
8 *land within the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, under*
9 *the provisions of the Act approved June 22, 1948 (Public*
10 *Law 733), \$100,000, to remain available until expended.*

11 Special Acts: For the acquisition of land to facilitate
12 the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating
13 within the exterior boundaries of the following national
14 forests, in accordance with the provisions of the following
15 Acts authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts
16 for such purposes, and in not to exceed the following
17 amounts from such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National
18 Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337),
19 as amended, \$40,000; Cache National Forest, Utah, Act
20 of May 11, 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended \$10,000;
21 San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside
22 County, California, Act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634),
23 as amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests,
24 Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as
25 amended, \$10,000; Angeles National Forest, California,

1 Act of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleve-
 2 land National Forest, San Diego County, California, Act of
 3 June 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National
 4 Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law 637),
 5 \$35,000; in all \$142,000.

6 FLOOD CONTROL

7 Flood control: For expenses necessary, in accordance
 8 with the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936
 9 (Public Law 738, Seventy-fourth Congress; 33 U. S. C.
 10 701a), as amended and supplemented, to make preliminary
 11 examinations and surveys, and to perform works of improve-
 12 ments, ~~\$8,975,000~~ \$10,000,000, including not to exceed
 13 \$161,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
 14 to be immediately available and to remain available until
 15 expended, with which shall be merged the unexpended bal-
 16 ances of funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to the
 17 Department for flood-control purposes: *Provided*, That no
 18 part of such funds shall be used for the purchase of lands in
 19 the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds without
 20 specific approval of the county board of supervisors of the
 21 county in which such lands are situated, nor shall any part
 22 of such funds be used for the purchase of lands in the counties
 23 of Adair, Cherokee, and Sequoyah, in the State Oklahoma,
 24 without the specific approval of the Board of County Com-
 25 missioners of the county in which such lands are situated:

1 *Provided further*, That the Secretary is hereby empowered
2 to substitute other suitable measures and procedures in the
3 Little Tallahatchie and Yazoo River watersheds in lieu of
4 acquisition of land in those watersheds as originally con-
5 templated.

6 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

7 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
8 the Act approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-
9 590f), which provides for a national program of erosion
10 control and soil and water conservation, including not to
11 exceed \$983,000 for personal services in the District of
12 Columbia, furnishing of subsistence to employees, opera-
13 tion and maintenance of aircraft, and the purchase and
14 erection or alteration of permanent buildings: *Provided*,
15 That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as im-
16 proved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply
17 or sanitary system and connecting the same with any such
18 building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where buildings
19 are acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for
20 other purposes and except for eight buildings to be con-
21 structed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Pro-*
22 *vided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act shall
23 be available for the construction of any such building on
24 land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*, That
25 in the State of Missouri where the State has established a

1 central State agency authorized to enter into agreements
2 with the United States or any of its agencies on policies
3 and general programs for the saving of its soil by the exten-
4 sion of Federal aid to any soil conservation district in such
5 State, the agreements made by or on behalf of the United
6 States with any such soil conservation district shall have
7 the prior approval of such central State agency before they
8 shall become effective as to such district, as follows:

9 Soil conservation research: For research and investiga-
10 tions into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects of
11 erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil and
12 water conservation (including the construction and hydro-
13 logic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage, and water
14 regulation to conserve the soil and reduce fire hazards in the
15 Everglades region of Florida, except that expenditures for
16 all work in the Everglades region shall be limited to a sum
17 not in excess of funds made available for such work by the
18 State of Florida, or political subdivisions thereof); and for
19 construction, operation, and maintenance of experimental
20 watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installations,
21 ~~\$994,000~~ \$1,751,000.

22 Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preven-
23 tive measures to conserve soil and water, including such
24 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods
25 and the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improve-

1 ment of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establish-
 2 ment and operation of conservation nurseries, the making
 3 of conservation plans and surveys, and the dissemination of
 4 information, \$50,773,800: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-
 5 propriation may be expended for soil and water conservation
 6 operations in demonstration projects.

7 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF
 8 SUBMARGINAL LAND

9 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
 10 title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
 11 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and the provisions
 12 of the Act approved August 11, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 1011,
 13 note), including not to exceed ~~\$29,100~~ \$32,150 for personal
 14 services in the District of Columbia, ~~\$1,124,000~~ \$1,327,000.

15 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
 16 ADMINISTRATION

17 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND
 18 RESOURCES

19 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
 20 sions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation
 21 and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936,
 22 as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including personal
 23 services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$6,000
 24 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such
 25 displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within

1 the United States; and for the replacement of one passenger
2 motor vehicle for use of the Production and Marketing
3 Administration; \$257,043,439, to remain available until
4 December 31 of the next succeeding fiscal year for com-
5 pliance with the program of soil-building practices and
6 soil- and water-conserving practices authorized under this
7 head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act,
8 1949, carried out during the period July 1, 1948, to Decem-
9 ber 31, 1949, inclusive: *Provided*, That not to exceed
10 \$25,846,439 of the total sum provided under this head
11 shall be available during the current fiscal year for salaries
12 and other administrative expenses for carrying out such
13 program, the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to
14 be charged to such limitation; but not more than \$5,200,000
15 shall be transferred to the appropriation account, "Adminis-
16 trative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act
17 of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to claimants
18 hereunder may be made upon the certificate of the claimant,
19 which certificate shall be in such form as the Secretary may
20 prescribe, that he has carried out the conservation practice
21 or practices and has complied with all other requirements
22 as conditions for such payments and that the statements
23 and information contained in the application for payment
24 are correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and
25 belief, under the penalties of title 18, United States Code:

1 *Provided further, That none of the funds herein appro-*
2 *priated or made available for the functions assigned to the*
3 *Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive*
4 *Order Numbered 9069, of February 23, 1942, shall be*
5 *used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional infor-*
6 *mation employees or any State or county information employ-*
7 *ees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries*
8 *or supplying of information to individual farmers: Provided*
9 *further, That such amount shall be available for salaries and*
10 *other administrative expenses in connection with the formu-*
11 *lation and administration of the 1950 program of soil-build-*
12 *ing practices and soil- and water-conserving practices, under*
13 *the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended (amounting to*
14 *~~\$262,500,000~~ \$300,000,000, including administration, and*
15 *formulated on the basis of a distribution of the funds avail-*
16 *able for payments and grants among the several States in*
17 *accordance with their conservation needs as determined by*
18 *the Secretary, except that the proportion allocated to any*
19 *State shall not be reduced more than 15 per centum from*
20 *the 1946 distribution, and no participant shall receive more*
21 *than ~~\$2,500~~ \$1,500) ; but the payments or grants under such*
22 *programs shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land*
23 *with respect to which such payments or grants are to be made*
24 *in conformity with farming practices which will encourage*
25 *and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving*

1 practices in the most practical and effective manner and
2 adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined
3 and approved by the State committees appointed pursuant
4 to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic
5 Allotment Act, as amended, for the respective States: *Pro-*
6 *vided further*, That the Secretary may, in his discretion,
7 from time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office
8 such sums as may be necessary to pay administrative
9 expenses of said office in auditing payments under this
10 head: *Provided further*, That the county agricultural conser-
11 vation committee in any county may allot not to exceed 10
12 per centum of its allocation for the agricultural conservation
13 program to the Soil Conservation Service for services of
14 its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricul-
15 tural conservation program and the funds so allotted shall
16 be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for technical
17 and other assistance in such county: *Provided further*, That
18 such amounts shall be available for the purchase of seeds,
19 fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or
20 any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to
21 agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming
22 practices approved by the Secretary under programs pro-
23 vided for herein: *Provided further*, That no part of any
24 funds available to the Department, or any bureau, office,
25 corporation, or other agency constituting a part of such

1 Department, shall be used in the current fiscal year for the
2 payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who
3 has been convicted of violating the Act entitled "An Act
4 to prevent pernicious political activities", approved August
5 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in accordance
6 with the provisions of title 18, United States Code, section
7 1913, to have violated or attempted to violate such section
8 which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the
9 payment of personal services or other expenses designed to
10 influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor
11 or oppose any legislation or appropriation by Congress
12 except upon request of any Member or through the proper
13 official channels.

14 ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

15 To enable the Secretary to formulate and carry out
16 acreage allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant
17 to the provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment
18 Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), includ-
19 ing personal services in the District of Columbia, \$30,150,-
20 774, of which not more than \$5,270,000 shall be trans-
21 ferred to the appropriation account "Administrative ex-
22 penses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938".

23 SUGAR ACT

24 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
25 visions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160),

1 \$60,000,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next
 2 succeeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (in-
 3 cluding transfers) from this appropriation for other than
 4 payments to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,493,723.

5 SECTION 32 FUNDS

6 EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRI- 7 CULTURAL COMMODITIES

8 Not to exceed ~~\$500,000~~ \$150,000 of the appropriation
 9 made available by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935
 10 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)), shall be used to pay any subsidy,
 11 benefit, or indemnity to manufacturers of or dealers in
 12 insulation products.

13 NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

14 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
 15 the National School Lunch Act. (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760),
 16 ~~\$75,000,000~~ \$87,500,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
 17 appropriation shall be used for nonfood assistance under
 18 section 5 of said Act.

19 MARKETING SERVICES

20 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed
 21 \$2,255,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
 22 in conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstra-
 23 tions, as follows:

24 Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and
 25 distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely informa-

1 tion on the market supply and demand, commercial move-
2 ment, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market
3 prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy
4 and poultry products (including broilers), fruits and veg-
5 etables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds, cotton-
6 seed, and seeds, and other agricultural products, \$1,864,000
7 \$1,900,000.

8 Market inspection of farm products: For the investiga-
9 tion and certification, in one or more jurisdictions, to shippers
10 and other interested parties of the class, quality, and condi-
11 tion of any agricultural commodity or food product, whether
12 raw, dried, canned, or otherwise processed, and any product
13 containing an agricultural commodity or derivative thereof
14 when offered for interstate shipment or when received at
15 such important central markets as the Secretary may from
16 time to time designate, or at points which may be con-
17 veniently reached therefrom under such rules and regulations
18 as he may prescribe, including payment of such fees as will
19 be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the cost for
20 the service rendered, \$758,000.

21 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
22 among the people of the United States useful information
23 relative to the needed supplies, ~~standardization~~ *standardiza-*
24 *tion*, classification, grading, preparation for market, handling,
25 transportation, storage, and marketing of farm and food

1 products, including the demonstration and promotion of the
2 use of uniform standards of classification of American farm
3 and food products throughout the world, for making analyses
4 of cotton fiber as provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (7
5 U. S. C. 473d), for carrying out the provisions of section 201
6 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Ad-
7 justment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291), and for coordinat-
8 ing nutrition services made available by Federal, State, and
9 other agencies, including not to exceed \$10,000 for employ-
10 ment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a), of
11 the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by
12 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
13 and not to exceed \$20,000 for transportation and other neces-
14 sary expenses including not to exceed \$10 per diem of persons
15 serving without compensation while away from their homes
16 or regular places of business; purchase of one passenger
17 motor vehicle for use in the District of Columbia for re-
18 placement only; and not to exceed \$150 for newspapers,
19 \$1,152,500: *Provided*, That the Secretary may make
20 available to any bureau, office, or agency of the Depart-
21 ment such amounts from this appropriation as may be
22 necessary to carry out the functions for which this appro-
23 priation is made, and any such amounts shall be in addition
24 to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to appro-
25 priation items in this Act.

1 Tobacco Acts: To carry into effect the provisions of the
2 Act to establish and promote the use of standards of classifica-
3 tion for tobacco, to provide and maintain an official tobacco-
4 inspection service, approved August 23, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
5 511-511q), the Act to provide for the collection and publi-
6 cation of statistics of tobacco by the Department, approved
7 January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501-508), as amended, and
8 the Act to prohibit the exportation of tobacco seed and plants,
9 approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516), \$1,602,000.

10 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts:
11 To carry into effect the provisions of the Act authorizing the
12 Secretary to collect and publish statistics of the grade and
13 staple length of cotton, approved March 3, 1927, as amended
14 by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 471-476), and to
15 perform the duties imposed upon him by chapter 14 of the
16 Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton futures (26
17 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into effect the provisions
18 of the United States Cotton Standards Act, approved March
19 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C. 51-65), \$1,656,000:
20 *Provided*, That hereafter appropriations available for class-
21 ing or grading any agricultural commodity without charge
22 to the producers thereof may be reimbursed from non-
23 administrative funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation
24 for the cost of classing or grading any such commodity for

1 producers who obtain Commodity Credit Corporation price
2 support.

3 Marketing regulatory acts: For expenses necessary to
4 carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural
5 Commodities Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), the
6 Act to prevent the destruction or dumping of farm produce
7 (7 U. S. C. 491-497), the Act to provide standards for bas-
8 kets and containers for fruits and vegetables, as amended (15
9 U. S. C. 251-256), the Act to fix standards for hampers,
10 round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits and vege-
11 tables (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), the Act to provide export
12 standards for apples and pears (7 U. S. C. 581-589), the
13 United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71-87), the
14 United States Warehouse Act (7 U. S. C. 241-273), the
15 Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C. 1551-1610), the Packers and
16 Stockyards Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 181-229), the
17 Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C. 91-99), and the Federal In-
18 secticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U. S. C.
19 135-135k), \$3,400,000.

20 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

21 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary
22 to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Ex-
23 change Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), including
24 not to exceed \$165,000 for personal services in the District
25 of Columbia, \$558,200.

1 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

2 For expenses necessary, including personal services in
3 the District of Columbia, to carry into effect the provisions
4 of titles I, II, and the related provisions of title IV of the
5 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C.
6 1000-~~1023~~ 1032), the Farmers' Home Administration Act
7 of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1001, note; 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C.
8 371; 35 U. S. C. 535; 60 Stat. 1079, 1080); the Act of
9 July 30, 1946 (40 U. S. C. 436-439), and the Act of
10 August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x,
11 590z-5), for the development of facilities for water storage
12 and utilization in the arid and semiarid areas of the United
13 States, as follows:

14 Loans: Title I and section 43 of title IV (including
15 payments in lieu of taxes and taxes under section 50),
16 \$15,000,000; title II, \$85,000,000; Act of August 28, 1937,
17 \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing
18 several amounts shall be borrowed in one account from the
19 Secretary of the Treasury on the request of the Secretary of
20 Agriculture, either without interest or at such rate of interest
21 as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, but
22 not in excess of 3 per centum per annum; and the Secretary
23 of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to lend
24 such sums to the Secretary upon the security of any obliga-

1 tions of borrowers from the Secretary under the provisions of
2 said Acts: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may utilize
3 proceeds from payments of principal and interest under such
4 Acts ~~on any loans made hereunder~~ to repay the Secretary of
5 the Treasury the amounts borrowed therefrom for the pur-
6 poses of such Acts: *Provided further*, That for the purpose
7 of making loans pursuant to this paragraph, the Secretary
8 of the Treasury is authorized to use as a public-debt trans-
9 action the proceeds from the sale of any securities issued
10 under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the
11 purposes for which securities may be issued under that Act
12 are extended to include such loans to the Secretary: *Provided*
13 *further*, That repayments to the Secretary of the Treasury
14 on such loans shall be treated as a public-debt transaction.

15 Salaries and expenses: For the making, servicing, and
16 collecting of loans, insuring mortgages, the servicing and
17 collecting of loans made under prior authority, and the
18 liquidation of assets transferred to Farmers' Home Admin-
19 istration pursuant to the Farmers' Home Administration Act
20 of 1946, ~~\$23,249,000~~ \$23,649,000, together with a transfer
21 to this appropriation item of not to exceed \$40,000 of the
22 fees and administrative expense charges made available by
23 subsections (d) and (e) of section 12 of the Bankhead-Jones
24 Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

1 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

2 To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Elec-
3 trification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-915),
4 as follows:

5 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses, in-
6 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia; not
7 to exceed \$500 for newspapers; and not to exceed \$500 for
8 financial and credit reports; \$6,063,000.

9 Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and
10 5 of said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of sec-
11 tion 7 thereof, \$350,000,000, to be borrowed from the
12 Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions
13 of section 3 (a) of said Act, and such additional amounts,
14 not to exceed a total of \$150,000,000, to be borrowed under
15 the same terms and conditions if and to the extent that the
16 Secretary of Agriculture shall certify, from time to time,
17 to the Secretary of the Treasury that such additional
18 amounts are required during the fiscal year 1950, under
19 the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and orderly
20 development of the program.

21 ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL CROP

22 INSURANCE ACT

23 Operating expenses: For operating and administrative
24 expenses, and not to exceed \$700 for newspapers,
25 \$4,054,000.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings or conventions of members of organizations at which matters of importance to the work of the Farm Credit Administration are to be discussed or transacted; not to exceed \$750 for periodicals and newspapers; library membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be made in advance; not to exceed \$20,000 for expenditures authorized by section 602 of the Organic Act of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 833); purchase of one passenger motor vehicle (for replacement only) for use in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental in the District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm Credit Administration, except that such expenditures shall not exceed \$10,000; examination of corporations, banks, associations, and institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the Farm Credit Administration \$500,000, together with not to exceed \$2,294,000 of collections from Federal Farm Credit agencies of assessments and

1 charges, to be advanced by transfer and counter warrant to
2 this appropriation, to cover the cost of Farm Credit Admin-
3 istration facilities, examinations, and other services rendered
4 to such agencies; in all, \$2,794,000.

5 TITLE II

6 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
7 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the
8 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each
9 such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and
10 to make such contracts and commitments without regard to
11 fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the
12 Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may
13 be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the
14 Budget for the fiscal year 1950 for each such corporation
15 or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

16 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

17 Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this Act
18 shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit
19 Corporation from carrying out any activity or any pro-
20 gram authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed
21 \$12,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
22 of the Corporation and not to exceed \$400 for period-
23 icals, maps, and newspapers: *Provided further*, That
24 all necessary expenses (including legal and special serv-
25 ices performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including

1 other personal services) in connection with the acquisition,
2 operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any
3 real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or
4 in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections
5 of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative
6 expenses for the purposes hereof.

7 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed
8 \$1,500,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of
9 the funds of the Corporation shall be available for ad-
10 ministrative expenses, including employment on a contract
11 or fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the per-
12 formance of special services, including legal services, and
13 the use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks,
14 national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and
15 agencies of the Government as authorized by the Act of
16 January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h); and said
17 total sum shall be exclusive of services and facilities furnished
18 and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration
19 central office, interest expense, and expenses in connection
20 with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement,
21 protection, or disposition of real or personal property belong-
22 ing to the Corporation or in which it has an interest: *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That promptly after June 30 of each fiscal year all
24 cash funds in excess of the estimated operating requirements
25 for the current fiscal year shall be declared as dividends and

1 paid into the general fund of the Treasury: *Provided further,*
2 That the aggregate amount of bonds the Corporation may
3 issue and have outstanding at any one time shall not exceed
4 \$500,000,000.

5 Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed
6 \$1,398,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis), of the
7 funds of the banks shall be available for administrative ex-
8 penses, including the purchase of not to exceed two passenger
9 motor vehicles for replacement only, services performed for
10 the banks by other Government agencies (except services
11 and facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm
12 Credit Administration central office, and services performed
13 by any Federal Reserve bank and by the United States
14 Treasury in connection with the financial transactions of the
15 banks); and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest
16 expense, legal and special services performed on a contract
17 or fee basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition,
18 operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposi-
19 tion of real or personal property belonging to the banks or
20 in which they have an interest.

21 Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,328,000
22 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the
23 corporations shall be available for administrative expenses,
24 including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for
25 replacement only, and services performed for the corpora-

1 tions by other Government agencies (except services and
 2 facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm
 3 Credit Administration central office) ; and said total sum
 4 shall be exclusive of interest expense, legal and special serv-
 5 ices performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in
 6 connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, im-
 7 provement, protection, or disposition of real or personal
 8 property belonging to the corporations or in which they have
 9 an interest.

10 Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Wash-
 11 ington, District of Columbia: Not to exceed \$90,000 (to be
 12 computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the Corpora-
 13 tion shall be available for administrative expenses, including
 14 services performed for the Corporation by other Government
 15 agencies (except services and facilities furnished and
 16 examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration
 17 central office); and said total sum shall be exclusive of
 18 interest expense, legal and special services performed on a
 19 contract or fee basis, and expenses in connection with the
 20 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, protec-
 21 tion, or disposition of real or personal property belonging
 22 to the Corporation or in which it has an interest: *Provided,*
 23 That for the current fiscal year, the revolving fund in the
 24 Treasury of the United States created by section 84 of the
 25 Act of June 16, 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1148a), for invest-

1 ment in any regional agricultural credit corporation shall be
 2 available only in the amount of \$25,000,000: *Provided*
 3 *further*, That notwithstanding any provisions of law to the
 4 contrary, in addition to the foregoing the Corporation is
 5 authorized to utilize, from the revolving fund created by
 6 section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (12 U. S. C.
 7 1148a), such sums as may be necessary (a) to make loans,
 8 during a period of four years, to bona fide fur farmers in
 9 accordance with the provisions of section 201 (c) of the
 10 Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended
 11 (12 U. S. C. 1148), all such loans to carry full personal
 12 liability of the borrowers and to be secured by such collateral
 13 as is deemed by the Corporation to be necessary to afford
 14 reasonable assurance of repayment, the aggregate principal
 15 amount of which loans shall not exceed \$4,000,000 outstand-
 16 ing at any one time.

17 REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS

18 Amounts available from appropriations are hereby re-
 19 duced in the sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be car-
 20 ried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury im-
 21 mediately upon the approval of this Act:

22 FEDERAL LAND BANKS

23 The total amount of \$189,000,000 in the revolving fund
 24 appropriated to the Office of the Secretary, Treasury De-
 25 partment, for subscriptions to the paid-in surplus of the

1 Federal land banks, as authorized by the Federal Farm
2 Loan Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 781 (Tenth)).

3 TITLE III.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 301. No funds appropriated or made available under
5 this Act shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses
6 of any officer or employee of the Department or any bureau,
7 office, agency, or service of the Department, or any corpora-
8 tion, institution, or association supervised thereby, who
9 makes or approves, or directs or authorizes the approval of,
10 any loan or advance by the Regional Agricultural Credit
11 Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, unless such
12 loan or advance (1) is for the purpose of protecting the
13 security for or assisting in the collection of a loan or advance
14 theretofore made by the Corporation, or (2) is for use in
15 and confined to a specific area or region in which the Secre-
16 tary of Agriculture shall have found that such loans for speci-
17 fied agricultural purposes and for limited time periods are
18 necessary because of economic emergencies or production
19 disasters. All loans and advances made pursuant to this
20 section will carry the full personal liability of the borrower,
21 shall be secured by crops or livestock and such additional
22 collateral as is deemed necessary to afford reasonable assur-
23 ance of repayment, and will be accompanied by a certificate
24 of refusal of the loan or advance by a local bank or the pro-
25 duction credit association serving the area: *Provided, how-*

1 ~~ever~~, That the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the
2 ~~Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation~~ to reenter an area
3 or region where an economic emergency or production dis-
4 aster has occurred, in conformity with the provisions of
5 section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction
6 Act of 1932, as amended (title 12, U. S. C. 1148).

7 SEC. 302 301. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law
8 the lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for
9 the Department under this Act shall be available for the
10 purchase of passenger motor vehicles, and for the hire of
11 such vehicles, necessary in the conduct of the work of the
12 Department outside the District of Columbia, but
13 the number of such vehicles purchased or otherwise
14 acquired for all the activities of the Department for which
15 appropriations and authorizations are made under such Act
16 shall not exceed two-thirds of the total number indicated for
17 purchase by the Department under the statements of pro-
18 posed expenditures for purchase and hire of passenger motor
19 vehicles in the Budget: *Provided*, That any such number
20 shall be increased proportionately (as nearly as may be)
21 as the amount appropriated or made available under the
22 particular heading involved may exceed the budget estimate.

23 SEC. 303 302. Provisions of law prohibiting or restrict-
24 ing the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the
25 temporary employment of translators when competent citi-

1 zen translators are not available; (2) employment in cases
2 of emergency of persons in the field service of the Depart-
3 ment for periods of not more than sixty days; and (3)
4 employment under the appropriation for the Office of Foreign
5 Agricultural Relations.

6 SEC. ~~304~~ 303. Appropriations and authorizations made
7 in this Act shall be available for health service programs as
8 authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150).

9 SEC. ~~305~~ 304. Funds available to the Department during
10 the current fiscal year shall be available for the payment of
11 claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims
12 Act (28 U. S. C. 2672).

13 SEC. ~~306~~ 305. No part of any appropriation contained in
14 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any cor-
15 poration included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary
16 or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the
17 Government of the United States or who is a member of an
18 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
19 to strike against the Government of the United States, or who
20 advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
21 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
22 force or violence: *Provided*, That such administrative or
23 supervisory employees of the Department as may be
24 designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby
25 authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affida-

1 vits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee for
2 so doing: *Provided further*, That for the purposes hereof an
3 affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
4 person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
5 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
6 the United States, is not a member of an organization of Gov-
7 ernment employees that asserts the right to strike against the
8 Government of the United States, or that such person does
9 not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
10 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
11 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any
12 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
13 the United States or who is a member of an organization
14 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
15 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
16 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
17 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
18 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
19 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
20 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
21 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
22 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
23 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
24 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
25 *vided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed

1 to require an affidavit from any person employed for less
2 than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the
3 loss of human life or destruction of property, the payment
4 of salary or wages may be made to such persons from appli-
5 cable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency
6 without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this
7 section.

8 SEC. ~~307~~ 306. Limitations on amounts to be expended
9 for personal services under appropriations in this Act shall
10 not apply to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act
11 of December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61b-e).

12 SEC. ~~308~~ 307. Funds available to the Department of
13 Agriculture may be used for printing and binding.

14 SEC. ~~309~~ 308. This Act may be cited as the "Depart-
15 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1950".

Passed the House of Representatives April 5, 1949.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3997

[Report No. 362]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1950, and for other purposes.

APRIL 6 (legislative day, MARCH 18), 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

MAY 10 (legislative day, APRIL 11), 1949

Reported with amendments

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3997

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 10 (legislative day, APRIL 11), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. FERGUSON (for himself and Mr. BRIDGES) to the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, viz: At the end of the bill insert the following:

- 1 SEC. 309. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture, with re-
2 spect to appropriations made in title I of this Act, is author-
3 ized and directed, with the approval of the Director of the
4 Bureau of the Budget, to make such reductions in the amounts
5 to be expended from the appropriations made in such title
6 as will in the aggregate equal at least 5 per centum of the
7 total amounts so appropriated therein. The Secretary of
8 Agriculture shall certify the reduction in each appropriation
9 account to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Com-

1 mittees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of
2 Representatives. The amounts so certified shall not be ex-
3 pended but shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

4 (b) Such reduction shall be made in a manner cal-
5 culated to bring about the greatest economy in expenditure
6 consistent with the efficiency of the service.

7 (c) No item of appropriation contained in title I shall
8 be reduced more than 20 per centum.

9 (d) A statement of each reduction hereunder, including
10 the amount thereof, shall be included in the annual budget
11 for the fiscal year 1951.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. FERGUSON (for himself and Mr. BRIDGES) to the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

MAY 10 (legislative day, APRIL 11), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

NAYS—44

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------|
| Aiken | Johnson, Tex. | Murray |
| Anderson | Johnston, S. C. | Myers |
| Chapman | Kerr | Neely |
| Chavez | Kilgore | O'Connor |
| Connally | Langer | O'Mahoney |
| Downey | Long | Pepper |
| Ellender | Lucas | Russell |
| Fulbright | McCarran | Sparkman |
| Graham | McClellan | Stennis |
| Green | McFarland | Taylor |
| Hayden | McGrath | Thomas, Okla. |
| Hill | McKellar | Thomas, Utah |
| Hoyer | Maybank | Tydings |
| Humphrey | Miller | Withers |
| Hunt | Morse | |

NOT VOTING—11

| | | |
|----------|----------|--------------|
| Brewster | Frear | Smith, N. J. |
| Bridges | George | Taft |
| Eastland | Kefauver | Wagner |
| Flanders | Magnuson | |

So Mr. FERGUSON's substitute for Mr. TAFT's motion to recommit with instructions was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question recurs on the original motion of the Senator from Ohio to recommit the bill with instructions. [Putting the question.]

The "noes" appear to have it.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask for a division. The Senate proceeded to divide.

Mr. TAYLOR. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. AIKEN. Will the Chair please state the pending question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The yeas and nays have been ordered, the Secretary has proceeded to call the roll, and one Senator has answered to his name, when called.

Mr. AIKEN. Notwithstanding the fact that that has occurred, Mr. President, I ask that the Chair state the question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the original motion of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] to recommit the bill with certain instructions.

The Secretary will continue with the call of the roll.

The legislative clerk resumed and concluded the calling of the roll.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent. If present and voting the Senator from New York would vote "nay."

The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is absent on public business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is pair on this vote with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. If present and voting, the Senator from Texas would vote "nay," and the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "yea."

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT]. If present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee would vote "nay," and the Senator from Ohio would vote "yea."

The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE].

If present and voting, the Senator from Washington would vote "nay," and the Senator from Georgia would vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is absent on official business. If present and voting, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], who is absent on official business, is paired with the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "yea," and the Senator from Texas would vote "nay."

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] is absent by leave of the Senate. If present and voting, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] is absent because of illness. If present and voting, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], who is necessarily absent, is paired with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER]. If present and voting, the Senator would vote "yea," and the Senator from Tennessee would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—41

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Baldwin | Holland | Reed |
| Bricker | Ives | Robertson |
| Butler | Jenner | Saltionstall |
| Cain | Johnson, Colo. | Schoepel |
| Capehart | Kem | Smith, Maine |
| Cordon | Knowland | Thye |
| Donnell | Lodge | Tobey |
| Douglas | McCarthy | Vandenberg |
| Eaton | McClellan | Watkins |
| Ferguson | McMahon | Wherry |
| Gillette | Malone | Wiley |
| Gurney | Martin | Williams |
| Hendrickson | Millikin | Young |
| Hickenlooper | Mundt | |

NAYS—43

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------|
| Aiken | Johnson, Tex. | Myers |
| Anderson | Johnston, S. C. | Neely |
| Chapman | Kerr | O'Connor |
| Chavez | Kilgore | O'Mahoney |
| Downey | Langer | Pepper |
| Ellender | Long | Russell |
| Frear | Lucas | Sparkman |
| Fulbright | McCarran | Stennis |
| Graham | McFarland | Taylor |
| Green | McGrath | Thomas, Okla. |
| Hayden | McKellar | Thomas, Utah |
| Hill | Maybank | Tydings |
| Hoyer | Miller | Withers |
| Humphrey | Morse | |
| Hunt | Murray | |

NOT VOTING—12

| | | |
|----------|----------|--------------|
| Brewster | Eastland | Magnuson |
| Bridges | Flanders | Smith, N. J. |
| Byrd | George | Taft |
| Connally | Kefauver | Wagner |

So Mr. TAFT's original motion to recommit with instructions was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The parliamentary status is that the various motions have brought the bill back before the Senate as it was before the original motion was made to recommit; which restores all the amendments, including committee amendments and those adopted from the floor.

The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill, H. R. 3333, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Vice President appointed Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. GURNEY conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXTENSION OF RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1211) to extend the authority of the President under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1950

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 351, House bill 3997.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. WHERRY. Reserving the right to object, may I ask, for the benefit of Members of the Senate, what the opinion of the majority leader is relative to the length of time the consideration of this bill might take, and whether it is contemplated to try to finish it tonight?

Mr. LUCAS. If I may, I yield to the Senator from Georgia for an answer to the question.

Mr. RUSSELL. I know of no particular controversy over the several Senate amendments. I should like to obtain unanimous consent to dispense with the formal reading of the bill, to have the bill read for amendment, the Senate committee amendments to be first considered, and to proceed with the Senate amendments. If too much time is not taken, we might complete those tonight and let the remainder of the bill go over until tomorrow.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3997)?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3997), making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. RUSSELL. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that the bill be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ANNOUNCEMENT AS TO LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an announcement?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I should like to say to the Senate that following the disposition of the bill now pending before the Senate, we shall probably take up Calendar No. 350 (H. R. 3734), the civil functions appropriation bill, in the event the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] is not well enough to take up the reciprocal trade-agreements bill. There is also a possibility that, following that, we may take up Calendar No. 356, Senate bill 1843, the unification bill, which has been reported by the Committee on Armed Services. I merely make that announcement in order that the Senate may know about what to expect.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to ask the majority leader relative to the future procedure. Has the distinguished majority leader given any consideration to taking up Calendar No. 284, Senate bill 1008, the so-called basing-point or moratorium bill, which is on the calendar?

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from Nebraska propounded that inquiry to the Senator from Illinois this morning over the telephone. I may say, in response, that I have not. We are to have a meeting of the policy committee tomorrow morning, and I assure the Senator that we shall discuss it at that time.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would like to admonish the Senator from Georgia that he cannot yield for insertions in the Record.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am not seeking to control the floor. I do not approve of the practice of Senators undertaking to hold the floor while a bill is being read for amendment. I shall take my seat.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair had recognized the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, is it in order to offer insertions in the Record in my own time?

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the Senator's own time; yes.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Record at this point, as part of my remarks, a copy of an open letter addressed to President Truman by Mr. John F. Lawlor, president of the Lincoln, Nebr., Chamber of Commerce, transmitting the stated opposition of the board of directors of that organization on the subject of the pending compulsory national health insurance bill.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THE LINCOLN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

April 29, 1949.

HON. HARRY S. TRUMAN,

President of the United States,

White House, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The board of directors of the Lincoln Chamber of Commerce, an

organization composed of more than 3,300 business and professional men and women, is opposed to the national compulsory health insurance bill now before the Congress.

We believe that instead of achieving its stated objective of improving our general standards of health service, such legislation inevitably would lower the caliber of medical facilities and services available to each individual citizen.

Great strides are being made, through voluntary health insurance paid for by individuals and through numerous fine health services paid for in part or in full by employers, toward raising the whole level of physical well-being in this country. This is proceeding in an orderly manner, and both individuals and employers are adjusting themselves to the cost as rapidly as possible.

It is well known that no indigent or even low-income person needs to be without competent and adequate medical care, generally speaking. Millions of dollars worth of such service is given freely each year by doctors and hospitals, while much other such care is provided through privately financed welfare organizations or governmental agencies.

Other millions of dollars are contributed annually by our firms and citizens, voluntarily, for health research in the fields of cancer, heart disease, infantile paralysis, etc. Now, it is proposed that many millions of tax dollars also be appropriated directly for similar purposes.

However, even these huge sums become trifles compared to the billions of dollars which would be required to finance the proposed compulsory health insurance plan. The national economy is in no position to stand such a shock at this time.

Even more important than the fantastic cost involved is the unsatisfactory experience with such measures where attempted in other countries.

We respectfully urge that you withdraw your support of this proposal so that the Congress can devote itself to measures more vital to the national welfare.

Very truly yours,

JOHN F. LAWLOR,

President.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1950

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will proceed to state the committee amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Department of Agriculture—Office of the Secretary—Salaries and expenses," on page 2, line 19, after the word "expenses", to strike out "except that not more than the amount shown in the budget schedule for 1948 may be so transferred from the appropriation for flood control"; and in line 23, after the words "total of", to strike out "\$95,764" and insert "\$109,280."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Research and Marketing Act of 1946," on page 5, line 3, after the numerals "1946)", to strike out "\$6,000,-000" and insert "\$6,020,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 4, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$19,000,000" and insert "\$19,020,-000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Library, Department of Agri-

culture," on page 10, line 9, after the word "members", to strike out "\$700,-000" and insert "\$722,400"; and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$515,775" and insert "\$520,-840."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Agricultural Economics," on page 10, line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$2,370,000" and insert "\$2,419,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 6, after the word "trends", to strike out "\$1,850,000" and insert "\$2,-180,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Agricultural Research Administration—Special research fund, Department of Agriculture," on page 15, line 21, after the word "Columbia", to strike out "\$1,230,000" and insert "\$1,-242,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Research on strategic and critical agricultural materials," on page 16, line 11, after the word "Columbia", to insert "purchase of not to exceed 60 acres of land in Texas for nursery and other production tests on guayule and construction on such land of buildings costing not in excess of \$10,000 each"; and in line 14, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$349,000" and insert "\$522,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Animal Industry—Salaries and expenses," on page 19, line 18, after the word "hatcheries", to strike out "\$1,252,000" and insert "\$1,302,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, line 21, after the word "products", to strike out "\$11,995,000" and insert "\$12,577,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering—Salaries and expenses," on page 25, line 12, after the word "crops", to strike out "\$2,493,-000" and insert "\$2,805,000, of which not to exceed \$85,000 shall be available for the construction of an office and laboratory building at the Southern Great Plains Field Station, Woodward, Okla."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Georgia with relation to the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, whether this appropriation applies to the establishment of any laboratory in New England?

Mr. RUSSELL. It does not carry one dime for the erection of any laboratory dealing with the foot-and-mouth disease. Appropriation is being sought for that purpose in the second deficiency bill.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Is there an appropriation for that purpose in the second deficiency bill?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not think it is in the bill yet, but funds may be asked for it in the second deficiency bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 25, line 12.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 19, after the word "plants", to strike out "\$2,347,000" and insert "\$2,581,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 22, after the word "control", to strike out "\$383,480" and insert "\$420,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 9, after the word "management", to strike out "\$1,900,000" and insert "\$2,050,000, including not to exceed \$16,000 for remodeling two structures at the United States Northern Great Plains Field Station, Mandan, N. Dak., to provide laboratory facilities for investigations on lands to be irrigated under the Missouri Basin development program."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine—Salaries and expenses," on page 28, line 3, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$797,600," and insert "\$305,800."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, line 21, after the word "application", to strike out "\$2,993,000" and insert "\$3,921,600: *Provided*, That \$800,000 of this amount shall be available for oriental fruitfly, of which not to exceed \$500,000 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies for research without regard to provisions of existing law, and the amounts obligated for contract research shall remain available until expended."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may I ask the distinguished Senator from Georgia the reason for the increase on page 26, line 10?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is merely a restoration of the budget estimate having to do with dry-land agriculture. It was represented to the committee that, because of difficulties which have been encountered in irrigated lands by reason of the land souring, and because of the waste of water, the budget estimate should be restored, and we merely restored it.

Mr. WHERRY. Is the amount recommended by the committee the budget estimate?

Mr. RUSSELL. It is.

Mr. WHERRY. Was there any new evidence submitted to warrant the increase over the House figure?

Mr. RUSSELL. It is an increase over the House figure of approximately \$150,000, but it is the budget estimate.

Mr. WHERRY. Was there any new evidence offered to the committee regarding the matter?

Mr. RUSSELL. A number of witnesses appeared before the subcommittee and testified as to the great need for the classification of soils and the preservation of irrigation water. Some witnesses testified that as much as 50 percent of the water in reservoirs was wasted before it reached the land.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the Senator know whether in the survey made for flood control—

Mr. RUSSELL. I will say to the Senator that this is not a flood-control question.

Mr. WHERRY. I so understand; but I was about to ask the distinguished Senator whether this is strictly applied to the contents of the soil?

Mr. RUSSELL. It is pure research.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 30, at the beginning of line 2, to strike out "\$3,364,000" and insert "\$3,564,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, line 8, after "(7 U. S. C. 147a)" to strike out "\$2,296,000" and insert "\$2,325,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases," on page 31, line 11, after the word "necessary," to strike out "to enable the Secretary, through such agencies as he may determine"; and in line 14, after "(7 U. S. C. 148-148e)", to strike out "and of section 1 of the Forest Pest Control Act (16 U. S. C. 594-1)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry—Salaries and expenses," on page 32, line 1, after the word "exceed," to strike out "\$242,622" and insert "\$251,870."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, line 21, after the word "stores," to strike out "\$637,550" and insert "\$653,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 2, after the word "commodities", to strike out "\$5,016,000" and insert "\$5,196,000: *Provided*, That \$180,000 of this amount shall be available for research on fats and oils, of which not to exceed \$45,000 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies for research without regard to provisions of existing law, and the amounts obligated for contract research shall remain available until expended."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Control of forest pests," on page 34, line 10, after "(7 U. S. C. 147a)", to strike out "\$550,000" and insert "\$601,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, line 11, after "Forest Pest Control Act", to strike out the comma and "surveys: For surveys authorized by the Forest Pest Control Act" and insert a colon and "For carrying out the provisions of the act approved June 25, 1947"; and in line 14, after "(16 U. S. C. Supp. I, 594-1—594-5)", to strike out "272,300" and insert "\$1,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, at the beginning of line 17, to strike out "\$3,595,000" and insert "\$3,695,000"; in the same line, after the word "amount", to strike out "\$557,850" and insert "\$572,850"; in line 23, after the word "States", to strike out "\$1,894,550" and insert "\$1,945,550"; and in line 25, after the word "and", to strike out "\$1,142,600" and insert "\$1,176,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Forest Service—Salaries and expenses," on page 38, line 10, after the

word "forests", to strike out "\$24,971,000" and insert "\$26,752,000"; and in line 11, after the word "site", to insert "and not to exceed \$36,000 shall be available for the construction of one building at Horseshoe Organization Camp, W. Va."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, line 7, after the word "watershed", to strike out "shelterbelts"; and in line 12, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "\$2,808,500" and insert "\$2,818,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Forest development, roads and trails," on page 40, line 1, after the word "administration", to strike out "\$9,748,000" and insert "\$10,748,000"; and in line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$111,188" and insert "\$121,188."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Acquisition of lands for national forests," on page 42, after line 6, to insert:

Superior National Forest: For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior National Forest, Minn., under the provisions of the act approved June 22, 1948 (Public Law 733), \$100,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Flood control," on page 43, line 12, after the word "improvements", to strike out "\$8,975,000" and insert "\$10,000,000."

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may I inquire of the distinguished Senator from Georgia if the report of the Secretary of Agriculture has been submitted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Chair understand the Senator from Nebraska to be objecting to the amendment last stated?

Mr. WHERRY. Yes, I reserve the right to object. I wish to ask the distinguished Senator from Georgia a question because this has to do with the appropriation for flood control. I am for the flood control appropriation, but the Senator well remembers that in the appropriation bill for last year a million dollars was appropriated for additional surveys, and \$500,000 was earmarked for a complete investigation of the flood control needs of the Missouri River Basin States. The distinguished Senator from Georgia was very much interested in the legislation, along with the junior Senator from Nebraska. Senator Brooks, of Illinois, was the chairman of the subcommittee, and recommended the appropriation to the full committee, and the full committee recommended it, and the Senate adopted the recommendation.

Mr. RUSSELL. We had no difficulty with that. We did have a little difficulty in the conference.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct. I deeply appreciated what the conferees did in keeping the provision in the bill. It became the law, and the survey was made commencing last July.

The Senator knows that I appeared before the subcommittee having charge of agricultural appropriations, and asked whether the survey report had been made. At that time I informed the members of the appropriations subcommittee, and finally all members of the

Committee on Appropriations, that I felt that it was necessary that the report of the survey be made available in order to enable Members of Congress intelligently to appropriate for a flood-control program. The distinguished Senator well knows that in his splendid cooperation he called the Secretary of Agriculture to ask if the report might not be made available. Will the Senator from Georgia state now whether or not the report has been made available?

Mr. RUSSELL. So far as I am advised, the report has not been made available. But as I understand the committee report in the language that appears on page 12, the report will be furnished to Members of Congress from the States affected rather than to the committee, so the Senator from Nebraska would have more knowledge as to whether the report had been made available than would the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. WHERRY. I deeply appreciate the language written in the Senate report, and I thank the members of the committee for including in the report the reference on page 12. But let me point out to the Senator that more than a month ago I called this matter to the attention of the Members of the Senate. I submitted a resolution asking that the distinguished Secretary of Agriculture submit his report to Congress, even before the Committee on Appropriations considered the appropriation for flood control. I sent a copy of the resolution to the Secretary of Agriculture. I did that after the Secretary of Agriculture had apparently—I will not say ignored or refused to furnish the report, but at least he did not furnish a copy of the report I asked for.

I am not the only Senator who wrote and asked him for the report. When this matter was mentioned on the Senate floor nearly a month ago several Senators attempted to get from the Secretary of Agriculture the report of the survey which has been made. I have been informed reliably that the survey has been made. I have been reliably informed that the report has been made, at least in what I would call its yellow print stages, and the data submitted to several governors. I knew that as early as last January. It seems to me that, in view of the fact that the survey has been made, and that it is of interest to every Member of the Senate who is vitally concerned in the Missouri River Basin, the request having been made more than a month ago, the Secretary of Agriculture should furnish the report, in whatever form it may be, to the Members of the Senate when they are called upon to make appropriations for the fiscal year 1950.

I may say that I do not know how to get the report. I would not care to attempt to write legislation in an appropriation bill in an effort to get the report, because I know it would not carry. We have made similar efforts heretofore. But I appeal to the Members on both sides of the aisle who are interested. It certainly is not in keeping with the spirit of the law; it is not in keeping with the intention of the Committee on Appropriations, of which I am a member, and

certainly it is not in keeping with the very definite promise the Secretary of Agriculture made me on April 8 that he would have the report in my hands the following Tuesday. The promise was made on Friday, and it was to be furnished within 3 or 4 days after that.

I ask the distinguished Senator if there is not some way he can suggest so that Members of the Senate can get the survey report.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am frank to say that, while I have the greatest sympathy with the Senator from Nebraska in the difficulties he has encountered in securing a copy of the report, I know of no language we can write into the bill which would compel the furnishing of the report to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. Would the Senator object to language in the appropriation bill providing that the bill would be held up until we received the report?

Mr. RUSSELL. I would not care to commit myself until I saw the language. I have always believed that Members of Congress are just as much interested in the particular funds they appropriate as is any official of the Government, and I think Members of the Congress are entitled to be kept fully informed as to the progress that is made on the expenditures of all public funds paid out of the Treasury of the United States. But I certainly would have to see the language before I could agree to accept it.

I should like to say that it is incomprehensible to me why these reports have not been furnished. In an effort to cooperate with the Senator from Nebraska I telephoned the office of the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary happened to be out of the city on that day, but I spoke to a gentleman, whose name I do not recall at the moment, who was said to be in charge of the office in the Secretary's absence. He told me that the stenils were being cut at that time so the report could be mimeographed. He further said that there had been some difficulty in assembling the various parts of the report in order that it might be comprehensive. But he stated that active steps were being taken to supply the information to the Members of Congress. I am frankly surprised that the Senator from Nebraska has not received the report, all the more so in view of the fact that the Secretary in his letter written to the committee several weeks ago, when the appropriation bill first came over from the House, took occasion to state that the Department is endeavoring to expedite the completion of survey reports on the watersheds where the Congress has authorized and directed that surveys be made.

I know of no reason why the Senator from Nebraska should not have been furnished the report, and, in my judgment, if the report has been completed the Senator from Nebraska is as much entitled to it as the Governor of Nebraska or anyone else. But I do not know of any steps the Senate could take to see that the report was furnished.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I trust the bill will not be passed until tomorrow. I do not want to be at all unreasonable or unfair, but—

Mr. RUSSELL. I have no objection to the amendment going over until tomorrow, if the Senator desires.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to have the amendment passed over until tomorrow. I can conceive that the Department wants to have the several reports compiled into one report. But if the reports are ready I should like to have the opportunity to make at least another request of the Secretary for them, so I may see them before the bill is passed. So I ask that the Senator agree to pass the amendment over until tomorrow.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have no objection to the amendment being passed over until tomorrow.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment will be passed over.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Soil Conservation Service," on page 45, line 21, after the word "installations", to strike out "\$994,000" and insert "\$1,751,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land," on page 46, line 13, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$29,100" and insert "\$32,150"; and in line 14, after the word "Columbia", to strike out "\$1,124,000" and insert "\$1,327,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Production and Marketing Administration—Conservation and use of agricultural land resources," at the top of page 48, to insert the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State or county information employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information to individual farmers"; in line 14, before the word "including", to strike out "\$262,500,000" and insert "\$300,000,000"; in line 21, after the word "than", to strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$1,500"; and on page 49, line 10, after the word "head", to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "Provided further, That the county agricultural conservation committee in any county may allot not to exceed 10 per centum of its allocation for the agricultural conservation program to the Soil Conservation Service for services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricultural conservation program and the funds so allotted shall be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for technical and other assistance in such county."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Section 32 funds—Exportation

and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities," on page 51, line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$150,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National School Lunch Act," on page 51, line 16, before the word "Provided", to strike out "\$75,000,000" and insert "\$87,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Marketing services," on page 52, line 6, after the word "products", to strike out "\$1,864,000" and insert "\$1,900,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, line 23, after the word "supplies", to strike out "standardization" and insert "standardization."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Farmers' Home Administration," on page 56, line 6, after the numerals "1000", to strike out "1023" and insert "1032."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, line 4, after the word "acts", to strike out "on any loans made hereunder."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, line 20, after the numerals "1946", to strike out "\$23,249,000" and insert "\$23,649,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II," on page 63, after line 9, to strike out:

Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia: Not to exceed \$90,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the Corporation shall be available for administrative expenses, including services performed for the Corporation by other Government agencies (except services and facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration central office); and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense, legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest: *Provided*, That for the current fiscal year, the revolving fund in the Treasury of the United States created by section 84 of the act of June 16, 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1143a), for investment in any regional agricultural credit corporation shall be available only in the amount of \$25,000,000: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, in addition to the foregoing the Corporation is authorized to forego, from the revolving fund created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1148a), such sums as may be necessary (a) to make loans, during a period of 4 years, to bona fide fur farmers in accordance with the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1148), all such loans to carry full personal liability of the borrowers and to be secured by such collateral as is deemed by the Corporation to be necessary to afford reasonable assurance of repayment, the aggregate principal amount of which loans shall not exceed \$4,000,000 outstanding at any one time.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Is there anything in the Commodity Credit Corporation legislation, contained in the amendment, that in any way cancels any of the so-called indebtedness which has been brought to the attention of the Members of the Senate by the distinguished Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS]?

Mr. RUSSELL. No, there is nothing affecting the Commodity Credit Corporation, so far as I am aware, except the administrative expenses for the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 63, after line 9.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III.—General provisions," on page 65, after line 3, to strike out:

Sec. 301. No funds appropriated or made available under this act shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of the Department or any bureau, office, agency, or service of the Department, or any corporation, institution, or association supervised thereby, who makes or approves, or directs or authorizes the approval of, any loan or advance by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., unless such loan or advance (1) is for the purpose of protecting the security for or assisting in the collection of a loan or advance theretofore made by the Corporation, or (2) is for use in and confined to a specific area or region in which the Secretary of Agriculture shall have found that such loans for specified agricultural purposes and for limited time periods are necessary because of economic emergencies or production disasters. All loans and advances made pursuant to this section will carry the full personal liability of the borrower, shall be secured by crops or livestock and such additional collateral as is deemed necessary to afford reasonable assurance of repayment, and will be accompanied by a certificate of refusal of the loan or advance by a local bank or the production credit association serving the area: *Provided, however*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to reenter an area or region where an economic emergency or production disaster has occurred, in conformity with the provisions of section 201 (c) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended (title 12, U. S. C. 1148).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, line 7, to change the section number from "302" to "301."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, line 23, to change the section number from "303" to "302."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 67, line 6, to change the section number from "304" to "303."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 67, line 9, to change the section number from "305" to "304."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 67, line 13, to change the section number from "306" to "305."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, line 3, to change the section number from "307" to "306."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, line 12, to change the section number from "308" to "307."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, line 14, to change the section number from "309" to "308."

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That completes the committee amendments.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, there was an amendment approved by the committee, on page 56, in line 20, which because of an error in printing did not appear in the bill. As appears in the report of the committee on page 15, the committee recommends the deletion of the words "either without interest or." Those words appear in line 20 on page 56. But because of a printer's error that language does not appear in the bill as a committee amendment, to be stricken. I ask that that committee amendment be agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I understood the Senator to say that the words stricken are "or either"?

Mr. RUSSELL. "Either without interest or."

Mr. WHERRY. Those words appear in line 20 on page 56.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, the bill I inquire of is now open to further amendment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is still one committee amendment pending, which was passed over until tomorrow.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 5, at the end of line 21, after the word "development", it is proposed to insert the words "of inspection, grading, standards, and."

On page 5, in line 22, it is proposed to strike out the word "of."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, the amendment involves no expenditure of money. Its purpose is to permit, under the guidance of the Department of Agriculture, the fishing industry to adopt certain inspection, grading and standards which are necessary in the marketing of fish products. I have discussed the amendment with the Senator from Georgia and I understand he is willing to take the amendment to conference.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have not had an opportunity to look into the amendment with the legal authorities of the Department of Agriculture who deal with fish or shellfish, but in view of the statement made by the Senator from Massachusetts I have no objection to taking the amendment to conference.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which I ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 58, line 8, it is proposed to strike out "\$6,063,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$7,063,000."

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, the purpose of the amendment is to see to it that the REA, the Rural Electrification Administration, has money enough so it can keep up with the work when it comes to laying out new lines, particularly in some of the more sparsely settled States. I think every Senator is familiar with the fact that although last year, in the Eightieth Congress, the President recommended only \$300,000,000 for REA, Congress finally, after we brought the matter to its attention, made an appropriation for \$400,000,000.

The trouble was that the money needed for the administration of the act was cut down. I now want to make it very clear that an REA line cannot be built anywhere in the United States unless the engineer first locates every single pole. Blueprints must be drawn up and must be submitted by a competent engineer who is retained by the REA cooperative, but who is approved in Washington by the National Administrator. The result is that last year roughly 167 engineers lost their positions because there was no money with which to pay them.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield.

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The amendment the Senator from North Dakota is offering is one which I think is of interest to many Senators. I do not want in any way to hinder the Senator from speaking to his amendment if he desires. If he wishes to proceed tonight, very well. My feeling is that possibly before a vote is had on his amendment more Senators would like to hear what the amendment would accomplish. I ask the distinguished Senator from Georgia if it is his intention to continue with the consideration of further amendments tonight? If it is, it seems to me more Senators should be present on the floor. The Senator from North Dakota, as I understand, desires to present a series of amendments.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have no objection to the Senate taking a recess at this point if the Senator from Nebraska so desires.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I do not particularly care for a recess, unless the Senator from Georgia so wishes. It was my understanding that when the committee amendments had been acted upon other amendments would probably be offered from the floor tomorrow. If the Senate is to continue to consider amendments offered from the floor perhaps we should have a quorum call to bring more Senators to the floor so they may be informed of the nature of the amendments being offered.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have no objection to a quorum call being had at this time, but I would say that the attendance at this time is pretty fair. There are at present on the floor the number of Senators who are usually present on such an occasion.

But if the Senator from Nebraska desires the Senate to take a recess I shall be glad to make a motion to that effect, if there is nothing on the Executive Calendar to be considered.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Would it be possible to agree upon the amendments which are not in dispute, and pass over until tomorrow the amendments which are to be offered by the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senate has completed the committee amendments, with the exception of one passed over, and the Senator from North Dakota is now offering amendments to the general bill.

Mr. FERGUSON. I beg the Senator's pardon. I did not know that the committee amendments had been adopted. Would it be possible to have the amendments of the Senator from North Dakota printed tonight so we may have them on our desks in the morning in order to study them and become familiar with them?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I always try to be as agreeable as possible when I am charged with responsibility for legislation on the floor of the Senate. I cannot always accept amendments which Senators offer. We have made very fine progress with the committee amendments this afternoon, and if Senators wish to recess at this early hour I have no objection. I thought we might proceed and make such progress as we could.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so I may ask the Senator from North Dakota a question?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I ask the Senator from North Dakota how many amendments he proposes to offer?

Mr. LANGER. I have three amendments, all dealing with the REA.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Only one amendment can be pending, which is the amendment which has been offered. The others may be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, in view of the fact that it is agreeable to the Senator from North Dakota to postpone consideration of his amendments until tomorrow, I suggest to the distinguished Senator from Georgia that I think the suggestion of the Senator from Michigan that they be printed and lie on the table would probably expedite progress. I believe it would possibly work to our advantage to have the amendments printed and taken up tomorrow.

Mr. RUSSELL. Does the Senator from Nebraska think that would save time?

Mr. WHERRY. I am perfectly willing to proceed further this evening, but I think it would save time to have the amendments printed and lie on the table, and take them up tomorrow.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I should like to submit an amendment and have it go over until tomorrow for consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator may have his amendment printed and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PEPPER. On page 39, line 12, I should like to increase the figure of \$2,818,500 by \$35,000.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is a committee amendment which has already been agreed to. The Senator's amendment could be considered only by reconsidering the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PEPPER. I submit an amendment to lie on the table and be printed, on page 39, line 12, to increase the figure of \$2,818,500 by \$35,000.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment cannot be offered unless the committee amendment is reconsidered.

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Senator from Florida serves notice of a motion to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to, his amendment will then be in order, will it not?

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I serve notice that I shall make a motion to reconsider the action by which the Senate adopted the figure of \$2,818,500, on page 39, line 12, and will offer an amendment, if the motion to reconsider is favorably acted upon, to increase the figure by \$35,000.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield to me?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LONG. The Senator will recall that I appeared before the subcommittee on behalf of the continuation of the pecan experiment station near Shreveport, La. That subject is referred to on page 81 of a memorandum on House bill 3397. I ask the Senator whether the action of his committee in increasing the amount on page 28, line 21, contemplates the continuation of the pecan experiment station.

Mr. RUSSELL. It does. The committee was advised by the Department that if the House reduction below the budget estimate were sustained, it would be necessary to close the pecan laboratory at Shreveport, La.; but the action of the Senate committee in restoring the budget estimate will keep the laboratory in operation, provided the other body sees fit to agree to the action taken by the Senate. The committee amendment has already been adopted by the Senate.

Mr. LONG. In view of the fact that it is very vital to an industry in my State, I thank the Senator for his consideration of the item.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Knowing the great interest which the able Senator from Georgia, who is in charge of the bill, has always taken in the school-lunch program, I invite his attention to the committee amendment on page 51, which was adopted. The amount approved was \$87,500,000, which is \$12,500,000 in excess of the amount provided for the fiscal year 1949. I ask the able Senator whether he believes that the increase made by the committee is sufficient. Does he believe that the appropriation recommended is large enough to meet the school-lunch needs of the country?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, since the Senator puts the question in that way, an honest answer, of course, would

have to be "no." It does not meet all the needs of the school-lunch program. However, it is the largest amount that has ever been recommended by either body of the Congress for the school-lunch program, and I think it will allow for a healthy expansion and development of that program. There is no doubt that as much as \$115,000,000 could be expended on the school-lunch program.

Mr. PEPPER. Until I confer with some of my colleagues who are interested in the same point, I do not wish to make a motion at this time to reconsider that item, but I should like to give notice of the possibility of a motion tomorrow to reconsider the item of \$87,500,000 in line 16, on page 51.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, in view of the statements which have been made, and the fine progress we have made with the committee amendments, even though notice has been given that motions will be made to reconsider two of them, I think it might be well to take a recess at this time.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] so that he may have his amendments printed and ordered to lie on the table?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], and myself, I send to the desk three amendments and ask that they be printed and lie on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments will be printed and lie on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3704) to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina, Mr. SMITH of Virginia, Mr. JONES of Missouri, Mr. BATES of Massachusetts, and Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota, were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. RUSSELL. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, and withdrawing the nomination of Mon C. Wallgren, of Washington, to be chairman of the National Security Resources Board, which nominating messages were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Robert E. Tehan to be United States district judge for the eastern district of Wisconsin.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of W. Bruce Matthews to be United States marshal for the District of Columbia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Joseph L. Wisniewski to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Michigan.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed; and, without objection, the President will be notified forthwith of all nominations confirmed this day.

That completes the Executive Calendar.

RECESS

Mr. RUSSELL. I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, May 18, 1949, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 17 (legislative day of April 11), 1949:

IN THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The officers named herein for appointment in the National Guard of the United States of the Army of the United States under the provisions of section 38 of the National Defense Act as amended:

To be brigadier generals of the line

Brig. Gen. Hugh John Cox, New York National Guard, to date from February 28, 1949.

Brig. Gen. Charles Joseph Rodge, New Jersey National Guard, to date from February 28, 1949.

Brig. Gen. John Lewis Thompson, Jr., Texas National Guard, to date from February 28, 1949.

To be major generals, Adjutant General's Department

Maj. Gen. Kearle Lee Berry, Texas National Guard, to date from March 1, 1949.

Maj. Gen. Edward Clark Rose, New Jersey National Guard, to date from March 1, 1949.

To be brigadier generals, Adjutant General's Department

Brig. Gen. Carl Aulse Anderson, Tennessee National Guard, to date from February 28, 1949.

Brig. Gen. John Augustus Harris, Missouri National Guard, to date from February 28, 1949.

Brig. Gen. Robinson Hitchcock, Indiana National Guard, to date from February 28, 1949.

Brig. Gen. William Hoy Kelly, New York National Guard, to date from February 28, 1949.

Brig. Gen. Earl Thornton Ricks, Arkansas National Guard, to date from February 28, 1949.

IN THE NAVY

Midshipman Charles H. Mays (Naval Academy) to be an ensign in the Navy, from the 3d day of June 1949, in lieu of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, as previously nominated and confirmed.

The following-named midshipmen (Naval Academy) to be ensigns in the Navy, from the 3d day of June 1949, in lieu of ensigns in the Navy, as previously nominated and confirmed to correct names:

Hiram P. Llewellyn
Richard A. Mergl

Midshipman John J. Campanile (Naval Academy) to be an ensign in the Supply Corps of the Navy, from the 3d day of June 1949, in lieu of ensign in the Navy, as previously nominated and confirmed.

Midshipman Lemond DeK. Lang (Naval Academy) to be an ensign in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy, from the 3d day of June 1949, in lieu of ensign in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy, as previously nominated and confirmed, to correct name.

Midshipman George A. P. Haynes (Naval Academy) to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from the 3d day of June 1949, in lieu of ensign in the Navy, as previously nominated and confirmed.

The following-named (Naval R. O. T. C.) to be ensigns in the Navy, from the 3d day of June 1949:

Russell J. Lear
Jack L. Worden

Ralph R. Barnard (Naval R. O. T. C.) to be an ensign in the Navy, from the 3d day of June 1949, in lieu of Ensign in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy, as previously nominated and confirmed.

Julius E. Morris (Naval R. O. T. C.) to be an ensign in the Navy from the 3d day of June 1949, in lieu of ensign in the Supply Corps of the Navy, as previously nominated and confirmed.

Kenneth E. Thorp (Naval R. O. T. C.) to be an ensign in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy, from the 3d day of June 1949.

The following-named (civilian college graduates) to be ensigns in the Navy, from the 3d day of June 1949:

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Donald F. Ault | John K. Keller |
| Stanford C. Balmforth | Edward S. King |
| Anthony P. DeFalco | Richard H. Lockey |
| John A. DeMasters | Paul J. Myatt, Jr. |
| Howard R. Eyer | Paul P. Pierson, Jr. |
| Tilden "J" Farris, Jr. | Richard C. Slusser |
| Jack E. Franklin | Allan R. Smith |
| John A. Gallagher | Curtis L. Smith |
| Richard F. Huss | David J. Spewart, Jr. |
| Phillip G. Inscocoe | Thomas C. Stephenson |

Charles E. Moran (civilian college graduate) to be a lieutenant commander in the Medical Corps of the Navy.

The following-named (civilian college graduates) to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Dental Corps of the Navy:

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| Charles S. Anderson | Allen A. Copping |
| William H. Barnett | James W. Cross |
| William S. Barr | Wellington F. Dean |
| Stephen O. Bartlett | Adolph S. DesGeorges |
| Kenneth E. Beach | Robert E. Dickson, Jr. |
| Earl M. Behning | Anthony J. DiJohn |
| Richard C. Berguson | Walter E. Dilts |
| Thomas M. Boardman | Louis J. Dunn |
| George W. Bremner | Ernest N. Duvall, Jr. |
| Herbert Bricken | Archibald Echols, Jr. |
| Milton F. Byers | John O. Esposito |
| Jack A. Carlson | James F. Faith |
| Brent E. Clark, Jr. | Howard F. Findley |
| Dean V. Clark | Irwin Fine |
| Dana E. Cook | Gerald L. Gardner |
| Gordon H. Cooley | Harry C. Good, Jr. |

Jesse Gutman
 Norman R. Hagen
 James R. Harvey
 Albert LeR. Heise
 Lewis S. Henderson, Jr.
 Thomas H. Hicks III
 Robert E. Higgins
 Clem J. Hill
 Corey H. Holmes
 Louis A. Holmes
 James E. Hultberg
 James F. Hutto
 Herman R. Iles
 William J. Jasper
 Gordon L. Klester
 William R. Kline
 Seymour Kosofsky
 Edmund H. Lange
 Edward S. Laskowski
 Michael L. Leahy
 Wilbur LeR. Lehman
 William G. Lehmann
 Robert J. Leupold
 Ronald G. Light
 Jack A. Lyons
 Jack D. Mahoney
 Dennis J. Manion
 William E. Martin, Jr.
 Frank T. Meisel, Jr.
 George B. Menkoff
 Robert J. Morstad
 Robert J. Murray, Jr.
 Jack D. Nelson
 Alan L. Neuhaus
 John E. O'Malley
 Robert E. Osier
 John E. Parent
 George W. Perdue
 Eddie Perry
 Raymond J. Powers
 Robert A. Probst
 Hugh S. Reaves
 Darwin M. Reed
 Nell M. Roth
 Homer S. Samuels
 Alan P. Shapiro
 Alvin P. Spiro
 Ray C. Standish
 Thomas D. Stephenson
 James A. Stockton
 Donald S. Taber
 Robert W. Timberlake
 William L. Turnley, Jr.
 Arthur W. Wagner
 Richard P. Walker
 Jack W. Weber
 Fred W. Wertheimer
 Leo J. Willey
 Horace S. Woodland
 George K. Woodworth

Frederick S. Welham (civilian college graduate) to be a lieutenant commander in the Dental Corps of the Navy, in lieu of lieutenant in the Dental Corps of the Navy, as previously nominated and confirmed.

The following-named officers to the grades indicated in the Medical Corps of the Navy:

CAPTAIN

Everett H. Dickinson

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS

Virgil A. Beuerman
 Casimir F. Park

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Lynn E. Anthony

Harry E. Denen to be a commander in the Dental Corps of the Navy, in lieu of lieutenant commander in the Dental Corps of the Navy, as previously nominated and confirmed.

The following-named officers to the grade indicated in the Nurse Corps of the Navy:

LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE)

Lucille M. Croteau
 Helen Udich

Louise M. Novak to be a lieutenant in the Nurse Corps of the Navy, in lieu of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Nurse Corps of the Navy, as previously nominated and confirmed.

The following-named officers to the grades indicated in the line of the Navy, for limited duty only:

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS

Gilbert W. Bane
 William P. Brett
 John H. Geyer
 George B. Greer
 Albert V. Kerr
 Ernest Maltby
 Charles A. Mattson
 Francis P. Moran
 John W. Rogers
 Alexis T. Terrio
 Frank Watts
 Francis M. Young

LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE)

Charles C. Allen
 Jesse R. Austin, Jr.
 William J. Begert
 Fred W. Berry
 Forrest C. Borgstedt
 Leo R. Brown
 Lloyd O. Butts
 Herbert C. Carroll
 William S. Ellis
 Eudore A. Forcier
 Victor S. Forys
 Frank D. Gallagher
 Zacharie T. Hampton
 John R. Hatcher
 Glenn W. Holmes
 Gaddis G. McKee
 Norman F. Mennecke
 Carl W. Minniear
 Robert R. Ragsdale
 Robert A. Mowrer

Milton M. Routzahn
 Paul A. Smith
 Alfred W. Stepro
 Robert N. Vehorn
 Joseph W. Wallace
 Walter R. Watkins
 Robert E. Wheeler
 Gerald W. Wilson
 Francis J. Woznack

ENSIGNS

Kenneth Brown
 James V. Carney
 Albert F. Christener
 Roy E. Clymer, Jr.
 Theodore F. Drac
 Donald D. Duntun
 John P. Dutton
 Chester E. Elliott
 Robert Gilmour, Jr.
 Claude E. Hale
 George Hamilton
 Norman Huffnagle
 William M. Iverson
 Charles E. Kaessinger
 Gordon E. Kaufman
 Helmuth A. Ludwig
 Donald B. McOmie
 Raymond K. Marker
 Joseph C. Mayer
 Donald M. Murdoch
 Marier W. Owen
 Otis G. Pennington
 John F. Pierce
 Plynny J. Pulliam
 Herbert E. Reynolds
 Norbert R. Schneible
 Linus H. Schuh
 Arnold N. Singer
 Andrew G. Szymanski
 James L. Thompson
 Edmund L. Wells
 Hall B. Wessinger
 Alfonz Zimm

The following-named officers to the grades indicated in the Supply Corps of the Navy, for limited duty only:

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER

Embrey J. Beasley

LIEUTENANTS

Frank M. Berger
 James A. Gardiner
 Earl B. Keck
 Callison Morton
 Edgar G. R. Oberg
 William C. Parrish
 Glenn S. Pirkle
 Robert C. Powell, Jr.
 Bert E. Ward

LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE)

Jesse L. Bercaw
 Andrew F. Beville
 Frederick J. Cadotte
 Robert W. H. Darrow
 John M. Dunn
 Lovelace H. Eller
 Eugene G. Greene
 Joseph M. Greene
 Harry G. Handy
 Morton D. Jones
 James C. Keener
 Lyle E. Keyes
 George Lott
 Marti O. Mattila
 Harold M. Olbreys
 James W. Post
 Edmund J. Prosch
 James B. D. Skelly
 William R. Whitney
 Clarence R. Wright

ENSIGNS

Carl N. Beatty
 Robert L. Bredeen
 Harold B. Davis
 Robert L. Jones
 Byron F. McElhannon
 Don C. Mandeville
 Joseph A. Mayo, Jr.
 Richard B. Page
 Gerald E. Roberts
 Ray L. Rogers
 Loveman F. Rolan
 James F. Simpson
 Earl G. Slemons
 Charles W. Smith
 Raymond H. Stuthell
 Byron Uskevich

The following-named officers to the grades indicated in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy, for limited duty only:

LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE)

Harlin L. Bowman
 Robert W. Marshall

ENSIGNS

Justin D. Denman
 Johnnie C. Dennis
 Charles M. Gassett
 Albert C. Gillespie
 William R. Lemmon
 Donald O. Taber
 Romeo E. Wilcox

The following-named officers to the grade of lieutenant commander in the line of the Navy, limited duty only, in lieu of lieutenant in the line of the Navy, limited duty only, as previously nominated and confirmed:

George M. Chaffin
 Joe B. Decker
 Carl F. Lee
 Ralph H. Packer
 Clarence O. Payne
 Preston R. Rucker

The following-named officers to the grade of lieutenant in the line of the Navy, limited duty only, in lieu of lieutenant (junior grade) in the line of the Navy, limited duty only, as previously nominated and confirmed:

Norman W. Bixby
 Robert G. Blakely
 George W. Bolt
 Arthur L. Bureau

Norbert A. Commons
 Vincent R. Dahlen
 Edward H. Daughtrey
 William B. Dickson
 Harold F. Duval
 William T. Davern
 Jack M. Feilz
 Paul E. Fournier
 John W. Gay
 John E. George
 Stuart V. Glenn
 William D. Hall
 Robert B. Harris
 Max W. Henry
 Frederick G. Hewitt
 Orville B. Hoel
 Robert G. Hoffman
 Spencer W. Horner, Jr.
 Boyd D. Hughes
 Ben G. Jones, Jr.
 Fowler H. Justus
 George L. Kent
 Roland L. Loper
 Arthur C. McLean, Jr.
 Malcolm R. Massie
 Kenneth L. Mell
 Howard B. Miller
 Roman G. Mislucky
 Jerry P. Morslock
 Charles F. Murray
 Stephen J. Nemeth
 John W. Newman
 Victor E. Pedersen
 Miles E. Piper
 Jack O. Polk
 Loren J. Roberts
 William F. Saikowski
 Howard K. Smith
 Sumner E. Thompson, Jr.
 Alfred H. Thorne
 Cecil R. Thorne
 John T. Timmerman
 Joseph W. Trumbo
 Irving E. Wetmore
 Jesse L. White

The following-named officers to the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) in the line of the Navy, limited duty only, in lieu of ensign in the line of the Navy, limited duty only, as previously nominated and confirmed:

Charles C. Allen
 James M. Arnold, Jr.
 Horace W. Atkisson
 Louis A. Barich
 Richard K. Barley
 Henry F. Berck
 Marion L. Bohgren
 Woodson P. Bremer
 George W. Brooks
 Francis M. Brosnihan
 Steward V. Buchanan
 John J. Butlak
 Don M. Cameron
 Clinton F. Churchill
 Warren L. Clary
 Hugh A. Cleveland
 Charles W. Combs, Jr.
 Max A. Crain
 Anthony S. Creider
 Edward O. Crosby
 Leonard W. Cushing
 Luis A. Dasso
 Jesse W. Dunwoody
 William A. Dyrdahl
 Elmer H. Earnhardt
 William J. Egan
 Marion S. Evans
 John W. Fletsch
 Raymond A. Frady
 George H. Gaddy
 Vardy D. Garvey
 Vaughn H. Gary
 John B. Griffin
 Arthur L. Hage
 Louis C. Hambley
 George T. Hamilton
 Robert L. Holt
 Vernon L. Homer
 Reo M. Hood
 Judson D. Huggins
 Joe H. Hunt
 Edwin R. Jenks
 Stuart M. Johnston
 Robert F. Jones
 William Kahler
 Willard Koone
 Edgar H. LaRose
 Francis E. Law
 Norman N. LeMote
 Howard E. Lyon
 Roy W. McCotter
 Marcus McHenry
 Troy M. McKinney
 Philip L. Mann
 Francis F. Matthewson
 David L. Miller
 William J. Miller
 Freeman H. Myers
 John E. Nichols
 Robert L. Odell
 Howard J. Owen
 Charles F. Pape
 Aquilino L. Ponciroli
 Glenn O. Poplin
 Elmer R. Rath
 Kenneth Richardson
 Chesley W. Richey
 Russell D. Rider
 Claude E. Riley
 Francis J. Rodstrom
 Russell L. Sanders
 Ray W. Seiwert
 Anderson V. Showen
 James M. Simpson
 Gerald O. Spears
 Harold M. Steeves
 Charles R. Sullenger
 Charles C. Tidwell, Jr.
 Harry E. Weber
 Billis L. Whitworth
 George Wilder

The following-named officers to the grade of lieutenant in the Supply Corps of the Navy, limited duty only, in lieu of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Supply Corps of the Navy, limited duty only, as previously nominated and confirmed:

Widar J. Forde
 Robert F. Hart
 Luther N. White

The following-named officers to the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Supply Corps of the Navy, limited duty only, in lieu of ensign in the Supply Corps of the Navy,

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3997

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 17 (legislative day, APRIL 11), 1949

Ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Proposed by Mr. LANGER to the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 58, line 8, strike out "\$6,063,000" and insert
- 2 "\$7,063,000".

5-17-49—A

81ST CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 3997

AMENDMENT

Proposed by Mr. Langer to the bill (H. R. 3997)
making appropriations for the Department
of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

MAY 17 (legislative day, APRIL 11), 1949

Ordered to be printed

H. R. 3997

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 17 (legislative day, APRIL 11), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. LANGER (for himself, and Mr. HUMPHREY) to the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, viz: On page 58, between lines 20 and 21, insert the following:

1 Extension of telephone service: To enable the Secretary
2 of Agriculture to make such studies, surveys, and investiga-
3 tions as may be necessary to enable him to ascertain and
4 develop methods of utilizing Rural Electrification Adminis-
5 tration lines for the purpose of extending telephone facilities
6 to farmers and persons living in rural areas who are not
7 adequately supplied with telephone service, \$50,000.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. LANGER (for himself and Mr. HUMPHREY) to the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

MAY 17 (legislative day, APRIL 11), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3997

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 17 (legislative day, APRIL 11), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. LANGER (for himself and Mr. HUMPHREY) to the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 58, line 14, strike out "\$150,000,000" and
- 2 insert in lieu thereof "\$350,000,000".

5-17-49—C

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. LANGER (for himself and Mr. HUMPHREY) to the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

MAY 17 (legislative day, April 11), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 3997

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 17 (legislative day, APRIL 11), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. LANGER (for himself and Mr. HUMPHREY) to the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, viz: On page 58, between lines 20 and 21, insert the following:

- 1 Extension of telephone service: For loans to assist in
- 2 providing telephone facilities to farmers and persons living
- 3 in rural areas who are not adequately supplied with tele-
- 4 phone services, such loans to be made by the Secretary
- 5 of Agriculture in the same manner and upon the same terms
- 6 and conditions, insofar as practicable, as loans made for
- 7 rural electrification purposes, \$1,000,000.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 3997

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. LANGER (for himself and Mr. HUMPHREY) to the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

MAY 17 (legislative day, APRIL 11), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3997

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 17 (legislative day, APRIL 11), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. PEPPER to the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 39, line 12, strike out "\$2,818,500" and
- 2 insert "\$2,853,500".

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3997

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Pepper to the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

May 17 (legislative day, April 11), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Soviet-dominated North Korean Republic as "tantamount to an attack on the American people." President Rhee specifically asked, "in case of an attack by an outside power, would the Republic of South Korea be able to count on all-out military aid?"

Then we learn, Mr. President, that it has become necessary for the French Government to ship additional reinforcements into Indochina in order to stop the current infiltration of Communist Chinese guerrilla forces.

On April 19, 1949, another dispatch to the Christian Science Monitor revealed that the French are shipping 15,000 additional troops, in north African and Senegalese contingents, to Indochina, bringing French military forces to 125,000—forces which are supplied with matériel acquired from United States surplus military stocks.

On May 5, a United Press dispatch from London revealed that Britain's Defense Minister, A. V. Alexander, was greeted in the House of Commons by a stormy demand for a Pacific pact similar to the Atlantic Pact, within which it would be stated that:

Any attack against Hong Kong would be regarded as an attack of aggression as against Britain.

Do Senators realize the situation into which we are getting ourselves?

Moreover, Mr. President, we learned from this same dispatch that the British were sending additional air, sea, and land reinforcements to the defense of Hong Kong against the threatened Communist attack.

We also learn that these forces will augment existing British military forces in the Far East which have been reorganized into an entirely new defense setup in the Far East.

Over the ticker in the Senate anteroom on May 9, 1949, in a Tokyo dispatch via Hong Kong, we were informed that:

Some American officials in Japan are wondering if the United States would be obligated under the Atlantic Pact to help defend Hong Kong if the Chinese Communists attack it.

Reliable British quarters here are sure that the Communists will attack the British crown colony.

One informed British source said it is not a question of if it will be attacked, but of when.

Neutral observers say the Chinese Communists appear to hold no fear of the British.

The Communists have repeatedly demanded the elimination of all foreign influence from China.

It must be obvious to the American people by now, Mr. President, how grave these implications are, particularly when we realize that in the face of this imminent conflict between the Chinese Communists backed by Russia and the western European imperial powers who have become signatories to the Atlantic Pact, this Government is already acting as though the ratification of the pact is a fait accompli.

The uneasiness which such a situation has aroused has been given expression by one of the outstanding members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, my distinguished colleague, the

senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], who announced his wholehearted support of a reservation to be attached to the Atlantic Pact in the Senate which would spell out the fact that the United States, by ratification of the pact, is not committed to give aid to pact members who are having colonial troubles.

The Senator is quoted as saying:

I don't see how we can be concerned with a revolutionary attack in the colonies of other signatories.

That point is left in some doubt, and it ought to be cleared up.

On that point, Mr. President, if we give the Dutch arms and equipment and they send them to the east, or if we give them to France and they send the arms and equipment and men to Indo China, or if we give them to Britain, for our own defense and our own security, and they ship them to Hong Kong, I ask, are we not actually involving ourselves in the far eastern struggle?

My own uneasiness and my own vigorous protest against any easy acceptance of a notion that we are committed to underwrite the colonial areas of the signatories of this pact, are based on the document prepared by the Secretary of State entitled "The North Atlantic Pact," publication 3462, which reveals on page 5, the following interesting provision:

The treaty will come into force when the ratifications of the majority of the signatories, including Belgium, Canada, France, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States, have been deposited.

For the other signatory states, and for those states which become parties at a later date, the treaty will come into effect on the date of the deposit of their individual ratifications.

Mr. President, it is time the implications of this provision were clearly presented to the American people, for until this is done, we are, for all intents and purposes, actually committing ourselves to underwriting the Brussels military defense pact, which was drafted by the western imperial powers with a view not only to preserving the status quo in Europe, but the status quo in their colonial possessions around the world.

Mr. President, that is the purpose of the Brussels Pact, and as the North Atlantic Treaty now stands, even in its present status, we are becoming inescapably involved, in moral commitments, at least, to defend with American resources and manpower not only these western imperial powers, but their colonial possessions, upon the maintenance of which their whole political, economic, and military security is based.

Proof of this charge lies behind an admission by our own Ambassador Jessup, who, on March 17, 1949, in speaking of the Atlantic Pact, said:

It has, as you know, a rather immediate background—

And I ask my colleagues to note this—

It has, as you know, a rather immediate background in terms of the Brussels Pact, the Vandenberg resolution, and the Rio Pact.

So we recognize it, do we not?

Mr. President, in support of this charge, I want to enter into the Record four

specific events that are memorable because of the sequence in which they have taken place within recent weeks.

The first is Mr. Churchill's speech in early April in which he said that only the deterrent of the atomic bomb in the hands of the United States holds Soviet imperialist expansion in check.

I do not know how much we have got it in our hands after reading the morning newspapers about the carryings on of Mr. Lillenthal and others. I do not know whether we still have it in our hands. Anyway Mr. Churchill in April thought we had.

Just a few days later, on April 6, President Truman, referring to his decision in July 1945 to use the atomic bomb, said:

Now, I believe we are in a position where we will never have to make that decision again, but if it has to be made * * * I wouldn't hesitate to make it again.

On the same day Secretary Royall told a Chicago mass meeting that the Atlantic Pact nations are counting on American arms for their own troops and also counting on the support of an American army overseas.

Then, on May 3, former Under Secretary of State Will Clayton, flying in the face of all the optimistic propaganda of how we were winning the cold war with Russia, testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that Russia is winning the cold war by frightening democratic governments into excessive expenditures for defense, waging this war on all fronts simultaneously at a relatively small cost to herself.

Then he went on to say that so far the Soviet efforts to undermine the democracies appear to be succeeding and offered as a solution the proposition—and note this, Mr. President—that this Atlantic Pact treaty be used as a base for the development of a federal union, of a political union, of the signatory nation.—in other words, a semisuper state.

Mr. President, it is perfectly obvious where this trend is leading, and it is time that the United States Senate refuse longer to lend its support to policies which get us more deeply involved with every day that passes in commitments under which we are rapidly losing any power of self-direction.

The time has come for a clarification of the basic intentions of this administration, where they put all the facts out in the open for us all to see.

For myself, as matters now stand, I believe it is the duty of the Members of the United States Senate to carry out an exhaustive investigation of the policies and personnel that have brought the Chinese catastrophe upon us.

And that we serve notice now to the President and to the other signatory powers of the North Atlantic Pact that we are determined to straighten out the mess we are in, put solid ground beneath our feet once more, and clarify the areas wherein lie our crucial interests and security before we commit ourselves to the further squandering of American financial, economic, and military resources.

This road—the road we are traveling—can only lead to a deeper involvement in the vicious power politics in which we are already caught, and the final destruc-

tion of our form of government and our way of life.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the *RECORD* at this point an article by George Sokolsky published in the *Washington Times-Herald* of May 12, 1949.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

THESE DAYS

(By George Sokolsky)

Just before each of the international conferences, a terrific advertisement campaign is launched upon the American people to convince them that this is the conference to end all conferences, that a sure and lasting peace is about to be achieved, that whatever money we have to pay to get that sure and lasting peace will be the final payment.

Well, it has never worked out that way. Instead, the American people have been lied to by their own officials, who made shameless as well as shameful agreements, condoning even slavery.

They have obligated us to enormous expenditures of our wealth to little avail either in the attainment of peace or in the rehabilitation of peoples.

Secret agreements, secret contracts, under-the-table arrangements have bound us, most of which we have only come to know by accident or by the course of events.

Therefore, let us watch this four-power conference distrustfully. The fact that the same people who produced Tehran, Yalta, Potsdam, Bretton Woods, San Francisco, the various London and Paris talkfests, the British loan, are going to this one, counsels caution.

The point is not that they are unfit or unworthy; it is rather that we have been fooled so often by the same people.

For instance, you read in the newspapers that President Truman invited Senators STYLES BRIDGES and KENNETH WHERRY to the White House to discuss our China policy. The President singled out two Republicans for a private conference, the sort of thing that is usually limited to the highest level of Democratic leadership.

Actually, the President intervened in a quarrel within the Republican Party where Senators BRIDGES and WHERRY gave Senator VANDENBERG a going-over on the subjects of China and Germany, Senator VANDENBERG having maintained the State Department position, which is as untenable as it is dangerous for the welfare of this country.

So the President took time off to try to convince the Republican Senators that it was Chiang Kai-shek, and not Generals Stilwell and Marshall, advised by John S. Service, Owen Lattimore, Lauchlin Currie, John Carter Vincent, W. Walton Butterworth, Jr., and several representatives of the Treasury Department suspected of Communist Party associations, who confused that situation.

The President was drawing a red herring across the trail.

Apparently, he failed to convince Senators BRIDGES and WHERRY, who are still hammering away at getting at the truth of the China and German situations, just as Senator PAT McCARRAN is demanding the truth and calling for an investigation of both problems.

The President and the State Department seem to resent congressional intervention in these matters, although when they think it might help them they arrange for a congressional committee to go somewhere to see for themselves, as they did with the delegation led by Representative CHRISTIAN HERTER, in anticipation of the organization of ECA.

Neither the President nor the State Department has favored a congressional investigation of our far eastern policies on the spot.

In fact, I heard from China that during two recent trips to the Far East, Gen. Albert C.

Wedemeyer, our leading military authority in that field, was importuned by Chiang Kai-shek to meet him, Chiang offering to go anywhere on Chinese soil for the purpose.

But Wedemeyer was not permitted to see Chiang, to hear his side, to listen to a proposal. In a word, we insist upon being blind, deaf, and dumb.

It is interesting, in this connection, to note that the postponements in the Alger Hiss trial are requested by our Government. Were that trial held, it is beyond doubt that information would be disclosed which American officials prefer to have kept secret from the American people.

Alger Hiss' defense, if the charges stand, may be that he followed instructions, he being on a subordinate level. What were those instructions and who gave them and why did the Government suppress the Chambers-Hiss story, of which they had full knowledge for 10 years?

So, let us beware of the four-power conference, a secret session, and support Senator PAT McCARRAN's investigation. We need to know the truth.

This country is still the property of the American people, and the officeholders are still employees accepting our wage.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. MAURER, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3083) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and funds available for Export-Import Bank and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. GARY, Mr. FERNANDEZ, Mr. PASSMAN, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CANFIELD, and Mr. COUDERT were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message notified the Senate that Mr. LOVRE had been appointed a manager on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2361) to provide for the reorganization of Government agencies, and for other purposes, vice Mr. RICH, excused.

The message also announced that the House of Representatives having proceeded to reconsider the bill (H. R. 1036) for the relief of R. C. Owen, R. C. Owen, Jr., and Roy Owen, returned by the President of the United States with his objections, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, it was

Resolved, That the said bill pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION, 1950

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment lettered "A," offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], on page 58, line 8, to strike out "\$6,063,000" and insert "\$7,063,000."

Mr. LANGER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Aiken | Johnston, S. C. | Myers |
| Baldwin | Kefauver | Neely |
| Bricker | Kerr | O'Mahoney |
| Butler | Kilgore | Pepper |
| Capehart | Knowland | Reed |
| Chapman | Langer | Russell |
| Cordon | Lodge | Saltonstall |
| Donnell | Long | Schoeppel |
| Ellender | Lucas | Smith, Maine |
| Ferguson | McCarthy | Sparkman |
| Frear | McClellan | Stennis |
| Fulbright | McGrath | Taft |
| Green | McKellar | Thye |
| Hendrickson | McMahon | Tydings |
| Hill | Martin | Wherry |
| Hoev | Maybank | Wiley |
| Holland | Millikin | Williams |
| Humphrey | Morse | Withers |
| Ives | Murray | Young |
| Jenner | | |

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senators from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] and Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM], the Senators from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN and Mr. McFARLAND], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senators from Idaho [Mr. MILLER and Mr. TAYLOR], the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are detained on official business in meetings of committees of the Senate.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is absent on public business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are excused by the Senate for the purpose of attending sessions of the Committee on Foreign Relations, which is holding hearings on the North Atlantic Pact.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] is absent by leave of the Senate for the purpose of being present at a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] are excused by the Senate for the purpose of attending sessions of the Committee on Foreign Relations holding hearings on the North Atlantic Pact.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY],

the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], and the junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are detained on official business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment "A" and my amendment "C," which I now submit, both of which are offered by me in behalf of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], and myself, be considered together.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. For the information of the Senate, the amendment "C" of the Senator from North Dakota will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 58, in line 14, it is proposed to strike out "\$150,000,000," and insert in lieu thereof "\$350,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from North Dakota that his amendments "A" and "C" be considered together? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, these amendments deal with rural electrification. I am delighted that the distinguished junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], who is in charge of this bill, is here.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I hope the Senator from North Dakota does not mean to infer that the Senator from Georgia has not been here throughout the consideration of this bill. I have been here at all times during its consideration.

Mr. LANGER. I said that I am delighted that the Senator from Georgia is here, so that I can discuss this matter with him.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. LANGER. I may say that I originally went to the distinguished Senator from Georgia and tried to get him to agree to report the amendments from the committee. The Senator from Georgia is a very good friend of agriculture and a very good friend of the REA; and I was somewhat surprised when he would not accept these amendments. It is my considered opinion that the reason why he has not accepted them is that I have been unable to make perfectly clear to him exactly what the amendments would do for the farmers of the United States.

Mr. President, there are really three classes of farmers who are concerned with the REA. First, there are the farmers in States where nine out of ten farmers already have REA.

As a matter of fact, there are four States which have no REA at all, because those States were thoroughly electrified before the establishment of REA.

Today in the States of California, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Washington more than 95 farmers out of every 100 already have REA.

Then we have States which at present need REA very much. In Alabama, approximately 40 out of every 100 farmers do not have REA. In Florida, only 65 farmers out of every 100 have REA. In Iowa, approximately 20 farmers out of every 100 do not have REA. In Kansas, 50 farmers out of every 100 do not have REA. In Kentucky, 50 farmers out of every 100 do not have REA. In Louisiana, 45 farmers out of every 100 do not have REA; in Mississippi, more than 60 farmers out of every 100 do not have REA; in Minnesota, 31 farmers out of every 100 do not have REA; in Missouri—

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. LANGER. I yield for a question.

Mr. FERGUSON. Do those figures mean that the number of farmers indicated out of every 100 do not have electricity of any kind on their farms?

Mr. LANGER. That is correct; they have neither electricity nor power of any kind, unless they have a small generator that is turned by a windmill or unless they have a Delco plant. However, I am talking about electricity and power.

I say to my friend the Senator from Michigan that in the United States 2,000,000 farm homes are without electricity of any kind. I have here the exact figures bearing on that situation. In other words, today our country is only a little more than one-half electrified.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. DONNELL. I think the Senator from North Dakota started to give the figures for Missouri, and I shall be pleased if he will do so.

Mr. LANGER. Missouri is a little more than one-half electrified, the figure being 53.4 percent.

Mr. DONNELL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. LANGER. Mississippi is only a little more than one-third electrified; in Nebraska, only 43 farmers out of 100 have REA; in Nevada, 41 farmers out of 100 do not have it; New Mexico is less than one-half electrified; in Oklahoma, only 44 farmers out of 100 have REA; in South Dakota, only 23 farmers out of 100 have REA; in Tennessee, only 50 out of 100 have REA. Texas is only two-thirds electrified; West Virginia is just a trifle more than one-half electrified; in Wisconsin, 15 farmers out of every 100 do not have REA. In North Dakota—I call these figures particularly to the attention of my distinguished friend—not quite 23 farmers out of every 100 have REA.

It will be noticed by examining the figures that the areas lacking REA are generally concentrated in two sections of the United States. I have before me maps which have been prepared by the REA. From them it will be observed that the lack of electricity is concentrated in the North Plains area and in the Southern States, such as Mississippi and Arkansas. Anyone who is interested in the matter and who wishes to examine the maps, will note from an REA map for June 30, 1937, which I now have before me, that in States such as

Montana and Alabama there was practically no REA at all, at that time.

The map for 1940 shows how REA had been developed up to that time, although it still was lacking in many of the Southern States.

The REA map for 1944 shows how the REA was then concentrated in the East and in the middle section of the country, but was almost totally lacking in the North Plains area.

Finally, Mr. President, I have the map for 1947. It will be noticed that very little was done between 1944 and 1947. That was due primarily to the lack of material. Most of the supplies had been used during the war. It was impossible to obtain a conductor or a transformer. The result was that construction was very much delayed.

The pending bill, on page 58, in line 9, provides as follows:

For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and 5 of said act, and for carrying out the provisions of section 6 thereof, \$350,000,000—

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, offhand, looks like a large amount of money—

to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a) of said act, and such additional amounts, not to exceed a total of \$150,000,000, to be borrowed under the same terms and conditions if and to the extent that the Secretary of Agriculture shall certify, from time to time, to the Secretary of the Treasury that such additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1950.

I call the attention of my distinguished friend from Georgia to the peculiar situation which we face. I desire to cite the difference between conditions in North Dakota and certain of the other North Plains States and the conditions in the South. The only way I can do that, to make absolutely certain the Senator has the best possible proof of what I am saying, is to quote Claude Wickard, the man who has charge of REA, in whom I am sure the Senator from Georgia has confidence, as I have. I think Mr. Wickard has done a very fine job. I call the attention of my distinguished friend to an ordinary newspaper clipping, from a little newspaper published in Oliver County, N. Dak., stating what must be done by farmers in the county in order to obtain REA. It is typical of the situation in Montana, South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, and other States. It says:

The Center Construction Co., of Center, N. Dak., arrived at Hazen on Thursday morning and immediately started to string copper conductor on the 3-phase line north of Emil Malke's farm. About six farm folks of that area turned out to assist in stringing this conductor. With the high snow banks and deep snow it was very difficult to do without the aid of the farmers of this area. They assist in carrying the four heavy strands of wire up and above the snow banks over to the poles where the linemen climb poles and hoist the wire on up to the crossarm. It was felt that by getting this strung over some of the pot holes and lakes that would be filled up with water as soon as the snow melts that there would be no further delay in energizing the area north of Hazen, and toward Pick City.

In the South it is possible to dig post holes throughout the year. In that area there is no snow, such as there is in the North Plains area, to cause a delay of 3, 4, or 5 months in some years in carrying on any construction work at all. Our construction work must be done within a period of 5, six, or 7 months, depending upon the weather.

As I said a moment ago, anyone reading the bill could say, "Why, there is \$350,000,000. That means there is going to be ample money to take care of the Southern States as well as the States in the North Plains area." But how is the money to be divided? Certain States, such as Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Missouri, and others, are less than one-half electrified; in some instances, only one-fifth. How much of the \$350,000,000 would those States get? How much would it be possible for them to get under the bill? Mr. Wickard had this to say on the subject:

I shall now show how the REA program works. The amount which REA is authorized to lend annually is fixed by Congress, and REA then borrows the amount of its loan authorization from the United States Treasury.

We begin, in the event the bill is passed, with an appropriation of \$350,000,000, which is available for REA loans. Proceeding now to the North Plains area, the quotation continues:

Half of the amount available for loans in any given year—

That is, \$175,000,000 of the amount—

is reserved for loans in the various States on the basis of the proportion that each State's unelectrified farms bear to the total number of unelectrified farms in the country.

We can imagine the small amount of money any particular State will get.

The other half of the fund may be used for loans at the discretion of the Administrator, but not more than 10 percent may be loaned in any one State or Territory.

I want to make it plain to the distinguished Senator from Georgia that the States about which I am talking are suffering from another great handicap in comparison with the States that now have REA. The States in the latter category got it when the price of materials was low, when it cost to build REA but half as much as it costs today. I have the figures to show exactly the difference in cost. In some instances the cost has risen more than 115 percent—again referring to figures furnished by Mr. Claude Wickard. In other words, let us assume that the State of Connecticut is electrified 100 percent, and that the State of Kansas today wants to construct a line similar to the one in Connecticut. Because of the increased cost of materials, the cost of the line in Kansas would be 115 percent more than the cost of the line constructed in Connecticut originally.

I think it important to consider the situation of the North Plains States, to show the desperate plight in which they find themselves. Let us take North Dakota and South Dakota, which are typical of certain of the other States, although they happen to be at the bottom. Of them it is said:

Although good progress is being made in bringing electric power to North Dakota

farms, the State lags far behind most other States in the percentage of farms served by electric lines.

This situation is brought out in a report released by the Rural Electrification Administration to the North Dakota extension service.

According to the tabulation, made as of June 30, 1947, North Dakota ranks last in percentage of farms having electric service. The State had 58,689 farms, or 84.4 percent of its total number of farms, without electricity on this date.

South Dakota is in about as bad shape as North Dakota in percentage of electrified farms, according to the summary. In South Dakota 81.8 percent of the farms have no electric service. Minnesota has only 37.6 percent of its farms, which is less than the national average, without electricity. Montana has 58.6 percent of its farms without power lines.

The information supplied by REA to the North Dakota Extension Service shows two and one-quarter million farms in the United States, or 39 percent of all farms, without electric power lines.

It is pointed out that North Dakota has a challenging job ahead in bringing electricity to its farms. The REA states that a minimum of \$2,890,099 in new loans will be available to rural electric groups in North Dakota before June 30, 1948. Congress has made available \$225,000,000 in loan funds for national use during this fiscal year, of which half is allotted to the various States in direct proportion to their needs. The other half is available on a flexible basis, with no single State getting more than 10 percent of it.

Claude R. Wickard, REA Administrator, pointed out that "for the most part, the areas easy to electrify have been electrified. Only a policy of full area coverage, such as has been adopted by the more than 1,000 REA-financed cooperatives and power districts, gives assurance that the two and one-quarter million unserved farms ultimately will get power."

Mr. President, I wish to make very plain to the Senate what the farmers in the sparsely settled communities are up against. First of all, Mr. Wickard says that where there are many farms in a valley there is REA service, but where there is one farmer within a mile or a mile and a half, the service is not only more costly than formerly, but, in some instances, it is 115 percent as costly as was constructing a line in 1935. When the farmers are located in sparsely settled areas the cost to the individual farmer is much greater.

Mr. President, we are not asking for a gift. There is not a farmer in any of the States I have mentioned who wants something for nothing. All they are asking for is an opportunity to borrow money with which to get electricity installed on their farms. I have not the slightest doubt that some Senators here today, who were farm boys, were able to get an education because their mothers were able to save the butter money and egg money to assist in getting an education for their sons. But in the sparsely settled areas everything is against the pioneer mothers today. They have no electric lights; they have no electric power. Instead of being able electrically to operate their churns for the purpose of making butter, they have to do it by hand. Instead of having a deep-freeze in which to keep their meat so it will not spoil, and a place to keep their milk and cream where they will not get sour, they have to lower the cream and butter down

into a well, where the temperature may be a little bit lower than it is on the surface. I know the drudgery through which the womenfolks on the farm have to go when there is no REA service on the farms.

That is not all, Mr. President. The States to which I have referred have been losing population in the past few years. North Dakota has lost 121,000 persons, more than 21 percent of its population, during the past 6 or 7 years. In the State of South Dakota the situation is almost as bad. Kansas is third in the Nation in loss of population from the farms.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. MURRAY. In the State of Montana we have lost 12 and a fraction percent of our population. There are fewer persons in the State than there were 30 or 40 years ago. It is because of the lack of development and the failure to provide a balanced economy. People are leaving the State for that reason. After the First World War many of the boys who went to fight for their country did not return to the State, because there was nothing to which to return. The same situation followed World War II.

There is one point to which I should like to invite the Senator's attention. I appreciate the fact that he is making a very able argument in favor of the extension of the rural-electrification program, but one of the difficulties is the matter of getting transmission lines to bring the power into the back territories of the States. I hope the Senator will cover that point, because it is very important.

Mr. LANGER. I shall cover that point.

Mr. President, I want to refer to another matter, if the Senator from Montana will indulge me. There were millions of farm boys in the war. When they got over to barbaric Japan, as it was called, they found that more than 95 percent of the Japanese farmers had electricity upon their farms. When they went to Germany they found approximately 90 farms out of every 100 had electricity. When they reached Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, they found the percentage even higher than that, 97 or 98 farms out of 100 having electricity. Only farms in the most isolated portions of those countries did not have electricity.

One of these boys comes back home and wants to get married and to rent a farm. His girl says, "I want to go some place where I do not have to milk by hand, some place where I do not have to undergo the slavery and drudgery of farm work. So let us look around and find a farm which is electrified."

There are only 22 farms out of 100 in South Dakota, and 23 out of 100 in Missouri, which are electrified. In Montana the figure is less than that. The young folks do not want to rent a farm which is not electrified. They read in the newspaper that in the State of Washington, where the Coulee Dam is located, 80 or 90 out of 100 farms are electrified. So the girl says, "Let us move out there where we shall not have to work so hard." Or they go to Cali-

fornia, or to some of the other States which I have named this afternoon, where electrification is approximately 100 percent.

That, Mr. President, is one reason why we have lost the population which my distinguished friend from Montana has mentioned.

I shall not take all afternoon, because I want to make my remarks as brief as I possibly can. Mr. Wickard testified before the committee. I want to refer to his testimony, to show, again, that \$350,000,000, which looks large in the beginning, does not amount to so much by the time Mr. Wickard gets through analyzing it. He says, "half of the amount available for loans in any given year is reserved for loans in the various States on the basis of the proportion that each State's unelectrified farms bear to the total number of unelectrified farms in the country. The other half of the fund may be used for loans at the discretion of the Administrator, but not more than 10 percent may be loaned in any one State or Territory."

Mr. President, I call attention to the fact, for example, that in the State of Connecticut, in the State of Rhode Island, in the State of Massachusetts, and in the State of West Virginia none of the money set aside by the Congress was used. Therefore, that money remained in the Treasury. In my opinion, the Administrator should have the power to use, in his discretion, any money not used, because it can readily be seen that when the Appropriation Committee meets, or when the political committee of either the Democratic or Republican Party meets, it gets a report from the REA Administration which says, "There is \$5,000,000, \$10,000,000, \$50,000,000 available which has not been used," when as a matter of fact that is not strictly true, because either it has already been assigned to projects which are in the course of being constructed or it is set aside for those States which are not going to use it, and the Administrator knows it is not going to be used. So this provision, that the other half of the fund may be used for loans in the discretion of the Administrator, but not more than 10 percent may be loaned in any one State, is not quite sufficient, and the law should be changed as provided in the bill I introduced.

I introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, providing that out of the money appropriated the Administrator should have authority to allot to the 10 lowest States—and some were in the South, one being Mississippi, and some were in the Great Plains area—more money than was allotted to the other States, which already had 60 or 70 or 80 or 100 percent electrification. I could not get the bill reported from the committee. The committee said they were going to take care of the matter, and they did try, and I wish to compliment the Senator from Georgia for endeavoring to take care of it by the additional \$150,000,000 recommended. On page 58 of the pending bill it is provided that \$150,000,000 may be used whenever the Secretary of Agriculture certifies that applications are pending.

Now I wish to make another matter clear to the Senate, namely, that one group of people are paying back to the Government every dollar they borrowed. Mr. Wickard says in the letter:

The REA borrowers have paid the Government \$176,301,661 in principal and interest. Of this \$18,504,792 was paid in advance—

It was paid before it was ever due—and less than 1 percent is delinquent more than 30 days.

Mr. President, that is a perfectly remarkable showing. The letter is so illuminating that I wish to read all of it. This REA is one Government agency of which every man, woman, and child in the United States can be proud. Mr. Wickard said in this letter, dated December 21, 1948:

We are pleased to send you the enclosed progress report on rural electrification. These statistics, based on the latest reports we have from our borrowers, show that the program is continuing to move forward in every part of the country at a rapid pace. During the first 9 months of 1948, REA borrowers set a new all-time record for miles of power line placed in operation. During this period a total of 108,806 miles of line was built. The size of the job is indicated by the fact that the 9-month total this year exceeds the entire year of 1947 by 13 percent. The number of consumers connected likewise is at a high level, and 1948 promises to be the best in this respect of any year since the program was inaugurated. A total of 368,150 consumers was connected during the first 9 months of the calendar year 1948.

Even with progress of such proportions, there is still a tremendous job to be done. As will be noted on page 4 of the enclosed bulletin, nearly one-third of the Nation's farms still lack electricity. It is estimated that 1,800,000 farms and an even larger number of other rural establishments are still unserved. The difficulty of bringing service to these people is recognized, but REA borrowers are facing up to the challenge of providing area-wide coverage. Applications for REA loans on hand and in process total approximately \$411,000,000, and applications are being received at the rate of about \$41,000,000 a month.

The problem of reaching the unserved rural people—

That brings up the very question propounded by the distinguished Senator from Montana a few minutes ago.

The problem of reaching the unserved rural people, many of them in thinly settled areas, is paralleled by the growing problem of providing adequate power for the new consumers as well as for those already being served. As the energy statistics on page 1 of the bulletin indicate, the consumption of power on farms is increasing at a rapid rate.

A most serious obstacle to further development is the current power shortage. REA-financed cooperatives in many areas are finding it difficult to obtain from the present suppliers the additional amounts of power they need.

Another problem with which REA borrowers are concerned is that of heavying-up existing facilities to care for the growing loads.

Mr. President, that is one of the most important things in this entire problem. The people in western North Dakota get together to establish an REA, or the people in Kansas get together, as at Victoria, Kans., to build an REA. Let us assume they get an allocation of only three or four million dollars. Then, of

course, the generating plant will be too small, because as the load becomes heavy, as the months and years go by, it will mean that instead the capacity of the small generating plant will have to be increased, or it will have to be torn down and a new one put up.

We were up against that problem at Grand Forks, N. Dak. Two units were built. Three years later, as I remember, two more were added. Later those were torn down and a generator was built with about 10 units. Last summer it was found that did not begin to take care of the load, so \$6,197,000 was appropriated for a generating plant. In a conversation I had with the manager there he said that if a sufficient amount of money had originally been available so that the engineers could have said, "We are not limited by two or three million dollars, we are going to build the kind of generating plant that is going to take care of the whole area when all the farmers are hooked up," it would have meant a much larger appropriation at the beginning, but in the long run it would have saved the farmers a very large sum of money.

Mr. Wickard continued:

Indeed, many REA-financed co-ops are now engaged in this work to a considerable extent. During the last year, nearly every loan made to an existing borrower included an appropriate provision for increasing the capacity of present facilities.

While carrying forward the program of building new lines and improving facilities, REA borrowers are continuing their excellent financial record.

Mr. President, there was a time when it was not possible to get material, and I anticipate that the distinguished Senator from Georgia will say, "What is the use appropriating and setting aside a lot of money, when it is not possible to get the material?" I say to him that today it is possible to get all the material needed to build lines all over the United States of America. We had a full and complete hearing before our committee, and I have the report of the hearing here with me, if the Senator from Georgia or any other Senator is interested in referring to it. The record shows the names of those who were subpoenaed, and also the testimony they gave the committee. Every manufacturer of transformers appeared before the committee. We had before us every important manufacturer of aluminum wire or copper wire. We had before us, as I previously said, those who furnish the conductors, and we had before us those who furnish the transformers. There was only one small shortage, and that was a shortage of transformers for substations. Three months ago there was still a shortage of transformers. The testimony given at that time showed—and I have the testimony before me—that it might be a year before that shortage for the substations could be supplied. That testimony was given 3 months ago, so that shortage will be supplied in 8 or 9 months from now. At that time the testimony was that it might be at the most a year before the transformers could be furnished.

Mr. President, I simply cannot conceive that my friend the Senator from Georgia, who has done so much for the farming population of America, would

take the position that if we increase the amount from \$150,000,000 to \$350,000,000 we would do any harm. I say that because a reading of the bill will show that not one penny of that amount of money, assuming the increase to \$350,000,000 were made, would be spent unless "the Secretary of Agriculture shall certify, from time to time, to the Secretary of the Treasury that such additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1950."

Let us view the situation in the most pessimistic light. Let us assume that the shortage of the large transformers should continue 1 or 2 months longer than I stated. Even so there is no reason why the lines from the individual farms cannot be built, so they can be energized immediately after the transformers are installed in the substations.

My other amendment would raise the administrative expenses from \$6,063,000 to \$7,063,000. If the loan authorization is increased it will mean that more engineers must be employed. I refer once more to the fact that we need a large number of engineers in the Great Plains area for the 6 or 7 months during the year when they can work. For the remainder of the year they can work in the South. During the time the northern States have snow and cold weather it is almost impossible for the engineers to build REA lines.

Mr. President, I hope the Members of the Senate may accept my two amendments, which are being considered together, and help the farmers, chiefly those chiefly located in the sparsely settled areas, who are on their farms by themselves, widely separated from other farms and communities, where they badly need light and power, much more so than do those in more congested areas.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I deem it unnecessary to state here that I have been interested in the program of rural electrification. I supported the first bill for this purpose which was ever introduced in Congress. It so happened that I was a member of the standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and handled on the floor of the Senate the legislation under which the Rural Electrification Administration is operating at the present time. I have served on the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations during the entire life of the Rural Electrification Administration. In the years gone by, back in 1938 and 1939, I offered in the Senate committee amendments, which were brought to the floor of the Senate, to increase the loan authorizations for the Rural Electrification Administration. I do not know of any program inaugurated during the days of the so-called New Deal which has made a more permanent contribution to improving life in the United States than the rural electrification program. It has enabled us to keep upon the farms of the Nation the ambitious young men and women who were heretofore rushing to the cities because they could see their cousins who live in town enjoying the good things of life which were not available to them on unelectrified farms.

Mr. President, with that background, I wish to say that, in my judgment, the

Senate should not accept the amendments proposed by the distinguished Senator from North Dakota.

It so happens that in this bill at the present time there are provided administrative expenses and funds for loans in excess of any amount which has ever been provided in any appropriation bill, or in any one year through the regular appropriation bill and by way of deficiency appropriations. The bill carries or makes available the sum of one-half billion dollars for rural electrification. Ardently as I believe in the program, I think it would be most unwise, almost to the point of folly, for the Senate to add \$200,000,000 additional to these authorized funds.

Mr. President, in addition to this one-half billion dollars, there has been allotted the sum of \$528,000,000 to rural electrification cooperatives which has not been drawn from the Treasury of the United States. Certainly, with this sum of more than \$1,000,000,000 available for the work program in expanding rural electrification during the coming year we would not be justified in accepting, or the Senate in adopting, the amendment.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KEFAUVER in the chair). Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. Are we to understand that there is over \$500,000,000 in the fund at the moment which has not been spent?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. CAPEHART. And we are appropriating another \$500,000,000 under the bill?

Mr. RUSSELL. It is not a direct appropriation, I may say to the Senator from Indiana. It is a loan authorization. I think it occupies a somewhat different status from an appropriation.

Mr. CAPEHART. I understand.

Mr. RUSSELL. But we are making available \$350,000,000 outright, with an additional \$150,000,000 which will be available in the event the Secretary of Agriculture certifies to the need of it, and that it can be wisely spent.

Mr. CAPEHART. That is above the \$500,000,000 which is now available from previous appropriations?

Mr. RUSSELL. I stated that there was a total of more than a billion dollars which has not been expended, which will be available if the fund of \$500,000,000 provided by the pending bill is approved.

Mr. CAPEHART. How much has been spent on REA since the beginning of the Rural Electrification Administration?

Mr. RUSSELL. The total authorization, not including the funds contained in the pending bill, is \$1,875,000,000 in round figures.

Mr. CAPEHART. Does that mean that up to this time we have spent \$1,800,000,000?

Mr. RUSSELL. No, because \$528,000,000 of that money has not yet been expended. There has actually been expended or advanced to the cooperatives \$1,220,000,000, in round figures.

Mr. CAPEHART. In other words, we have accomplished the fine results we have today with the expenditure of \$1,250,000,000?

Mr. RUSSELL. \$1,220,000,000.

Mr. CAPEHART. Now, with the money that is left over from last year—Mr. RUSSELL. That is an accumulation. It is not all from last year.

Mr. CAPEHART. The accumulation the Senator spoke of, plus the \$500,000,000 contained in the present bill, will mean a total of nearly \$1,000,000,000, which is almost as much as the REA has used in 14 years.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is true, but, of course, it would stand quite a bit of explanation. There has been a very large increase in the cost of material and labor for installing REA lines. I suppose the increase in these costs is about as marked as it is in any other commodity on the American market today; but there is a very substantial sum of money available.

Mr. CAPEHART. One other question. Is it not almost impossible for REA to spend in the next 12 months \$1,000,000,000?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not think they can spend it or will spend it, I may say to the Senator from Indiana, but because of the peculiar formulae under which these funds are allocated some States will be able to spend it all, while other States will not be able to spend it, and some of the money will eventually be returned to the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. CAPEHART. But it is the able Senator's opinion that the \$1,000,000,000 available from this year's appropriation plus the money which has accumulated over a period of years is absolutely ample?

Mr. RUSSELL. In my judgment there is as much money available in the hands of the agency as the Congress ought to make available to any agency of this size at one time. That is my own view.

Mr. CAPEHART. Did the Administrator, Mr. Wickard, ask for more money?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; Mr. Wickard did not ask for more money. He was bound somewhat by the budgetary limitations imposed on any administrator. Mr. Wickard is an enthusiast for REA. I suppose that if all restrictions were removed, he might support the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota. I do not know what his views are. I am giving my views. I think there is ample money in the bill for this purpose. As a friend of REA, who fought the battles of REA on the floor for 15 years, I think there is plenty of money available for REA for 1 year's expenditures.

Mr. CAPEHART. If it is impossible to spend \$1,000,000,000 in the next 12 months, what would be gained by appropriating more money?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not think it would result in substantial advancement in rural electrification. As the Senator from North Dakota has pointed out, we do not now have shortages in equipment which slowed down the program for 2 or 3 years. That fact has contributed to the carry-over. Material was not available.

Mr. CAPEHART. The fact still remains that the money is available now.

Mr. RUSSELL. The money is available now. There are some shortages in equipment. I think there is now plenty of wire, and poles are available, but with respect to certain generator parts there is a shortage, and there will remain a shortage for perhaps 12 or 15 months.

Mr. CAPEHART. The REA has spent only one and a quarter billion dollars in 14 years. Is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. I think so. It started in 1935. As I recall, the law was enacted in 1935.

Mr. CAPEHART. That would make it 15 years. If the REA has spent only one and a quarter billion dollars in 15 years, and it will have available after this appropriation, plus the appropriation for loan purposes, \$350,000,000, plus \$150,000,000 authorized, or a total of \$500,000,000, plus the \$500,000,000 which has been accumulated, or a total of a billion dollars, that certainly should be enough for 1 year. It has spent only \$1,250,000,000 in 15 years.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think it is sufficient. For that reason I am opposing the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY. The Senator realizes, does he not, that at the present time unemployment is developing in many of the areas involved in this debate? It seems to me that if it is possible at the present time to expand rural electrification in any areas because of the fact that material is now available which has not been available during the past 3 or 4 years, there is no reason why the States which have lacked development of rural electrification during the past 4 or 5 years should not now have the opportunity to go forward with their programs, which at the same time would afford relief in the unemployment situation.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I do not look upon the rural electrification as a make-work program. It contributes to the economy. I am delighted that it does add to employment in the country, but this would be a rather expensive method of providing work, because of the great costs involved in building the lines. I have the utmost sympathy with the States which are not up to the national average in rural electrification, but if we are going to be frank and not undertake to deceive ourselves, we must recognize the fact that the States which are deficient have only themselves to blame. Some of the States about which we hear so much today, including the State represented by the distinguished Senator from North Dakota, as well as the State of South Dakota, did not inaugurate any program of any significance until 2 or 3 years ago, and, of course, they are behind the rest of the country.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Let me inform the distinguished Senator from Georgia that when I was Governor of my State it was the first State in the United States to

adopt the program. The second REA project in the United States was built at Kindred, N. Dak., but we could not get the money. We came to Washington and tried to get it. The Senator is familiar with many of the good reasons why we could not get it. I am not condemning anyone. But the men who were here representing North Dakota at that time were not interested. I will concede that. However, our farmers got together, and the Kindred Cooperative is one of the largest in America. I assure the distinguished Senator from Georgia that we could not get the money. I have a farm located in that cooperative area. We begged for the money, but we could not get it.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not know the specific reasons why the Senator's State did not get the money; but I have kept up with this program since its inception. At least the allotments were not made to the State of North Dakota to which it was entitled under the division of funds provided in the authorization. I presume that that was for good and sufficient reasons which appealed to the Administrator. The Senator's State may have had the first REA cooperative in the United States, but if the Senator from North Dakota will check back on the figures he will find that there were several years when North Dakota did not make use of all the funds allotted to it in Washington under the authorization.

Mr. LANGER. The same situation prevails in South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska. All through the plains States area the situation is almost identical. Mr. Wickard told us the reason why. He told us, for example, why Wyoming jumped from the forty-seventh State to the twenty-sixth. He stated that it was because in Wyoming there were thickly populated valleys, so he used the discretion which he has under the act, and put the money into Wyoming. Wyoming advanced and Nebraska went back. The figures will show the difference between Wyoming and Nebraska during the past 3 years. I assure the distinguished Senator that we did everything we could think of, at least during the time I was Governor, to get REA aid for our State.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am quite sure that the Senator did; but the fact remains that the percentage of farm electrification in the Senator's State is comparatively low. I do not carry the figures in my head, but, as I recall, it is much higher in Kansas and Minnesota than it is in the State of North Dakota. I am quite sure that the charts prepared by the Agency will bear out that statement.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. Why is it not possible for North Dakota and other States which are so low on the list to get sufficient funds from the \$1,000,000,000 which will be available to do what they want to do?

Mr. RUSSELL. They can get only the amounts to which they are entitled under the formula prescribed in the basic act. I do not know what those amounts are.

Mr. CAPEHART. Let us change the formula, then, instead of appropriating more money.

Mr. RUSSELL. I know that time and again the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] has spoken about his interest in rural electrification and his efforts to obtain more money for his State and area. The fact that he has offered this amendment is proof of his diligence. I have served on the committee with the distinguished junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young], and I know of his great interest in the problem. He has been energetic, both in the committee and on the floor, in getting sufficient funds. I do not believe that the mere fact that there happens to be a shortage in the Senator's State justifies making available \$200,000,000 which is not needed over the country as a whole.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. REED. I wish to invite the attention of the Senator from Georgia to the figures which appear in the most recent monthly publication of the REA. I also invited the attention of the Senator from North Dakota. He is either misinformed, or he does not grasp the facts.

On the 30th of June 1948, the loans approved in North Dakota were \$38,670,000. On February 28, 1949, 8 months later, the loans approved in North Dakota were \$64,122,000. That is an increase in 8 months of 70 percent. I do not know why the Senator from North Dakota would not be satisfied with that.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall be glad to yield if the Senator from Kansas has concluded his statement.

Mr. LANGER. I am perfectly aware of the fact that there was such an increase. A representative of the REA was in North Dakota, and we had 23 meetings. North Dakota is getting the money. When the REA spends the \$520,000,000—

Mr. REED. What is the Senator complaining about?

Mr. LANGER. I want to help Kansas. I want to help Nebraska. I want to help South Dakota. I want to help Montana. I want to help Mississippi.

Mr. REED. I thought the Senator was wailing about North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. I am not. I am talking about the other States. I want them to be taken care of in the same way that North Dakota has been taken care of. When this money is spent, in North Dakota, 79.9 farmers out of 100 will have REA service. But similar development is not occurring in South Dakota and some other States. I am interested in seeing that the other States also have a chance to borrow REA money. In my State the power companies have endorsed this program. They say they do not have enough money to build the transmission lines, and they are perfectly willing to have the REA build them and give them a chance to help out. The people want it; the power companies want it; everybody is in favor of it.

Mr. RUSSELL. And we will build it.

Mr. LANGER. I certainly cannot see what harm it will do to make a sum of money available to a group of farmers who organize a cooperative, so as to give them a chance to borrow the money. The Secretary of the Treasury says the amount of money available is not sufficient to meet the needs of the great number of applications which have been filed. Certainly these people should have a chance to borrow what they need.

We do not have a billion dollars available for this purpose. Mr. President, \$520,000,000 has already been appropriated.

For instance, let me read from a news item which I have before me now:

Two REA jobs total \$717,960.

That is the headline of an article appearing in the Renville County Farmer of March 31, being in reference to the North Central Electric Cooperative at Bottineau, N. Dak.

That money is a part of the \$20,000,000 which already has been allocated by REA.

Mr. CAPEHART. It has been allocated, but it has not been spent, and the facilities have not been completed.

Mr. LANGER. But in a majority of the cases the contracts have been let.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, magnificent progress is being made in this direction, but I think it would be most uneconomical and would tempt the administration to indulge in great extravagance if we were to add the proposed \$200,000,000 to the amount already recommended for this purpose.

The REA has undertaken to build many facilities; but we know that in many cases the cooperatives are not equipped to handle expensive machinery. If the proposed increase in the amount of money to be made available were made, the only change would be to permit the purchase of expensive machinery which the REA cooperatives are not generally equipped to handle.

When Mr. Wickard appeared before the House committee, he said:

When we drew up the budget estimates we estimated that we would only be able to loan about \$375,000,000 during this fiscal year.

That was the full amount of the new loan.

Then he said:

Now we have raised that estimate by \$50,000,000, to \$425,000,000.

The bill provides \$75,000,000 more than what Mr. Wickard estimated he could loan. However, he made a fairly good guess, because the figures which I secured this morning from the Rural Electrification Administration show that the applications being submitted are running a little less than \$42,000,000 a month. That is the total of applications which are being made. Of course, I do not assume that the REA will give every one of the cooperatives every dollar it requests. However, if that rate is maintained, and if the REA were to approve every application for 100 percent of the amount applied for, the amount now provided in the bill would just about be used up.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield, and I apologize to the Senator from Kansas for having kept him on his feet so long.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. That is quite all right.

I wish to say that I think the rural electrification program in Kansas is coming along very satisfactorily.

I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Georgia one question. There has been some talk and certainly some discussion in the press to the effect that the technical staffs of the rural electrification program probably were not adequately financed. What is the judgment of the distinguished Senator in regard to that matter, as respects the appropriations which are set forth in this measure? Will they be sufficient, in his judgment and in the judgment of the committee?

Mr. RUSSELL. I wish to answer the Senator frankly. I say that of course this bill does not provide as much money as the REA wants for administration, but it provides more money than the bill last year provided. Last year the budget recommended \$250,000,000 for REA. The Congress allowed \$565,000 for administration, which as I recall was slightly less than the budget estimate, and was based on a \$250,000,000 loan authorization. However, with that administrative fund, the REA handled \$400,000,000 of loan authorizations which were made available to them.

This bill makes available \$6,063,000 for administrative purposes for the coming fiscal year, with loan authorizations of \$500,000,000. In my opinion that would keep approximately the same burden of work upon the administrative staff as it has at the present time. It is true that the bill this year will provide more money, but the REA is making larger loans. So the total effect will be that not a great deal more work will be involved. Somewhat more work may be required; for instance, no doubt more engineering work is required on a \$50,000,000 loan than on a \$40,000,000 loan.

So the number of loans probably will not be much greater, although the amounts to be authorized will be considerably greater. The result may be to place a somewhat heavier burden upon the administrative staff and the technical employees of the Rural Electrification Administration, but in my judgment, they will be able to come through all right with the \$6,000,000 provided in the bill for administration.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. I thank the Senator. That is one of the things in which I was very much interested, because if the REA is allowed sufficient funds to cover the over-all situation in regard to loans, certainly the REA should be allowed adequate funds for the administration of the loans, by way of engineering work, and so forth.

Mr. RUSSELL. This is a hard-working organization. In my judgment, it does a good job. I wish to see it obtain adequate funds without having the Congress be extravagant in advancing funds to it.

I intend to be perfectly frank with the Senator, and I say that I think the administrative staff of this agency does work somewhat harder than do the ad-

ministrative staffs of some other agencies of the Government, but I doubt very much whether the health of the members of the REA staff is being endangered by the amount of work that is done.

I yield the floor.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, there has been so much misconstruction, misapprehension, and misunderstanding about this matter that I shall take the next 10 minutes to see if some of it can be cleared up.

I trust that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] will agree with me that a burden rests upon a local community to form a cooperative under the proper rules and regulations and standards, before it will be eligible to receive a loan. If a State does not move fast enough, the States which move faster will originally benefit in that way. I have no doubt that the trouble in North Dakota was because of slowness and delay in taking action in that respect.

The Senator from North Dakota has not used quite correctly the figures to which he has referred. The Senator from Georgia has touched upon that point.

One billion eight hundred and seventy-five million dollars has been authorized. As the Senator from Georgia knows, there is a lag between the time of the making of the authorization by Congress and the time when the loans are approved, and a further lag between the approval of the loan and the actual expenditure of the money.

As against the \$1,875,000,000 which has been authorized, as of February 28 of this year—and let me at this point ask the Senator from Georgia, who read from a letter, when he obtained from the REA the figures he used earlier today.

Mr. RUSSELL. These are figures as of May 6, 1948.

Mr. REED. I am using the last printed figure, I believe; but the Senator from Georgia used a later figure, which he received today.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes, as of May 6.

Mr. REED. But as of February 28 of this year—the figure for that date being the last printed figure available—the loans approved amounted to \$1,651,000,000. Congress had made an authorization of \$1,875,000,000. The REA had approved loans of \$1,651,000,000. The difference represents the lag between the amount of money authorized and the amount of money advanced or spent. After Congress makes the authorization—in this case, \$1,875,000,000—the REA has to approve the loans, which thus far has been done to the extent of \$1,651,000,000. There is a lag of more than \$200,000,000 between the authorization and the approval of loans. Furthermore, the funds advanced—that is, where the REA furnishes the cash to go ahead and do the work—amounted to \$1,152,000,000 on February 28. The program is moving as fast as it reasonably and efficiently can.

I agree with every word the Senator from Georgia has spoken in the course of the debate. I have served with him throughout my years of service in the Senate. The REA has no better friend in Congress than the Senator from

Georgia. He has done all that can be done. I have been delighted to help him. I cannot claim to rank with him, but I have been a consistent supporter of REA.

Mr. RUSSELL. I want to say the Senator from Kansas has been not only a consistent supporter, but he also has had a fine understanding of the problems of the local cooperatives.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I want to make it plain that I myself said at the beginning of my remarks, the Senator from Georgia is one of the best friends of REA we have in the United States. I am not criticizing him in any way whatever.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator. I did not take as personal criticism anything the Senator said.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the Senator from Georgia stated the facts. It is possible to get materials only as they become available. During the war it was impossible to get them at all. At times REA has been from 18 months to 2 years behind on transformers. Nothing could be done. The complaints which come to me in Kansas are not complaints about the progress of REA, or about its getting started. The complaints are that they are so far behind in some cases by reason of the shortage of materials. But they will catch up in the course of time.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kansas yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I am glad the Senator brought out the facts regarding the shortage of materials. In a State where the population is not too dense, it means that many poles are required in order to construct a line to an individual home. The same thing is true with respect to wire and other materials. That means a greater pinch will be felt in such a State than will be experienced in more densely populated States. That is the trouble in South Carolina.

Mr. REED. About half the farms in Kansas are energized; but, Mr. President, one-half of that half is furnished by private utilities. The REA serves only about 25 percent of the Kansas farms; private utilities, 25 percent.

Mention was made of conditions in Massachusetts and Connecticut. The REA is not operating in Massachusetts at all, nor is it operating in Connecticut. It is not operating in Rhode Island at all. The reason is that the farms are small and they are already connected up with private utilities. There is a different situation in California, where 94.7 percent of the farms are connected up with electric energy, though California has but five REA cooperatives connected. Ninety-four percent of the farms in California are connected up; yet there are but six REA projects, which serve 7,000 farms. Of the millions of farmers in California, only 7,000 are connected up with REA. The rest of them are not furnished electric energy. A similar sit-

uation prevails in Colorado, which is energized 79 percent, yet there are but 32,000 REA customers.

Mr. President, I highly esteem the Senator from North Dakota, but he had just as well confine his sympathy to his own State. The farms in the State of Kansas are being connected up. Our State was a little slow in getting started, but the work is now progressing at full speed. The private utilities in Kansas have helped. One-half the farms in the State have electric energy, obtained in part from private utilities, that, with two or three minor exceptions, have cooperated almost perfectly. Nebraska, I think, is slow; South Dakota, I think, is slow; perhaps for the reason mentioned by the Senator from North Dakota in connection with his State. But there is nothing in the whole situation to cause concern. There is no earthly reason why the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota should be adopted. As the Senator from Georgia pointed out, between the authorization and the approval of funds, there is \$500,000,000 provided in the bill. I may ask the Senator from Georgia, is that not correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. The amount was \$528,000,000 as of May 5.

Mr. REED. Five hundred and twenty-eight million dollars is available. There is a sum in excess of \$1,000,000,000 to carry forward the program. It simply does not make sense to bring in a proposition to increase the authorization \$200,000,000. There is no possible need of it; there is no possible justification for it.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I wish that every Senator upon the floor would get it into his head that I am not here fighting for North Dakota alone. The cold-blooded record shows that in Kansas every other farmer is without light and power. If the senior Senator from that State is satisfied with that condition, so am I. If he is satisfied to let every other farmer go without light and power, that is all right with me. That is his own State. I am following his suggestion in keeping my nose out of the State of Kansas. I shall put my nose into the other 47 States.

Today there are 2,250,000 farms without light and power. I shall not stand on the floor of the Senate and see the poor farm women in those States slaving as my mother slaved, without light and power. I shall not stand here, seeing in mind mind's eye, poor farm women in West Virginia, Texas, South Dakota, North Dakota, or Georgia operating a churn by hand, when a small motor would do the work for them. I favor refrigeration of meat to keep it from spoiling. There are, of course, certain States that are in better shape than others. For example, I notice that in Virginia, a State of which the distinguished senior Senator formerly was Governor, there are far more farms electrified proportionately than in West Virginia—73 percent in Virginia, with only 50 percent in West Virginia.

But, Mr. President, are the poor farm women to blame because in some States the State officials went all out for REA, and in other States there were officials who reneged on their job? It seems to

me it is the duty of a Senator to fight for the entire Nation and not simply for one State. I took care of North Dakota, Mr. President. Last November I traveled all over the State. We held 23 meetings and had enormous crowds. The result was that the REA gave us approximately \$30,000,000. When that money is expended it will mean that approximately 80 out of every 100 farms will have electricity furnished by REA. I think that is a very good record. We shall get the other 20 percent, so that every woman who wants electricity will have a chance to have it. We shall certainly make it 100 percent if we can.

But, Mr. President, I am greatly interested in the other States—

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Does the Senator from North Dakota think that efforts to get REA service will be cut off? We shall continue them, shall we not?

Mr. LANGER. There are applications which are 9 years old. Some Senator made the statement that North Dakota was not on the job. I have here letters, thousands of them—

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. LANGER. One moment. One question at a time.

I have letters showing applications made in 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, and 1943. I have one here which is typical, if the Senator will bear with me a moment.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Certainly.

Mr. LANGER. This letter is from a group of farmers in Ransom County, N. Dak., requesting me to apply for action on their applications made in 1945.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I can show the Senator letters with reference to applications made in 1939, 1940, and 1941.

Mr. LANGER. The letter says their applications were made in February 1945, at which time they paid \$5 and that—no action has been taken, to our knowledge.

I will show the Senator the names.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator yield further?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Does the distinguished Senator feel that with the impetus which has already been given, and the reception which this great improvement has received all over the rural areas of the United States, within the next 3 or 4 or 5 years some of the States which the Senator has mentioned will be in the 80- and 90-percent columns?

Mr. LANGER. In 4 or 5 or 10 years, or 50 years—

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I said, 3 or 4 years. Mr. LANGER. Does not the Senator believe that a group of people who made application in 1941, 1942, and 1943 are entitled to action?

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. CAPEHART. The Senator says they have not received action. That was not because the money was not available, was it?

Mr. LANGER. It was not until last year, through action of the Eightieth Congress, that, for the first time, there was sufficient money. In the Eightieth Congress there was a recommendation from the President for \$300,000,000. My distinguished colleague [Mr. Young] and I went before the committee and got \$100,000,000 more than the President had recommended.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. Whatever the reason may be that the persons to whom the Senator has referred did not receive the service, it was not because the funds were not available.

Mr. LANGER. That is correct.

Mr. CAPEHART. Materials were not available.

Mr. LANGER. That is correct.

Mr. CAPEHART. It was brought out a moment ago that there is half a billion dollars available at the moment, in addition to the appropriation now requested.

Mr. LANGER. May I once again make it clear? I thought I had previously made it clear—

Mr. CAPEHART. The money has been allocated, but has not been spent.

Mr. LANGER. That is correct. That is because of the fact that the cost has increased enormously. In Mr. Wickard's testimony he stated that in 1939 the average cost of stringing a power line was \$744 a mile. Today the cost of a mile of line is approximately \$1,600, representing an increase of 115 percent.

The people in Indiana are very fortunate. Ninety-six and a fraction percent of them have REA service. I know that, as a Senator, the Senator from Indiana is anxious to see persons in other States get light and power on their farms. The farmers of Indiana got their light and power at a time when it was possible to construct a line for \$744 a mile.

Mr. CAPEHART. I am in favor of REA, and always have been in favor of it. I enjoy it on my farm. I have both REA service and privately owned electrical service. But the big question in my mind is, How can REA spend more than a billion dollars in the next 12 months?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. Wickard answered that in his testimony. I asked him at the time of the hearing, and he said:

We could use that, and more, too, if we had it.

That was his response to my question.

Mr. CAPEHART. I presume he could use enough money in 1 year to put power on every farm, which we hope eventually to do, but I am just wondering—

Mr. LANGER. Mr. Wickard said he was satisfied with \$300,000,000. We increased that amount \$100,000,000 more. I have not the least doubt that Mr. Wickard is satisfied with what he requests now. He has certainly told me nothing to the contrary. One year ago the amount was increased 25 percent. Practically all the money was allocated.

Last December there were sufficient applications to take more than the \$400,000,000 allotted last year.

Mr. President, I now come to another point which I think is very important. That is the matter of power. It is necessary to build generating plants. In one instance it cost approximately \$6,000,000, and in another case it was \$4,000,000. The money is not being thrown away. If the Secretary of Agriculture should certify that there are no applications, and no one wants the service, there will be no harm done. But why not make the money available?

Again, Mr. President, I want to say that I know the fine record of the Senator from Georgia. I did not intend in the slightest degree to criticize him. I do not know of a better friend of REA than is the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. I can assure the Senator from North Dakota that it is simply a matter of a difference of opinion between the Senator from Georgia and the Senator from North Dakota as to how much money should be available in 1 year for a purpose which we both agree is most worthy and meritorious. The Senator from North Dakota believes that REA needs more money. I think it has more than it can spend. In my judgment, when the question comes up next year there will probably be approximately \$145,000,000 which will not have been spent by the REA.

Mr. LANGER. In 1945, 1946, and 1947, after the war, we could not get materials. Now, for the first time, materials have become available. Now, for the first time, we need a large group of engineers. I have here the list of the force they have. The REA staff currently numbers about 925 persons, of whom 680 are employed in Washington and 245 outside. REA has field offices.

What happened in the Eightieth Congress. The junior Senator from Kansas inquired about personnel. It is a fact absolutely definitely established before our Civil Service Committee that there is not enough personnel. Last year, for example, with the shortage of engineers, in North and South Dakota and Minnesota there was one engineer. To me it seems utter nonsense to say they have enough personnel when, as a matter of fact, there must be a blueprint of every single line of REA that is built because that is the only basis on which they can borrow money. The engineers have to be available to lay out every single post. They can use local help, and have in some instances, but in the last analysis the engineer who is selected by the local REA and finally approved in Washington is a man who has to sign up before a loan is made.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. The REA administrative funds are not used for paying engineers.

Mr. LANGER. I beg the Senator's pardon; the testimony of Mr. Wickard is here to that effect.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not care what he testified; the Senator from Georgia knows that the rural-electrification funds do not go to pay the engineer for any local cooperative.

Mr. LANGER. That is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. He is paid by the local cooperative.

Mr. LANGER. That is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. There are no Federal funds appropriated for that purpose. They may borrow money and they are supposed to pay the engineer out of what they collect for the electricity, and I would be bitterly opposed to the Federal Government assuming the engineering costs of the local cooperatives. I am not in favor of giving the cooperatives engineering service.

Mr. LANGER. Is it not true that the local cooperative hires the engineer and pays him?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. LANGER. But he has to be confirmed in Washington?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct, but it does not take any great amount of administrative money to check to see if he should be approved.

Mr. LANGER. The engineers in Washington are paid out of the administrative funds.

Mr. RUSSELL. The REA man who approves the blueprints is paid here, but the engineer actually working for the cooperative is not paid out of the administrative funds, he is paid out of the cooperative funds.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. Wickard says:

The Engineering Division is responsible for all REA activities pertaining to engineering advice and assistance to borrowers in the design, construction, and technical operation of rural electric systems.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is true, but this matter has been pretty well standardized. I think there are rural electric cooperatives in every State of the Union except two, and everything is pretty well standardized. I am not saying anything disparaging about the engineers of the REA. They have done a superlative job, but those in the field with the cooperatives have no connection whatever with the administrative funds of the agency in Washington.

Mr. LANGER. Last year they did not have a sufficient number of engineers in Washington, according to the testimony of Mr. Wickard.

Let me say to the Senator from Georgia that last year the President recommended \$300,000,000 for REA. The amount was increased by \$100,000,000. But what did the Eightieth Congress do? It took away from administrative expenses \$600,000. The result was that Mr. Wickard found himself with not enough money to pay his engineers and his other help. As I now remember, 172 were released, or quit, or were not paid enough money and did not remain. As a consequence, all over the Great Plains area, which includes Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, and Montana, the REA work was at a standstill. One reason why there is \$528,000,000 available in approved loans today is because of the action of the Eightieth Congress which cut \$600,000 from the administrative expense appropriation, so that no engineers were available. Contracts were let, but it was not possible to get the work done.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator should certainly not point the finger of responsibility at me. I led the fight in the committee, and the Senate restored the budget estimates so far as the administrative funds for REA were concerned, and it was done on the motion of the Senator from Georgia. But when we got into conference, we ran into almost insuperable difficulties and were compelled to yield on some of the funds. The REA was overstretched somewhat, because I do not think it had quite so much surplus as some other agencies had. So the President sent supplemental estimates recommending additional appropriations for administrative expenses, and the Senator from Georgia battled most valiantly, in his own opinion, for such appropriations, and managed to secure a great deal of the supplemental appropriations. So the Senator from Georgia was not responsible for the reduction in the administrative expenses.

Mr. LANGER. Let me say again that I praise the Senator for what he did. I have said now three times that he is one of the best friends the REA has.

Mr. RUSSELL. I know that, but I thought the Senator had forgotten what he said before. I assure the Senator that I did all in my power, as the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, to see that the REA's administrative funds were protected.

Mr. LANGER. I confirm that. The distinguished junior Senator from Kansas asked about having enough money for administrative expenses. When the Eightieth Congress got through, we were about \$600,000 short. The result was that the projects were not completed and the works in the Great Plains area were at a standstill.

The Senator from Kansas says that we have the money now. But that money should have been spent. Instead of engineers being taken away, they should have been out in that area, and we would have had the money spent, whereas now we will have to wait 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 months, perhaps, before the money can be spent.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. Do I understand correctly that the Senator offers two amendments, one to add a million dollars, or a little over a million, to the figure "\$6,063,000" in line 8, page 58, and perhaps to make an addition to the figure "\$150,000,000" in line 14, page 58? What is the amount of the addition?

Mr. LANGER. Two hundred million dollars more.

Mr. PEPPER. If I understand correctly, the larger part of the Senator's amendment, that is, the \$200,000,000 item he would add, in the first place, is not a grant of funds, it is a loan. In the second place, these funds are loaned upon the same basis on which other loans are made. Is that correct?

Mr. LANGER. That is correct.

Mr. PEPPER. If the Senator will yield further, am I to understand that these

loans not only will be made upon the same terms and conditions upon which other loans are made, but also shall be made only "to the extent that the Secretary of Agriculture shall certify, from time to time, to the Secretary of the Treasury that such additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1950, under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and orderly development of the program"?

Mr. LANGER. The Senator from Florida is exactly correct.

Mr. PEPPER. Does not the Senator think, then, that this is just a loan that is in the nature of a capital investment for a public improvement of a sound character and a useful purpose, and that the limitations that are imposed thoroughly protect the public? That is to say, no loan is made unless the Secretary of Agriculture certifies to the Treasury that the funds are needed, or, to use the language of the amendment, required for the orderly and expeditious development of the program in the next fiscal year. If all these safeguards are thrown around this advancement of Federal funds as a loan, can the Senator see anything but benefit to the public interest in such additional funds being made available?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I may say to my distinguished friend that nothing but benefit could accrue to the public. It is not fair, in my judgment, for anyone to say that the farmer has as much money now or even more than he had a year or 2 or 3 years ago. Does not the Senator realize that the REA is now loaning money to farmers to wire their houses? We have more than 6,000,000 farmers in submarginal areas. The testimony given a few days ago was that 2,000,000 of them make in the neighborhood of four or five hundred to six hundred dollars a year. They have no money with which to wire their houses.

I read from a letter I received from Mr. Wickard a short time ago:

This is in response to your letter dated February 14, 1949, regarding an inquiry which you have received from Mr. Leo Otte, Verono, N. Dak., concerning the possibilities of obtaining a loan to finance the costs of wiring his farmstead for electric service.

Why should not a farmer be able to borrow money to wire his house? Mr. Wickard continued in his letter:

The Congress, in passing the Rural Electrification Act of 1939 and subsequent amendments to the act, charged REA with the responsibility of lending funds to rural people through its borrowers at low-interest rates, to speed the wiring of rural farmsteads and the purchase of plumbing and electrical equipment.

Loans made to borrowers for this purpose bear the same rate of interest as all other REA loans, 2 percent. The Rural Electrification Administration has set 4 percent as the interest rate which its borrowers may charge members on all installation loans.

Installation loans approved by the borrower to its members are subject to the following terms:

So, in addition to all the other things REA has done in the past, we find that they are now lending farmers who are poor and destitute, who live on submar-

ginal lands, many of whom are broke, some of whom we know have not had a crop in 5 years—they are lending them money so they can get electricity and power in their homes and live like decent human beings.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. I want to join with what the Senator from North Dakota has said, that there has been no champion of this cause who has been more diligent in its behalf and furtherance than the able junior Senator from Georgia, and we all realize that any limitations imposed upon the Senator from Georgia come not from his own inner impulses but probably from external circumstances over which he has at present no effective control.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator from Florida for his kindly comment, but I feel under no restraints here other than those dictated by sound judgment and the information that is before me. When the Administrator of this fund himself comes forward and says he can use but \$475,000,000, when applications are running at a rate of only \$42,000,000 a month, and when the Rural Cooperative Association, which certainly has not been backward in seeking to benefit the local cooperatives and the local farmers, asks for only \$450,000,000 to be allocated for loans, and I find \$500,000,000 in the bill, I think it would be an utterly vain and futile gesture to increase that amount. That is the reason I am opposing the Senator's amendment. I am not opposing it because I feel under any restraint by reason of any action of the committee. I have never hesitated to be frank with any committee of which I have been a member. I simply do not think the REA can handle any more than \$500,000,000.

I appreciate the Senator's argument as to limitations placed on the Secretary of Agriculture. I think that if we are going to increase the amount at all we might as well take off the limit. In such event I do not see any reason why we should limit it to \$200,000,000 more, as proposed by the Senator from North Dakota. Then we ought to say that as much money as the Secretary of Agriculture believes can be expended on rural electrification should immediately be authorized to him by the RFC.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, if the Senator thinks that should be done, I will offer an amendment to that effect.

Mr. RUSSELL. No; I do not think any such thing should be done. I do not think the REA can spend the money proposed to be given to it. I like to be somewhat orderly in my approach to the consideration of such bills.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Will the Senator from Georgia show me the testimony of Mr. Wickard on the subject?

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall be glad to read it to the Senator and then hand it to him. When we drew up the budget estimates—

I might say that certainly no one could charge this administration, or the administration which preceded it, with not being interested in the rural-electrification movement, and with not having dealt very generously with it.

Mr. Wickard testified before the House committee. We did not have him before the Senate committee because there was no request made for an increase, and we did not propose to reduce the amount allowed by the House. So we did not invite Mr. Wickard to appear before the Senate committee.

When we drew up the budget estimates, we estimated that we would only be able to loan—

He used the word "only"—

we would only be able to loan about \$375,000,000 during this fiscal year. Now we have raised that estimate by \$50,000,000 to \$425,000,000.

Then we have here the resolution adopted by the association of all the REA cooperatives who met together. Certainly they have vigorously championed the cause of rural electrification. That association is composed of men who spend their time here. They are directors of the small farmers' cooperatives that have done such a wonderful work. 3,600 of them were gathered in New York, and adopted the following resolution:

Be it resolved, That this association urge the Congress to authorize not less than \$450,000,000 for the rural electrification program for the fiscal year 1950.

The bill contains \$50,000,000 more than the association of cooperatives requested.

Mr. LANGER. I want to respond to that myself. The Senator will agree with me that a year ago the same bunch of cooperatives, when they met, set \$300,000,000 as the figure.

Mr. RUSSELL. No; the Senator is in error about that. They came here requesting \$400,000,000 and we allowed them \$400,000,000 just what they requested.

Mr. LANGER. But that was after the distinguished junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young] appeared before the Senator's committee and urged that the amount be raised to \$400,000,000. But the association at their convention adopted no resolution requesting \$400,000,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from North Dakota is not correct in that statement. The House placed the sum of \$400,000,000 in the bill last year, and the Senate committee did not reduce that amount. The Senator's colleague [Mr. Young] has been a very energetic and earnest advocate of rural electrification. He opposed very vigorously the effort which was made by a certain Senator, whom I shall not name, to cut the amount. A determined effort was made in the subcommittee of the Senate committee to cut the \$400,000,000. The motion to that effect did not prevail. The Senator's colleague was very active in opposing that motion. This year the bill provides \$50,000,000 more than the association by its resolution asked for.

Mr. LANGER. I should like to call attention to what I said last year, on February 17, 1948, as it appears on page 1427 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, when we discussed the testimony given by Mr. Wickard. I said at that time:

Mr. President, all I can possibly do so far as REA is concerned is in my feeble, humble way, to keep on bringing to the attention of my colleagues on this side of the aisle the fact that Mr. Wickard says that at least \$1,000,000,000 is needed for the purpose. He did not testify to that directly, because he said the President's budget called for \$300,000,000, but he frankly admitted that \$300,000,000 would not begin to take care of the amount which has been applied for. If Senators will read the exhibit showing the applications by States they will see that much more money has been asked for than is available.

Mr. RUSSELL. When was that testimony delivered?

Mr. LANGER. That testimony was given about in January.

Mr. RUSSELL. January of this year?

Mr. LANGER. No; January a year ago.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; of course it was true then. They had not had any construction at that time, and the Rural Electrification Administration had hundreds of millions of dollars which they were ready to apportion under loans and have approved. There is not a State of the Union at this very moment in which Rural Electrification projects are not going forward and being built under those funds, except, I believe, Connecticut and one or two others which have already been electrified.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I yield the floor so the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] may speak.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I will speak but a few minutes. I read the testimony of Mr. Wickard following that which was read by the Senator from Georgia. I assume Mr. Wickard, in his testimony, is referring to the present fiscal year.

And I suspect that with our present force we will be out of funds in several States before the end of the year because we are now several millions ahead of what we thought we would be when we presented these estimates to the Budget Bureau.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. PEPPER. That indicates—

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator knows what that means, of course.

Mr. PEPPER. I am not sure that I do.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Wickard means that under the formula in the Rural Electrification Act there is a limit on the funds which can go to any one State. There is a formula, and some of the States had demands slightly in excess of the funds available to them under the formula. He means that under the formula he will have completed the allocation of all the funds to which the States are entitled.

Mr. PEPPER. What I wish to call attention to is the fact that Mr. Wickard says:

And I suspect that with our present force we will be out of funds in several States before the end of the year.

That might not apply to all States, but at least it applies to several States. I do

not know what the figures are, and I have not had an opportunity to get them.

I should like to know whether or not—and this is the pertinent question—the sums available under this item are equal to the total of the pending applications which are sound in character. Does the Senator from North Dakota have any facts on that subject?

Mr. LANGER. As I remember, the applications now being received total \$41,000,000 a month.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I read the figures a while ago. Figures have been submitted by the Rural Electrification Administration showing that applications are now being received in the amount of approximately \$42,000,000 a month. If that ratio is maintained throughout the year, and if the REA should approve every application submitted—which is most unlikely—we would be \$4,000,000 short with the funds contained in this bill.

Mr. PEPPER. I am very glad to get that information. I should like to make this observation. First the able Senator from Georgia tells us that if the present rate of applications continues, the funds in the bill will be about \$4,000,000 short.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator left out a very important limitation. I said if every application submitted is approved, 100 percent, which I contend is most unlikely.

Mr. PEPPER. Perhaps so. At any rate, approximately the amount of money available is being applied for. We can put it that way, and agree upon that statement.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. PEPPER. I have observed a similar situation with respect to veterans applying for admission to veterans hospitals. That is a question which we shall have to consider a little later, when we consider the continuation of the program of construction of veterans' hospital facilities. Someone in the Bureau of the Budget discovered that the number of applications outstanding represented only about a 12-day intake in the veterans' hospital system, and he naturally concluded that if in 12 days the entire waiting list could be taken care of, there was no need for new hospitals. But when we brought witnesses here from every one of the States affected—I think there were 19—without exception the representatives of veterans, responsible citizens in the communities, pointed out that the experience of the veterans was that the hospitals were so far behind in taking veterans in that many veterans simply did not apply for admission to the hospitals, because it took so long to get in.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. We found that thousands of boys were being cared for in county hospitals, city hospitals, and local hospitals.

Mr. PEPPER. That situation was true all over the country. Some died in ambulances on the way to the hospitals. Some died in the vestibules of hospitals,

and some in the waiting rooms. Some died who never could get any kind of medical attention because they could not get into the hospital until they became life-and-death cases. The average veteran thought to himself, "If I file an application, I do not know how long it will be before I get in." Human nature being what it is, he did not apply when he should have applied, and was not admitted when he should have been admitted to save his life. Incidentally, in many cases the Government was saved the expense of paying disability allowances for the remainder of the veterans' lives, because their condition became aggravated when it could have been helped.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Does the Senator from Florida remember the testimony that in the State of South Carolina we had a daily average of approximately 500 ex-soldiers who were cared for in hospitals other than veterans' hospitals?

Mr. PEPPER. I remember that testimony very well.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Does the Senator also recall that in the State Hospital for the Insane we had a daily average of about 100 ex-soldiers?

Mr. PEPPER. Yes; I remember that very well; and I remember what an imperative showing of need I thought was made, not only in South Carolina, but in the other States affected.

From that principle, and that known experience, I deduce a similar situation in respect to REA applications. The people learn, in a general way, about what funds are available. When the impression exists, or the information is in their possession that funds are not going to be available for them, I do not believe they apply in as large numbers as they would if they knew the funds were available and that the only thing they had to do was to show that the project was sound, and have the Secretary of Agriculture certify that fact to the Secretary of the Treasury.

In this case all the Senator from North Dakota is asking is that a cooperative make a sound case, a case which satisfies the same standards, conditions, and requirements that any other case must meet, and show that the Secretary of Agriculture should certify to the Secretary of the Treasury that the money is required. The language of this amendment is "required"; not "needed" or "desirable," but required, not in the remote future, but, in the next fiscal year, the fiscal year 1950, for what purpose? For the expeditious and orderly development of the program.

If we open the door that wide to cooperatives throughout the country, it will not be a shortage of funds that will necessitate the declination of applications. For example, in my State a third of the farms still lack electricity. If we open the door, I believe that it will be simply a matter of passing upon the applications.

Mr. President, a great work has been done in the field of rural electrification. All honor and credit to every one who has had a part in it. I do not know of any

greater contribution toward lightening the burdens of rural life and leading people from the congestion of cities back to the wholesomeness of the farms than what has been contributed by rural electrification to make living on the farm better and to lighten the burdens upon the housewife and make the home a more habitable place for the family. But, Mr. President, we still have a long way to go in this field.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. This is not a gift, is it?

Mr. PEPPER. No, indeed. As was pointed out a while ago, this is a loan. The funds proposed to be made available by the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota, if it prevails, are to be loaned upon the same terms and conditions as other funds provided under the law.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Is it not true that in the past the loans have been paid back on time?

Mr. PEPPER. I think everyone agrees that the record of repayment is phenomenally good. I believe the Senator from Georgia would testify that the record of repayment has been good.

Mr. RUSSELL. The record has been fine. Legislation enacted 3 or 4 years ago extended the time of repayment; but I believe that only about one out of a thousand of the cooperatives was in default, and the amount in default was very small. In many cases payments have been anticipated.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I should like to read one paragraph from a letter from Claude R. Wickard:

While carrying forward the program of building new lines and improving facilities, REA borrowers are continuing their excellent financial record. The table at the bottom of page 1 of the bulletin shows that borrowers have paid the Government \$176,030,661 in principal and interest. Of this \$18,504,792 was paid in advance of due date and less than 1 percent is delinquent more than 30 days.

Mr. PEPPER. I thank the Senator. That is a fine testimonial to the character and responsibility of those who have applied for these loans.

Let me add another testimonial. The other day I was talking with one of the higher officials of the Federal Housing Administration. I may be a little in error in the figures I give, but the substance of what I shall say is true. In the course of the general conversation I said to this gentleman, "About how many loans did the Government make on homes under the HOLC during the days of the depression?" He said, "Oh, I think something over 2,000,000."

I said, "In other words, you saved something over two million homes from foreclosure and loss during those dark days, did you?"

He said, "Yes, something like that."

I said, "How much did you lose?"

He said, "Nothing."

I said, "Under FHA you have been building new homes, haven't you, for a great many Americans?"

He said, "Yes."

I said, "How many have you built?"

He said, "Oh, I judge 2,250,000, or something like that."

I said, "How much did you lose on that operation?"

He said, "We have \$100,000,000 in the Treasury."

Mr. President, is not that a fine tribute to the wisdom of the program and the responsibility of the people who, in some instances, saved old homes which in many cases had been procured by the sweat and sacrifice of those families, and in other instances built wholesome, sanitary, safer new homes? Yet neither program cost the Government anything, and in one case there was \$100,000,000 in the Treasury, as against future contingencies.

A few years ago many persons thought such a program could not be engaged in—the building of REA cooperatives, lending them money, and depending upon them to pay the money back. Yet the tribute which has just been read is the finest sort of testimony to their responsibility and character.

Mr. President, I spoke about the job ahead. Here is a paragraph from a statement which Mr. Wickard placed in the record when he was testifying on this matter before the House committee; I read from page 687:

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

REA borrowers, through REA financing and technical assistance, are working to bring about the electrification of an estimated 4,073,000 farm and other rural dwellings that are still without central station service, and to keep pace with the growing demands for power created by the sharp increases in farm uses of electricity. Many of the unserved farms are in areas most difficult to electrify, which materially increases the complexity of the task of reaching and serving them. The size and scope of the current REA program is indicated by the following data.

Then he told about the volume of applications on file. His statement is in support of what I said a moment ago about the increase in the number of applications when the funds are increased:

1. Volume of loan applications at an all-time high: Borrowers are applying to REA for loan funds at the rate of \$41,000,000 a month. As of November 19, 1948, REA had applications on hand or in the field totaling about \$422,000,000, the highest on record, notwithstanding the fact that loans made during fiscal year 1948 totaled \$313,000,000; also the largest on record.

I wonder whether the Senator from Georgia would be kind enough to give me the figures for the last fiscal year, as compared with the figures for the previous fiscal year, in respect to the funds available. He said \$313,000,000 of loans were made last year. My recollection is that the appropriation last year was larger than the previous one.

Mr. RUSSELL. The amount available in 1948 was the same as in 1949, being \$400,000,000 a year, for each year.

Mr. PEPPER. What was the amount for the fiscal year 1947?

Mr. RUSSELL. Two hundred and fifty million dollars.

Mr. PEPPER. That is the point I wish to make: For 1947, the funds available amounted to \$250,000,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. That was all we made available then, because during the war

we had a tremendous, even stupendous, carry-over.

Mr. PEPPER. The point I was trying to make—and I think it is a sound one—is that as the funds available have increased, the number of applications and, of course, the number of loans have increased.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no; the applications have greatly decreased.

During the war period, when equipment could not be obtained for these purposes, a large backlog of applications was built up. Since then, the applications have been fairly regular in number.

But during the war, various materials needed for this work—for instance, copper, and many other materials—could not be obtained, because they were needed for use in connection with the war and war industries.

Mr. PEPPER. But the Senator from Georgia has told us that the loan funds available in 1947 amounted to \$250,000,000, and in 1948 and 1949—

Mr. RUSSELL. That was the amount authorized in those years. I did not mean that was the amount available. Much more than that was available, because of the accumulation during the war period. However, we authorized \$250,000,000 of loans in 1947.

Mr. PEPPER. Very well; \$250,000,000 in 1947, \$400,000,000 in 1948, and \$400,000,000 in 1949.

What is the amount carried in this bill?

Mr. RUSSELL. \$500,000,000, in this bill.

Mr. PEPPER. Very well; there was an increase of \$150,000,000 after 1947, so that \$400,000,000 was made available in 1948 and in 1949, and now there is to be an increase of \$100,000,000 over the amounts available in 1948 and 1949. The Senator from North Dakota proposes that we accelerate the increase, and make funds available as need may arise. That is the important point.

What about my State, where one-third of the farms are yet to be electrified?

Mr. RUSSELL. Does the Senator from Florida know the amount available for cooperatives in Florida?

Mr. PEPPER. I do not have the figures before me. Does the Senator from Georgia have that information?

Mr. RUSSELL. I have it somewhere here.

Mr. PEPPER. But I know that many people in Florida are saying that they want more money available for REA expansion and extension, and I know that various cooperatives are appealing to my office to help them to obtain more funds for the expansion of their programs.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HILL in the chair). Does the Senator from Florida yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. The Senator from Florida also knows that in many cases the funds have already been allotted to the cooperatives, but they simply have not had time to expend them.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, yes. As I understand, \$64,000,000 has been approved for distribution; and four million—

Mr. LANGER. I say it is not available to Mr. Wickard, for it has already been assigned.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; but I wished to say that the situation is not quite so bad as it would appear to be from the statement that 32 percent of the farms in Florida do not have electricity at this time. The people on those farms should not be entirely bereft of hope, because in many cases funds are available to them. Although I cannot know the circumstances in every case, yet I am not afraid to say as a matter of fact that houses are being electrified on Florida farms today.

Mr. PEPPER. Of course, there is no doubt as to that, and we are profoundly grateful for it. But I am speaking of the one-third of Florida farm homes that are not electrified, although the people on them want to have them electrified. I am asking about the situation in regard to them. Mr. President, when under this program we loan the money, rather than give it; when each loan has to be sound; and when the Secretary of Agriculture has to certify that the loan is required in order to bring about an expeditious and orderly development of the program in the next fiscal year, how can the Government be hurt? How can anything but the public interest be served by making the funds available within the range of reason—funds that are needed and are shown to be applied for by sound and responsible applicants.

Since such expenditures constitute capital outlays, since they will be for a useful public purpose, since the loans will be sound by hypothesis, and since the money loaned will be paid back, why not proceed with the program, at least within the bounds of reason, as fast as can be done in a sound and responsive manner?

Mr. President, signs of unemployment are beginning to appear. Even agricultural areas have their problems in that respect. If we are going to arrest that shrinkage of employment—which, if continued, will result in diminishing tax returns, and will tend to injure the whole public interest—how better can we serve the public interest than by providing for a sound outlay of capital public funds so as to permit cooperatives which make a satisfactory showing to obtain loans which will make possible the initiation or expansion of REA projects and programs?

A little while ago we for the first time liberalized the housing program so as to give aid to rural homes to which such aid had never before been available. The Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], who always is active in aiding any matters affecting agriculture, as well as many other matters, had a great deal to do with that, and other Senators also did a magnificent job in that connection. The result was to extend aid for the first time to those at the bottom of the economic ladder, those in the submarginal class. By that program we made \$1,000 available to such persons, respectively, to

permit them to put screens on doors and windows and to install running water in their homes, so as to make life a little easier for them. Why could not we also make it possible for those persons to electrify their homes?

Of course, those who are in the next higher class, those who might be classified as farming on marginal land or on land a little better than marginal land, also would like to be able to have electricity on their farms. In such a family, the wife who bends under the burden of family toil would like some succor, some means of lightening the burden and strain which are imposed upon her.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, the present REA law provides that the Secretary may loan money to wire a home.

Mr. PEPPER. Certainly.

Mr. LANGER. Yet it is proposed to limit it to take care of comparatively few people, instead of 2,250,000 people who need it and want it.

Mr. PEPPER. The Senator from Georgia asked about the situation in Florida. Loans amounting to \$22,000,000 were approved as of December 31, 1948. That is fine; that is helping a great deal; but what about all those who are not able to extend electrification to their farms? They are the ones I am talking about. I am sure that if we leave it up to the judgment of Mr. Wickard and the Secretary of Agriculture and the same authorities that administer the remainder of the program, they will be just as circumspect in the use of the funds as they would be in the use of the \$500,000,000 available under the item as it now appears before the Senate.

So I say to the Senator from North Dakota, just as he was the one to initiate the increase in funds to be made available for building new farm homes and repairing old, which rendered a great service to the farmers of the country, to the home life of rural America, and to the strength of the Nation, so he today is trying to bring light to the little homes where the screen doors and the screen windows he was instrumental in providing are shielding the health of the child against the ubiquitous mosquito or other infection conveyors. Just as he has tried to save the life and protect the health of that family, he is now trying to bring light to that little home, to dispel its very darkness and put in place of the flickering candle or the smoking lamp the virtues and the blessings of electrification, and even to bring within the reach of the humble farm wife the modern aids which make her burdens less onerous.

NOMINATION OF MON C. WALLGREN

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, now that the nomination of former Gov. Mon Wallgren of the State of Washington as Chairman of the National Security Resources Board has been withdrawn by the President, I desire to make a brief statement, for the purpose of the record, of my action as a member of the Armed Services Committee in voting against the confirmation of Governor Wallgren.

Hearings were held at length by the committee on this nomination. I gave

leman in question. Other members of the committee who voted in favor of the distinguished former Governor of Washington have told me the same thing. The testimony lasted a week, and the subject was gone into very fully.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, that does not answer my question. I am not at this particular time arguing the merits or the demerits of the former Governor of Washington, Mon Wallgren. I am inquiring with reference to a very vital, fundamental and basic principle involving an appointment made by the President of the United States, irrespective of the qualifications of the individual. It is the first time, within my knowledge—and I cannot find a similar case in the records which I have searched—that a committee has ever tabled an important nomination to such a high position in the executive branch of the Government. In other words, the committee would not permit it to come before the Senate on an adverse report and take the chance of the Senate confirming the nomination. It was tabled, and that was the end of it.

Mr. BYRD. If the matter was so vitally important, the Senate of the United States has complete control of all legislation and of all nominations sent to the Senate, and the committee could have been discharged. The Senator from Illinois knows of many important bills which have been laid on the table—bills as important as are nominations.

Mr. LUCAS. Oh, no.

Mr. BYRD. I have not searched the records, but I am sure quite a number of nominations have been laid on the table. I know of some which have been kept by the committee for many months.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from Illinois does not agree with the Senator from Virginia that an inanimate bill is in the same category as an appointment of a human being to a important executive position.

Mr. BYRD. It seems to me to be very strange that the majority leader has remained silent all this time. He evidently thought he would be defeated, or he would have made the effort.

Mr. LUCAS. The able Senator from Virginia undoubtedly knew he would be defeated, or the motion to table would never have been made.

Mr. BYRD. I do not agree with the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. Why was the motion to table made?

Mr. BYRD. I did not make the motion to table but I shall tell the Senator why I voted for it. I regard this appointment as one of the most important sent to the United States Senate in a long time, and I regard former Governor Wallgren as being less competent for the position than any man ever nominated to a position of this kind. I thought it my duty as a Senator, in a matter vitally affecting the security of the country, affecting the lives of our boys if there should be another war, to use every parliamentary procedure I could to defeat the nomination. I proceeded strictly in accordance with the rules. I felt so keenly on the subject that I exercised that right.

Mr. LUCAS. I know the Senator felt keenly about it, and I am not objecting to that. But I submit that when an individual is nominated by the President of the United States for a position that has Cabinet standing there is a presumption that the person nominated has the necessary qualifications to fulfill the position, and it seems to me the Senate of the United States ought to have the right to vote upon it.

Mr. President, I shall soon offer a rule to prohibit a repetition of this type of parliamentary procedure. I am prepared to go before the Committee on Rules and Administration in an endeavor to make it absolutely necessary for the committee to report a nomination, regardless of whether it is good or bad, to the floor of the Senate and let it be argued out by the Members, instead of having a committee of 13 make a decision upon an appointment of this kind. I believe such a rule will be adopted by the Senate. I do not believe the Senate of the United States will permit any committee, from here on, to bottle up a Cabinet appointment, or an appointment of equal type and dignity and not permit the Members of the Senate themselves to decide whether the President of the United States is right or wrong.

The Senator from Virginia says this man is not qualified. The President of the United States thought he was qualified, and a number of Senators believe he is qualified. I seriously doubt that there is a member of the Armed Services Committee who voted against Mon Wallgren who does not think he himself is well qualified to fill the position. I doubt that there is a Senator in the United States Senate today who does not feel he is qualified to fill the position. If any Senator now on the floor believes that he is devoid of the necessary qualifications to fill the position, I should like to have him stand and let his constituents know that he is not capable of filling the position.

Mr. BYRD. If our constituents think we are not qualified as Senators, we are not sent back. That is not the case with someone who is nominated by the President to fill a position of vital consequence, when the lives of Americans may be at stake.

Mr. LUCAS. He was a Senator and he was a Governor, and I do not believe there is presently a Member of the United States Senate, if the President should appoint him today, who would not be confirmed, regardless of who he is.

Mr. BYRD. I stand and say Governor Wallgren is not qualified.

Mr. LUCAS. Does the Senator from Virginia feel he is qualified to serve in that important post?

Mr. BYRD. I do not aspire to any office except that of Senator. My constituents appear to believe me to be qualified, because I have been elected in four elections, and I owe my allegiance to my constituents in Virginia.

I do not think a confirmation by the Senate is a perfunctory thing. I think that when the Constitution says that certain appointments shall be made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate it means something. It does not

mean that we should approve blindly every nomination the President submits.

Mr. LUCAS. Why did we not have the opportunity to give advice and consent?

Mr. BYRD. Because under the rules of the Senate the Senator did not avail himself of the opportunity to move to discharge the committee. The Senator from Illinois was as much to blame as anyone for this matter not coming before the Senate, because he made no effort, he did not offer a motion, never said a word, never appeared before the committee asking that Mr. Wallgren's nomination be reported to the Senate, never mentioned the matter, so far as I know, in a public way, until now.

Mr. LUCAS. Will the Senator further yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. The distinguished Senator from Virginia was chairman of the Committee on Rules before the Reorganization Act was passed, and I was a member of the committee. He was a great chairman, he is a courageous Senator, and I have a great affection for him, but I know that anyone who had desired to have the Rules Committee discharged from the consideration of a matter at that particular time never would have gotten the vote of the Senator from Illinois. If anyone wanted to discharge the Committee on Finance, headed by the able Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], he could not get the majority leader's vote.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator never made an attempt.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator knows how little good it would have done.

Mr. BYRD. If the Senator was leading in such a great cause, he could have made a motion to discharge the committee and bring the nomination before the Senate for discussion, but he knew he would be defeated, and that is why he did not do it.

Mr. LUCAS. No; the Senator from Virginia knew he would be defeated, and that is why the motion to table the nomination was made.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] made the motion to lay the nomination on the table. That is not the reason. I exercised the privilege I had as a Senator, under the parliamentary procedure of the Senate. I have no apologies to make to the Senator from Illinois, to the President, or to anyone else, for doing what I did.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1950

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | |
|----------|-----------|----------------|
| Brewster | Donnell | Green |
| Bricker | Douglas | Hendrickson |
| Bridges | Downey | Hickenlooper |
| Butler | Ecton | Hill |
| Byrd | Ferguson | Hoey |
| Chapman | Frear | Holland |
| Chavez | Fulbright | Humphrey |
| Cordon | Graham | Johnson, Colo. |

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Johnson, Tex. | Martin | Sparkman |
| Johnston, S. C. | Maybank | Stennis |
| Kefauver | Millikin | Taft |
| Kem | Mundt | Taylor |
| Kerr | Murray | Thomas, Utah |
| Knowland | Myers | Thye |
| Langer | Neely | Tobey |
| Long | Pepper | Watkins |
| Lucas | Reed | Wherry |
| McCarran | Robertson | Williams |
| McClellan | Russell | Withers |
| McFarland | Schoeppel | |
| McMahon | Smith, Maine | |

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER].

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the two amendments may be voted upon separately. I ask for a separate vote on my amendment lettered "A" first. And on that amendment I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota asks unanimous consent to have a separate vote on his two amendments.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish to say that the Senator from North Dakota previously asked and obtained unanimous consent to have the two amendments voted on together. No objection was interposed. I thought it would be in the economy of time to have the two amendments voted on together. I have no objection to a separate vote being taken on each of the Senator's amendments, but I do not understand why the Senator desires it at this time.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I am inclined to think that if the two amendments are voted on separately I can succeed in having one adopted, even though the other is defeated.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I shall not object to the Senator's request, but I hope the Senate will not agree to either amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will vote separately on the two amendments offered by the Senator from North Dakota. The first amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 58, line 8, it is proposed to strike out "\$6,063,000" and insert "\$7,063,000."

Mr. LANGER. On this amendment I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota.

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 58, line 14, it is proposed to strike out "\$150,060,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$350,000,000."

Mr. LANGER. On that amendment I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota has asked for the yeas and nays on his amendment lettered "C."

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I call up my amendment lettered "B," and ask to have it stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 58, between lines 20 and 21, it is proposed to insert the following:

Extension of telephone service: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make such studies, surveys, and investigations as may be necessary to enable him to ascertain and develop methods of utilizing Rural Electrification Administration lines for the purpose of extending telephone facilities to farmers and persons living in rural areas who are not adequately supplied with telephone service, \$50,000.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, my purpose in offering the amendment is to find out whether we can bring telephone service to farmers living in rural areas where there are no telephone lines of any kind or description; whether we can utilize the REA lines for the purpose of bringing telephones into these farm homes. I might add that at the present time an experiment along this line is being conducted in Macon, Mo. I understand there is not sufficient money available to enable those who are conducting the experiment to complete it. Therefore I hope the Senate will vote to adopt my amendment and provide \$50,000 for such purposes.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, now that we have the Rural Electrification Administration in operation, there is nothing more important than some means of bringing telephone service or other means of communication to the farmers of the country. A number of bills dealing with the subject have been introduced. As I recall, the distinguished Senator who now graces the Chair as Presiding Officer, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], introduced a bill providing for rural telephone service; the distinguished Senator from North Dakota introduced a bill dealing with the same subject, and Representative POAGE of Texas has introduced a bill in the House, which has been reported to the floor of the House. Being charged with responsibility for this legislation I am enjoined by the rules to make a point of order against legislation on an appropriation bill. This is legislation, and I make the point of order that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and is out of order.

Mr. LANGER rose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota wish to be recognized?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I concede the point of order is well taken.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment which was not disposed of yesterday.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 43, line 12, it is proposed to strike out "\$8,975,000" and insert "\$10,000,000."

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, does this represent the increased appropriation requested for flood control?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct. This amendment was passed over yesterday. I have since received a copy of the re-

port to which reference was made yesterday, and I understand that earlier in the afternoon a copy of the report was furnished to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. Did I correctly understand the distinguished Senator from Georgia to say that he had received a copy of the report?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. Perhaps that is the reason why my office is now trying to reach me. If the distinguished Senator from Georgia has received a copy of the report, I have no objection to the consideration of the committee amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am advised that a copy of the report has been on the desk of the Senator from Nebraska since about 1 o'clock today.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the distinguished Senator from Georgia for notifying me that a copy of the report is on my desk. I have not been in the Chamber. I have been in attendance at an appropriations subcommittee hearing in connection with the independent-offices bill. I have just returned to the floor.

Mr. President, I have no objection to the present consideration of the committee amendment.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the able Senator from Georgia a question in this connection. Is this the amendment which provides some money to employ an additional staff member to help get out the agricultural flood-control reports?

Mr. RUSSELL. No. The amendment which was passed over provides \$10,000,000 for field work in the various watersheds in the country. The amendment providing a smaller amount for a man in the office of the Secretary was agreed to yesterday.

Mr. McCLELLAN. That item is not in the House language; is it?

Mr. RUSSELL. It is not. It was added by the Senate.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I shall not ask that that amendment be reconsidered, but I ask the able Senator from Georgia, who is in charge of the bill, to look into that question before going to conference. In my judgment, there is some doubt about its being needed, in the first place; and in the second place, the reports have not yet been made available, unless the report which the Senator mentioned a few minutes ago is such a report.

Mr. RUSSELL. There has been widespread complaint that reports have not been made available. I have undertaken to communicate with the office of the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to the delay. Only today, after the question was raised by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], the report of the survey in the Missouri River Basin has been furnished to me, and I am advised that all the reports which have been concluded will be in the mail within the next day or two, and will be furnished to all Senators who are interested in the various watersheds.

Mr. McCLELLAN. If the reports have been concluded, why is an additional man needed to try to get them out?

Mr. RUSSELL. As I understand, the extra man in the office of the Secretary was not to handle the reports. He was

to be an engineer, who was to undertake to coordinate the work done by field parties of the Soil Conservation Service.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I am willing to follow the judgment of the able Senator from Georgia, but the subject has been called to my attention. I am sure that the Senator from Georgia will look into it further before the bill goes to conference, or while it is in conference.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator knows that our hearings are largely ex parte. The House omitted this particular item. I assume that the House had what it considered to be a sound reason for doing so. Two or three witnesses appeared before our committee to request that the item be restored; and on the basis of the case made before us, I thought it was worthy of consideration, and I supported its restoration. I assure the Senator that I will meet the House conferees with an open mind, and will be glad to hear any reasons they may have for omitting that provision.

Mr. McCLELLAN. The item may be fully justified, but I have received some complaints about it. I merely wished to call it to the attention of the Senator in charge of the bill so that he might look into the question further before going to conference.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, yesterday I asked the distinguished Senator from Georgia if he would not hold up this committee amendment until today, so that we might have another opportunity to see whether or not the Secretary would submit the report of the survey made of the Missouri Basin States, which survey was authorized by the last Congress. The Senator from Georgia agreed to do so. A moment ago I stated that I had no objection to the present consideration of the committee amendment. Of course, it has nothing to do with the report which I wanted.

I have just taken this question up with my office, and I have been informed that a report has been left there. It is marked "confidential." Inasmuch as it is confidential, I do not propose to comment on it at this time. However, I am informed by my secretary that a hurried examination reveals that it is not the report for which we asked. However, it is a report. I shall reserve my comments about it until later. I shall not object to the consideration of this amendment now, but I feel that this is one time when the head of an agency of Government has thwarted the will of Congress. I expect to make some remarks on the subject after the report has been released and is no longer confidential, to show what has been done to thwart the interests of Senators from the Missouri River Basin who might have something to say about flood-control appropriations in this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 43, line 12.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment on page 51, line 16,

was agreed to. My purpose in moving to reconsider the vote is to offer an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the committee amendment heretofore agreed to.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 51, at the beginning of line 16, to strike out "\$75,000,000" and insert "\$87,500,000."

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, did the Senator state the purpose which he has in mind?

Mr. LONG. Yes.

Mr. RUSSELL. I want to be agreeable, but I do not want to reconsider an item merely for the purpose of reconsidering it. I think some statement should be made as to what the Senator has in mind before we accede to the motion.

Mr. LONG. I shall be glad to state my purpose. I should like to offer an amendment, if I am able to obtain reconsideration of this amendment, to increase the amount for the school-lunch program from \$87,500,000 to \$100,000,000.

Yesterday the Senator from Georgia stated that in his opinion this program for an orderly increase could well stand as much as \$115,000,000. I should like to see the item larger than that. I am proposing in my amendment to split the difference with the Senator from Georgia, as between what he thinks this program could use and the amount which the committee has authorized.

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Senator wishes to offer an amendment, we can have a vote on it one way or the other. If the Senate wishes to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to, the issue can be drawn on the amendment. If the Senate does not wish to reconsider the amendment, the Senator's amendment will stand where it is. I am opposed to the Senator's amendment, for reasons which I shall be happy to state. We might avoid the necessity of two votes by having the vote come on the motion to reconsider. Senators understand the issue involved. I think perhaps that would save us a little time.

The Senator is dealing with something that has always been dear to my heart. I have made many statements favorable to the school-lunch program. However, I do not believe that I stated that this was not an orderly increase in the program. The committee has increased the amount to \$87,500,000. That is a very substantial increase, and is the largest amount ever allowed by any committee of either body for the school-lunch program.

Mr. LONG. I ask the Senator from Georgia to refer to pages 6448 and 6449 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for yesterday. The Senator from Georgia was asked the following question:

Does he believe that the appropriation recommended is large enough to meet the school-lunch needs of the country?

To which the Senator from Georgia answered:

Mr. President, since the Senator puts the question in that way, an honest answer, of course, would have to be "no." It does not meet all the needs of the school-lunch program. However, it is the largest amount that has ever been recommended by either body of the Congress for the school-lunch program, and I think it will allow for a healthy expansion and development of that program. There is no doubt that as much as \$115,000,000 could be expended on the school-lunch program.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, yes. More than that could be expended.

I am not sure, but I thought I stated in the course of that discussion or colloquy that the evidence disclosed that many persons interested in schools thought \$115,000,000 could be expended. I never charge the reporters with an error, but I thought I stated that the evidence before the committee was that all the representatives of the parent-teachers organizations and the representatives of the schools had suggested that \$115,000,000 could be expended.

Perhaps the Senator from Florida may recall my remarks, because his statement elicited them.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. I ask the Senator from Louisiana, is it not to be hoped that the able Senator from Georgia, in view of the fact that the committee amendments were adopted in a rather short time yesterday afternoon, and that notice was given—although I gave it for myself, yet I am one of the Senators who joins the Senator from Louisiana in respect to the amendment he desires to present—

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, let me say that at the time I suggested that that be done.

Mr. PEPPER. Yes. I was going to suggest that it seems to me that it is to be hoped that the Senator from Georgia will permit the reconsideration of the vote by which the amendment was adopted, so that we may present this matter.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the question of whether the Senate should reconsider the vote by which the amendment was adopted is a rather important and material one. Nevertheless, I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the amendment was adopted yesterday be reconsidered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia that the vote by which the committee amendment on page 51, in line 16, was adopted be reconsidered? The Chair hears no objection; the vote by which the amendment was adopted is reconsidered, and the amendment is before the Senate.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I offer and send to the desk an amendment to the committee amendment, and I ask to have it stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana to the committee amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 51, in line 16, it is

proposed to strike out "\$87,500,000" and insert "\$100,000,000."

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, this amendment to the committee amendment is offered by me, in behalf of the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], and myself.

In speaking in support of the amendment to the committee amendment, I wish to say that in my State we very much appreciate the aid of the Federal school-lunch program. However, the pending amendment to the committee amendment probably would do my State less good than it would do almost any other State in the Nation, because in my opinion my State leads the Nation in its school-lunch program. The Federal Government is spending in my State approximately \$1,500,000 of the \$75,000,000 authorized for this purpose by the Eightieth Congress. That is about \$1 for every \$5 which we in Louisiana spend on school lunches. The amount being spent by the Federal Government on school lunches in my State is a mere drop in the bucket, as compared to the amount of money which my State is spending for that purpose. Of course, we can very well use the assistance proposed under this program.

I know that in the next year and in the years ahead we must find some way to try to dispose of our enormous agricultural surpluses. One of the strongest reasons why some Senators voted for the European recovery program was the amount of agricultural commodities which it is anticipated will be purchased in this country under that program. Certainly, Mr. President, if we can afford to spend billions of dollars in sending food to Europe, we can afford to spend a few million dollars additional to feed our own school children. If we have to economize, I would rather economize by making reductions in the program for European aid in the amount of ten times the amount carried by the amendment we are now considering, rather than by making reductions at the expense of our own school children.

I have received from the school authorities in my own State communications to the effect that since the school-lunch program has been commenced in Louisiana, great improvements in the health of our school children have been observed. That is the beneficial work the Federal Government is aiding with its meager assistance of \$1,750,000 to Louisiana under the school-lunch program. If my amendment to the committee amendment is adopted, the result will be a slight increase in the amount of Federal assistance for the school-lunch program in Louisiana—increasing the aid for Louisiana to \$1,800,000, which will be a mere drop in the bucket, but a good drop in a good bucket.

That being the case, I believe we should help in this way to improve the school-lunch program.

The committee amendment would do such a fragmentary job in supplying the need that it would result in very little help to the program. If I correctly interpret the School-Lunch Act and what its purpose seems to be, it was intended

as a pump-priming action, with the result that eventually the States themselves would take over the program and improve it. Judging from the slow rate at which the program is being developed, it will be many years before the other States of the United States will have an adequate school-lunch program. My State can very well use the small increase in funds which it would obtain from the Federal Government under the school-lunch program.

It may be said that some Members of Congress cannot be interested in providing lunches for school children, but can be interested in a program which will help dispose of farm commodities. If that be the case, let us consider the program on the basis of what it will do to help dispose of farm commodities, rather than to help school children. In any case, I say we should increase by \$12,500,000 the appropriation to provide lunches for school children.

At the rate at which we are now proceeding in connection with this program, I do not believe the Nation will ever have an adequate school-lunch program. I do not believe we shall be properly encouraging it to the extent that we should, even if my amendment to the committee amendment is adopted; but in any event, by adopting my amendment to the committee amendment we shall at least be making a move in the right direction; in the direction of feeding hungry school children. If that step is taken, I am sure the good results which have been obtained in my State will be obtained in other States, if there is proper interest and proper Federal encouragement of the school-lunch program.

Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment to the committee amendment.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I am in hearty accord with the able Senator from Louisiana in offering this amendment to the committee amendment. The proposal is to increase by \$12,500,000 the amount carried by the committee amendment, which in turn represents a \$12,500,000 increase in the amount allowed for this purpose by the House of Representatives.

So if the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], and myself is adopted to the committee amendment, the result will be to add only an additional \$25,000,000 to the amount allowed for this purpose by the House of Representatives.

Mr. President, we live in a practical world, and the Congress is a practical Congress. As this bill was passed by the House of Representatives, \$75,000,000 was allowed for the program we are now discussing. The Senate committee has reported an amendment which would increase that amount to \$87,500,000, which is an increase of \$12,500,000 over the amount allowed by the House of Representatives. I doubt whether the conferees on the part of the Senate would be able to succeed in retaining the entire \$12,500,000, in the conference with the House of Representatives. Certainly no one would contend that either \$87,500,000

or \$100,000,000 or even \$150,000,000, as my distinguished colleague and I have sought to have provided by means of a bill we have introduced, would meet the needs of the school children. So we are not likely to approach anywhere near the full public need if we appropriate \$100,000,000 for this purpose, as will be done if the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana to the committee amendment is adopted by the Senate and remains in the law as finally enacted.

Mr. President, the \$75,000,000 allowed for this program by the House of Representatives is grossly inadequate. The House of Representatives is to be commended for taking the school-lunch appropriation out of the general fund of the Treasury and not out of section 32 funds, which were directly designed and intended by the Congress to be used by the Government to acquire surplus agricultural commodities which the farmers desired to dispose of. So the House of Representatives is to be commended for making this particular appropriation payable directly out of the Public Treasury, as in the case of other appropriations. Certainly that should be done. Then the section 32 funds, which were intended to be used to help the farmers dispose of surplus agricultural commodities, which otherwise would be sold in glutted markets, will be available for the purpose for which they were originally intended.

Mr. President, in the fiscal year 1948, only 21.5 percent of the schools of the United States participated in the school-lunch program. In other words, only approximately one-fifth of the schools of the United States were able to participate in the school-lunch program; the remainder were unable to participate in it, because of a lack of adequate and necessary funds. The result has been that only 21.1 percent of the 26,124,141 school children in the United States were able to participate in the school-lunch program in 1948. So what do we see? At the present time, with the \$75,000,000 appropriation, which was the amount last year, only one-fifth of the schools and a fifth of the children of the country are able to participate in the school-lunch program.

Is the Senate satisfied with that, to feed one child out of five, to aid one school out of five? Is that enough? Is it extravagant, prodigal, and wasteful to attempt more than that, even a little more? I am sure we do not think it is. In Florida, fortunately, we were able to get the figures a little higher by a larger State contribution.

An estimated 972,000,000 meals were served in 1948, as compared with 911,000,000 in 1949. About 55 percent were nutritious meals, which are complete, furnishing the equivalent of about one-third of a day's nutritive requirements for children.

But, Mr. President, while the States and the local communities were spending \$260,000,000, the Federal Government spent only \$70,000,000 in trying to provide one nutritious meal a day for the children of the country. Furthermore, Mr. President, only 12 percent of the school children who participate, receive free meals, or receive meals at less

than cost. Only 12 percent of the children, a little more than one-eighth of the children, receive free meals, or meals at less than cost.

Here is something I have discovered in my State by visiting some of the public schools. I am told that in many cases, where there is more than one child in the family, the children have to get the lunches alternately, or every third day, because the family is unable to pay the required 23 cents a meal for each child every day.

At the present time, State appropriations are inadequate. Local public authorities do not have the funds. In order to supplement the Federal appropriation, they have to rely upon gifts by civic clubs and private citizens, to make it possible for children who cannot pay the real cost to get at least one nutritious meal a day.

So there is a need for these funds. I may point out one other fact. These funds have not increased in the past two fiscal years. The appropriation was \$75,000,000 last year, which is the same amount the House provided this year. The Senate bill appropriates \$87,500,000, representing only a small increase over last year. Yet the average cost per meal rose 47.5 percent between 1943 and 1948. In 1946 it was 15 cents a meal; in 1947, 20 cents, and in 1948, 25 cents. So the increase in the cost of a meal tends to offset the increase in the contribution.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at this point for a question?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. LONG. The Senator speaks of the increased cost of the meal. That relates back to what was required for school lunches. Can the Senator refer me to a time when we ever had a school-lunch program in this country that was in any way adequate?

Mr. PEPPER. Never. On the contrary, I may read from page 438 of the hearings in the House of Representatives. This relates to the volume of funds required to meet the demands for the school-lunch program:

Mr. STIGLER. Is your appropriation adequate to meet the demand of the program from the various States?

Mr. TRAINER—

He was representing School Lunch Program Division of the Department of Agriculture—

According to the reactions of the State agencies and their feeling about it and their representations to us, frankly, it is not adequate.

Mr. STIGLER. How much would it take to meet the present demand made upon you?

Mr. TRAINER. And permit normal expansion within the States?

Mr. STIGLER. Yes.

Mr. TRAINER. I would say today it would take within the neighborhood of \$150,000,000.

And all we are asking in the Senate is \$100,000,000, which will have to run the gamut of further conference with the House of Representatives.

Just one other fact. Scientific studies show, first, that children all over the country lack a proper daily diet. In Florida a survey of rural-school children

revealed that less than 10 percent receive proper nutrition. In this appropriation we are dealing with the future strength of America. We are talking about the ability of the citizenship of tomorrow to work and to fight for America, and for what she stands. I am saying we are voting this afternoon on the amount of strength that goes into the bones of the school children of America. That is what we are voting here this afternoon, not for a few dollars. We are voting on the strength of the constitution and the stamina of the citizenship of America tomorrow.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. LONG. Does the Senator know that during the last war the draft boards found that 30 percent of the young men they examined could not physically qualify for the service, and that, among colored men, it ran as high as 50 percent of the young colored men they examined, who could not physically qualify? Does not the Senator realize that malnutrition had something to do with that?

Mr. PEPPER. Undoubtedly so; undoubtedly so.

The following are some of the more important deficiencies: Milk 97 percent, eggs 90 percent, vegetables 65 percent, citrus 64 percent—even in Florida—fats 77 percent. Another study of the effects of the school-lunch program in Florida shows that pupils with gross symptoms of malnutrition were given special vitamin and iron concentrates and a good lunch. In another school, anemic children were given iron and liver concentrate plus a good lunch. In both instances, the children showed excellent improvement in physical measurements, developmental age, general health, and school attendance, and marked decreases in ailments.

Mr. President, it would not be too much to say that the money we spend in bettering the diet of the children of America will be saved in hospital and doctor's bills. It is not too much to say that it is a fine investment in good citizenship. Healthiness and normality tend to make for the sort of citizenship that saves expenditures upon crime and juvenile delinquency in America.

It should be noted that in Minnesota, North Carolina, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan, Virginia, and New Mexico, surveys showed similar results. The National School Lunch Act has been most beneficial for our school children, even though they get only one decent meal a day.

Senators of course do not need to be advised upon this matter. I am only pleading for economy. I am pleading to prevent waste. I am pleading for the wise expenditure of our treasures. I am pleading for something far more valuable and important and productive than the dollars we spend. I am pleading not only for children but for a stronger and greater and a more productive America.

I need not remind this assemblage of sympathetic Senators of the admonitions concerning the dignity and the worth of those with whom we deal, when I quote what the Master himself said to

those who would be inconsiderate of the children:

Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me; for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

It might be added, of such is the future of the earth, as well.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, the increase proposed by the amendment is \$12,500,000. It will be noted that there are in the United States approximately 26,000,000 children. That means that we shall be voting for only approximately 50 cents more a child a year. Under the present bill there is \$87,500,000 provided. If we divide the 26,000,000 children into that amount we have only \$3.25 a child. Think of that measly amount. If we add 50 cents more to it, it will amount to \$3.75. Is not that a small amount?

I invite the Senate's attention to the fact that only a few days ago we gave to the people of other lands \$5,500,000,000. I venture to say that, of that sum, many times the amount which is here involved will be given to the children of other lands. Shall we treat our children any differently from the way we would treat the children of other nations?

As I see it, Mr. President, this amendment will encourage the schools throughout the land to enter the school-lunch program. There are certain foods which are in surplus. I remember when there was a surplus of Irish potatoes which could be purchased very cheaply. When they were purchased, it helped the farmers. There were some places in which there were so many potatoes that they were being thrown into the gutter.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. LONG. Is not what the Senator and I are proposing, in effect, to take those potatoes and feed them to children instead of throwing them away or feeding them to the hogs? Is not that correct?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is correct. Food is bought up throughout the Nation where there is an overproduction or an oversupply, and, in many instances, when it would otherwise go to waste, it is bought and used for the school children.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. FREAR. What percentage of the 26,000,000 children mentioned are underprivileged or indigent or cannot afford to buy their school lunches?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. In some States the number is far greater than in others. I do not know the exact percentage throughout the United States. I do know, however, that in a great many sections of the Nation it is not possible for some of the children to purchase their lunches.

Mr. FREAR. Does not the Senator think it would be more equitable to limit the school-lunch program to the underprivileged children, rather than to consider the over-all picture and include

those who can afford to pay, and give them free lunches?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Personally, I do not. We are only encouraging the program of the States. It helps out in that way. The schools cannot feed a child a week for \$3.25.

Mr. FREAR. Do I correctly understand that the underprivileged school children do pay something for their school lunches?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. In some places they do and in some places they do not. That is up to the particular school involved. The Federal Government does not regulate that, as I understand.

Mr. FREAR. Who pays the difference? If a school child cannot afford to pay anything, and the Government contributes only a portion of the cost, who pays the difference?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. In some places there are different kinds of systems. Under some systems money is raised by various and sundry means in order to have a surplus fund. The Federal appropriation helps to buy the food. No school I know of makes one red penny. The meals are prepared at the schools and are given to the children at cost.

Mr. FREAR. I am in favor of indigent children having free lunches, and I encourage it. But the question I ask is, Why should the Federal Government give a part of the cost of a free lunch to those students who can afford to pay for it? Would it not be better to allot the money entirely to the indigent children instead of giving it to those who can afford to pay a part of the cost?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I would answer the Senator's question by saying that would be true if there were a sufficient number of students in each school to justify that end. But the great difficulty is that in each school it will be found there are very few who cannot afford to pay something and we cannot always draw the line without making some child feel embarrassed.

Mr. FREAR. I can appreciate that there might be some embarrassment with respect to some children accepting a free lunch, but I think, for the sake of the health of all the children, it would be better for the underprivileged children to have greater amounts contributed to them, and withhold the money from those who can afford to pay. Any school which has a sufficient number of children to put on a lunch program has underprivileged children as well as those who can pay a hundred percent for their lunches. There would be no distinction other than that the underprivileged would not pay, but those who could pay would pay in proportion.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. Referring to page 425 of the House report, the Federal Government's appropriation was \$70,000,000. That was 26.9 percent of the total cost of the meals furnished. Sources within the States contributed \$138,232,000, or 53.2 percent of the total cost. That is broken down as follows:

State and local governmental appropriations, \$29,052,000, or 11.2 percent.

Other local contributions, such as contributions by civic clubs and generously disposed persons, 8.7 percent of the total cost.

Total State contributions, \$190,008,000, or 73.1 percent of the total cost.

My advice is that only 12 percent of the children received meals at less than cost, or free, so that those children who were considered by the local people, who knew the situation, to be unable to pay the full cost or anything toward the cost of the meals, were given their meals at what it was thought they could pay, or at no cost at all. So that what the Senator proposes, as I understand, is already being carried out. Those who can pay are paying the full cost of the meals, and those who cannot pay the full cost are given their meals free or are paying what they are able to afford.

Mr. FREAR. May I ask the Senator, is that true all over the country, or is it true by communities or States?

Mr. PEPPER. I dare say there is some variation in the program, because, as the Senator knows, the Federal Government puts up only 26.9 percent of the total appropriation. Most of it is local, so there is undoubtedly a variation.

Mr. FREAR. May I ask if in adding his figures the Senator got up to 100 percent?

Mr. PEPPER. Yes; I got up to 100 percent of the total \$260,000,000. The total includes contributions by children, by the local communities and the States, and by the Federal Government.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, the Senator from Florida is correct. He will find that throughout the United States there are different patterns and different systems in different schools.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. LONG. Is it not true that the school-lunch program is a good thing even if the children have to pay the price of the meal? If there is a school-lunch program, the children who go to school eat a balanced diet. Otherwise, if there is no school-lunch program, which is the case in an enormous number of schools, the family gives the little child the money to buy a lunch, and sometimes it goes into Crackerjack, popcorn, or peanuts, and the child never does have the good, nutritious food it should eat, such as he would have if there were a good, well-organized school-lunch program.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I think that what the Senator from Louisiana has said is true. Even though we were not caring for those who were not able to pay, if we would only encourage the system and care for them along with the others, we would find that the system itself was worth the money the Federal Government is paying out, to encourage a school-lunch program within the schools.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, I thought I made myself clear that I am in favor of the school-lunch program—100 percent in favor of it. But I am in favor of the underprivileged receiving more

than those who can afford to pay, not putting them all on a par, whether it is under a State contribution, a Federal contribution, or other contribution.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I think the Senator will find that if his State wants to go into a State program, the Federal program would not keep it from doing so. It is left to the States to say what kind of a program they want to enter into. I am a great believer in leaving it to the States to run their own affairs.

Mr. FREAR. I agree with what the Senator has just said. I believe that there are some underprivileged children in Delaware, but I do not think our percentage is as high as it is in some of the other States, so when I am speaking of the underprivileged children, I am speaking perhaps for States which have a greater percentage of underprivileged children than does my own State.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if I have ever felt cast out of character, it is this afternoon. I am occupying the very unusual position of opposing increases in the appropriations for the rural electrification program and the school-lunch program. It so happened that for a number of years I undertook to protect and nurture both those programs, particularly the school-lunch program. It originated in my committee. Year after year the bill would come from the other body without any provision for the school-lunch program, and we would be compelled to resort to various devices, such as finding some bit of legislation in the bill to which we could tie it without the necessity of obtaining a two-thirds vote.

I had something to do with the introduction and passage of the permanent school-lunch legislation. I think it has been a program of tremendous benefit to the Nation, and I favor its expansion as rapidly as is possible. However, Mr. President, I do endeavor to be reasonable about these matters. One would think from some of the remarks which have been made here this afternoon that the committee had been very penurious in its approach to the school-lunch program. It so happens that the largest item of increase the committee made over and above the budget was the committee amendment to the school-lunch program. We exceeded the budget by the sum of \$12,500,000, and over half of the Senate increase to the totals of the bill is found in the amendment for the school-lunch program. The amount that is carried in the bill as it is presented to the Senate is greater than any appropriation that has ever been approved by a committee of any branch of the Congress for a school-lunch program.

There are other increases which are not immediately evident which will accrue from the way the bill is written. In the first place, it is common knowledge that food prices are coming down. Therefore the funds made available by the committee will purchase approximately, considering the increase, 33 1/3 percent more food for the coming fiscal year than the \$75,000,000 appropriation for last year would have purchased.

Furthermore, in our desperate effort to save this program—and we did have

a very difficult time maintaining any school-lunch program in 1947—we were compelled to resort to the device of going into section 32 funds to get the money to carry on the program. We are not resorting to section 32 funds this year, and it is made a direct appropriation. That leaves available the sum of \$125,000,000 from customs receipts for the purposes of section 32.

Witnesses appeared before the committee who advocated, with logic and merit, an additional appropriation to section 32 funds because some agricultural commodities are going to be confronted with great difficulties next year. That is particularly true of the products of horticulture. There are also rumblings of difficulty being encountered in the case of some of the commodities about which people complained so much during the war years. Prices of butter and milk and other commodities are declining very rapidly, and it will probably be necessary to use some of the \$125,000,000 for the purpose of purchasing these foods.

Who will have a prior call on these foods when they are purchased under section 32 funds? It will be the school-lunch program. It will probably get grapefruit juice and other fruit juices from the State of Florida. It will get apples and figs and prunes from the great Pacific coast. It will get other foods from other sections. During the past year when the Department of Agriculture had its unfortunate experience with potatoes, enormous quantities of potatoes have been diverted to the use of the school-lunch program. So for the coming year it is in infinitely better shape than it has even been before.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. What good is it going to do the schools all over the country if they are given whole boxcar loads of perishable food items when they have no kitchen facilities and no storage facilities to employ in preparing or preserving the foods, storing them until they can get around to using them? In my State we appropriate about four times as much as the Federal Government is giving us to do the job. We found we had to turn down the surplus commodities because we had no place to put them, and we did not have money to arrange for warehousing.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator's State should make arrangements for warehouses, as any other State should. I do not believe in the Federal Government going into the warehouse business to store food, although I have supported every other phase of the lunch program. If the Senator is going to propose an amendment to have the Federal Government build a warehouse at each school house, I cannot support any such venture.

Mr. LONG. How does the Senator feel about refrigerators, or adequate stoves?

Mr. RUSSELL. I think that would be very desirable. When we passed the legislation providing for the permanent school-lunch program we wrote in title

II, a provision which allowed the appropriation of not to exceed \$10,000,000 a year to assist the schools in providing equipment for the school-lunch program. If the Senate today wishes to take \$10,000,000 out of this appropriation for that purpose it has a perfect right to vote such a provision into the bill. Experience demonstrated, however, that the amount of \$10,000,000, when it was spread all over the United States, was not very beneficial or helpful, and that more good was derived from the program by devoting the whole appropriation to food program.

In all the history of American progress there has never been a matching program so broad in its provisions as the school-lunch program. We do not require the States to match the Federal contribution. The parent-teachers associations can match it. The Kiwanis Club can match it, and does, in some instances. The Lions Club can match it, and does, in some instances. We even wrote into the bill that the amount paid into the schools by the children who were able to buy their lunches could go into a matching fund, and \$138,000,000 was so used last year. In my State, while, of course, we could use much better equipment, I do not know that the PTA's have built any warehouses, but local civic associations have assisted greatly in equipping kitchens in order that the schools could serve lunches for the school children.

Mr. LONG. Even if my amendment were adopted it would mean that only \$4 for each school child would be provided by this appropriation. I would say that the Federal Government is very liberal respecting the conditions with respect to matching funds, but is extremely close in the matter of the amount it puts up. My State, for example, puts up \$600,000 annually and the Federal Government puts up \$1,500,000. The Federal Government, as I said, will match on liberal conditions, but not with considerable money.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I congratulate the Senator from Louisiana on what his State has done in this matter. It has done more than any of the 48 States I know about in providing a school-lunch program. I congratulate the State of Louisiana on the remarkable progress it has made. Louisiana is the 1 State out of the 48 that has done what we hoped would be done when the school-lunch legislation was passed originally.

It was never thought that the school-lunch program would be financed on a 50-50 basis. The program was adopted in order to encourage the States to come in. Therefore, we wrote the measure on a sliding-scale basis of 50 percent at the outset, and then the amount the Federal Government will eventually endeavor to match is increased \$2, \$3, and \$4 a year.

Again I congratulate the State represented by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana for its accomplishment in providing State support for the school-lunch program. I say with profound regret that my own State has been very niggardly in appropriating funds for this program. My State has appropriated only some administrative funds. The burden has been borne by the local civic

bodies, by patriotic superintendents of schools and by others who have undertaken to mobilize local interests in an effort to provide the required matching funds and also to provide the facilities needed in the school to prepare the lunches.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LONG. I should like to read one paragraph from a letter by the State superintendent of education of my State, which more or less indicates the attitude of my State, which has expended considerable money on school lunches.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad the Senator proposes to read it. I hope it will be disseminated throughout the country and serve as an inspiration to the school superintendents and to the State legislative bodies in the other States of the United States. I make that statement without desiring to diminish the Federal program. I am not afraid of the program becoming a socialistic program. I think the Federal Government can well afford to participate in it on a permanent basis.

Mr. LONG. I read a paragraph from the letter from the State superintendent of education of my State, as follows:

An increased Federal appropriation for food assistance and an additional appropriation for equipment would certainly help the program in Louisiana. We need more heavy-duty equipment since more children are participating; Federal assistance in purchasing this equipment would be of real value to our program. For example, many schools serving 300 last year are now serving 1,500 children. You can readily understand that schools now serving such a large number of children need equipment in order to serve adequate lunches that meet the minimum nutritional requirements established by the Federal Government.

I may say to the Senator in that connection that one of the greatest difficulties we experienced in undertaking to expand the program in my State was that of finding larger lunch-room space, stoves, and adequate kitchen facilities.

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Senator's State has had any difficulties in that connection, I would say the difficulties are four times greater in other States, because I understood him to say that his State appropriated four times as much as the Federal Government allotted to his State. If the Senate wants to take \$10,000,000 out of this fund for equipment, very well. But I should prefer that the bill be left as it is. Experience has shown that \$10,000,000 for equipment would not be a sufficient amount to encourage the local communities along that line. The way to go about it is to provide them with funds with which to purchase food. As a rule, when the mothers of a community see that food is available the mother instinct oftentimes causes them to go to the school kitchen to prepare the food. In many of the communities of my State the mothers rotate in working in the school kitchen. Each mother will have a day of the week when she goes to the school kitchen to prepare the school lunch. It would certainly be a revelation to Senators if they were to visit a country school in Georgia and eat a school lunch prepared by the mothers

of the children who attend the school. I can assure Senators such a lunch would compare favorably with any meal they have had for some time.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. DOWNEY. Does the Senator not think that his suggestion that a part of the appropriation might be used to buy facilities for refrigeration might be materially affected by the difference in the amount as affected by section 32? In other words, apparently there is going to be a large amount of food available, not only because of increased production and decreased prices but likewise because of the change of status under section 32. That also tends to make even more important the purchase of facilities by the schools.

Mr. RUSSELL. That argument might well be made. But I will say to the distinguished Senator from California that the witnesses from the Pacific coast who appeared before the committee with respect to surplus foods did not indicate that there would be surpluses of perishable foods. The surpluses are of foods which have been either dried or canned and have been offered for export in years past. I do not think that much of the foods we have of which there is an impending surplus are of the extremely perishable type. It is largely the dried foods and the canned foods which are in surplus.

As I said, I will have no quarrel if the Senate wishes to strike out the language on page 51, line 16. If the Senate strikes out that proviso, it can, if it wishes to do so, provide that a part of the money shall be used for equipment.

Mr. LONG. I have not moved to strike it out.

Mr. RUSSELL. No; but if the Senate wishes to go into the equipment phase, it can be done very simply by striking out the limitations commencing in line 16, on page 51. It is my judgment that the bill will serve more people, will be more beneficial, and strengthen the movement throughout the Nation if we leave the provision as it is. I think we will come nearer to getting the increased cooperation that is needed if we stand by the committee, and not try to go too far or too fast by adopting an amendment to increase the amount to \$100,000,000, desirable as that would be to me personally.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. DOWNEY. I wish to make a comment. I thoroughly agree with the Senator from Georgia in his statement that a large proportion of the surplus of some products from the Pacific coast at least will be nonperishable.

Mr. RUSSELL. That was the evidence before the committee.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. The Senator agrees, however, does he not, that the present Federal appropriation, with the present ratio of local matching, is extending the

program only to something like 20 or 22 percent of the school children of the country?

Mr. RUSSELL. I think that is true. But, of course, if we are going to extend it overnight to all school pupils it would require some two or three hundred million dollars. If the Senate were to adopt such an amendment, it would load up the bill and defeat the entire school-lunch program. We are moving forward. The Senate committee has increased the amount by \$12,500,000. With declining food prices and surplus foods which are available we will be enabled to reach many school children never reached before. Once a school adopts the program it will never surrender it. I have never heard of a school—doubtless there have been some in the country, but I have never heard of one—which has adopted and maintained the school-lunch program for a reasonable length of time that would ever after that undertake to operate without it. We are going forward very rapidly, and I think that if in this program we can maintain the amount of \$87,500,000, with the favorable prospect of lower food prices, and of surplus food available under section 32, this year's progress will probably be the greatest we have ever made in extending the program throughout the United States.

For that reason I ask the Senate to reject the amendment.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, reference was made by the able Senator from Georgia to the fact that prices have declined, and in some instances, of course, that is definitely true, but I think I should also call attention to the testimony of a witness, Mr. Trainer, from the Department of Agriculture, who dealt with the school-lunch program. He called attention to the growing school population of the country. This is what he said:

We use, as you understand, the latest published figures of the Office of Education on enrollment. The latest figure for 1945-46 is 26,500,000 children enrolled. They estimate, however, in 1949-50 there will be 29,700,000 children in school. By 1954-55 they estimate 35,700,000 children will be in school.

In other words, there is a large increase in the school population every year, and, of course, that results in a growing demand upon the fund.

Mr. President, I have never been able to adapt my psychology to the sentiment and spirit of unnecessary compromise. It may be all right, when we are dealing with human nature and the reluctance of some people to make necessary progress, to say that we should be content with what we can get. I hope the last utterance I ever make will be aimed at striving to achieve what we ought to have; and if I am condemned as an unrealistic, impractical dreamer for saying that we ought to do what is right, I am willing to be condemned by that kind of criticism.

If the school-lunch program is right for 1 child out of 5, it is right for 5 children out of 5. If the United States Government is rich enough to help 1 child out of 5 to have a better body, it is rich enough to help 5 of its children out of 5 to have better bodies.

The school-lunch program is either right or wrong. If we are so niggardly, so penurious, and so bankrupt that we can help only one child out of five, we are unrealistic when we sacrifice four children to save a few hundred million dollars. That is all there is to it. Either we want the children of the country to have a good lunch, or we do not. If we want them to have it, we have the two or three or four hundred million dollars necessary to provide it. And I would like to vote the full amount now, but I know we cannot act. That is why we only have to make another small step in the right direction, above that recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

According to the estimate of my able friend, I am sure that at the rate we are going the children of most of the children now receiving the benefits of this program will be the recipients of the expanded program. At least we can expect that the grandchildren of the present recipients will surely be included within the munificence of the Federal Government, at the rate we are going. It is a question of what generation we want to help.

I am for helping the children now in school. Their bodies are now building. Their bones are being formed. We can not wait until 5 years from now to put calcium in those bones and vitamins in those bodies. We are not saying. With our extravagant economy we are losing those children. I would just as soon not vote for any money at all as to make a discrimination, and help only one out of five, leaving four hungry. Surely we can provide a little more than the amount approved by the committee. Testimony has come to me from my State showing examples of families with as many as four children, because they could not put up the 25 cents apiece, and the local civic clubs had put up all they could provide, and the State and local agencies could put up no more, a child received a lunch only every third day; and yet those children were expected to keep up their work in school and have healthy, strong bodies, and be good citizens.

If that be impractical and unrealistic, I plead guilty. I am becoming sick and tired of having to overcome the barrage of "can't's" every time a proposal is made in the Senate for a good program. We are told "We are going too fast," or "We have not enough money. Let us be more realistic. Let us get a little now and some more next year, and perhaps an increase thereafter."

Why do we have to wait? Who says that we must wait to do right? We have not \$5,000,000,000, either, but when we really want to provide it we find it. We have not one and a half billion for arms, but when we think it is in the public interest we dig it up. We did not have \$16,000,000,000 to give the world, which was broken by the war from the end of hostilities to the beginning of the Marshall plan, but we found it, in spite of all those who spoke with alarm about the state of the budget. When the Marshall plan came along we received the shocking information that it would require

\$17,000,000,000, more than all the school lunches would probably cost for the next century. But we found the \$17,000,000,000. If tomorrow we were impressed with the necessity of finding another \$17,000,000,000, somehow or other we would find it. Congress finds the money to do what it wants to do, or what it feels to be imperative.

With all deference to the Marshall plan and its advocates, I say that it is no more important than the children of America. If we can meet the demands of the Marshall plan, I see no reason why we cannot give enough aid to provide one nutritious meal at cost to the children who can buy it, and provide whatever is necessary to furnish one nutritious meal a day to those who cannot buy it.

I do not think there is anything in this country worth more than its children. We are not spending nearly as much money on our children as we spend on livestock and on many other things in which we are investing our capital. Where is there a greater return? Look at the children who have had their emaciated bodies broadened out into the bodies of children, and who ceased to be waifs and haggard specimens who almost belied their Divine Creator. Let us ask ourselves whether or not that money was well spent. All I have to say, Mr. President, is that, thank God, I am not practical when it comes to a wise expenditure of the public money.

We are told that we need four times what we are appropriating. It is admitted that we are extending aid to only one out of five children. I say that if the one child needs it, so do the five. America is rich enough, if it is good enough, to provide it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Florida, with his usual fluency and eloquence and with more than usual vehemence, has attacked the committee's position in this matter as being a compromise. He states with great force that he would rather vote for no money at all than to provide for only one child out of five. Unless we provide for five out of five, he would rather not vote for any appropriation at all. That being true, the distinguished Senator will, of course, have to vote against his amendment, because that amendment would provide for only about one out of four and three-quarters. It would not reach five out of five. He says that we should provide forthwith for five out of five. His amendment is as much of a compromise as is the Senate committee amendment. It would not reach all the children for whom he has so eloquently pleaded, and whose case he has presented so well.

Mr. President, this provision in the bill was the very best the committee could do. It is a compromise, just as the amendment of the Senator from Florida is a compromise. I am amazed that he would join in offering the amendment and make a speech, if we had to provide for five children out of five, when his amendment would not reach more than one out of four and three-quarters, or perhaps one and a half out of four and three-quarters, at the very best.

Mr. President, we wrote this provision in the bill in the very best way in which

we could write it. We recommended an appropriation slightly below the budget estimate. If the Senate wishes to increase it above the budget estimate by \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000, it has the power to do so.

Whether we adopt the compromise suggested by the Senator from Florida or the committee compromise, we shall still not reach all the children. As a practical matter—and I have no fear of the word "practical"—we shall do more to expand the school-lunch program by adopting the committee amendment and endeavoring to make it stick in the conference, together with the surplus food under section 32, than we would by overloading the bill and getting it above the budget, and perhaps having it sent back to the committee where no one could predict what would happen to any item in the bill.

I think this is a reasonably well-balanced bill. A school-lunch program appeals to me as much as it does to the Senator from Florida or any other Member of the Senate. As the bill is now before us, it is a reasonable one; with the funds well distributed.

I do not know that the bill takes better care of the horses to which reference has been made, than it does of the school children. If it does, I have not located any item which would do so. There are in the bill certain appropriations of funds for the detection of diseases in animals, but such a program will also be of value to the children of the United States, for one bite of infected meat might kill a child outright, whereas otherwise the child would have a chance to get at least two nutritious meals a day.

So, Mr. President, I ask the Senate to reject the amendment which has been proposed to the committee amendment. By such action, I think Senators will be giving more real aid to the school children of the United States than they will if they overload the bill, so far as the appropriations for this program are concerned.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana and other Senators to the committee amendment.

Mr. PEPPER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, on this question I simply wish to add my plea to that of the able Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] that the Senate stand by the amendment as reported by the committee. I have served for a number of years on the Appropriations Committee's subcommittee handling the agricultural appropriations bill, as well as on other subcommittees and committees, but I have never worked with any man, either in or out of the Senate, who is more sincerely interested in agriculture in all its ramifications, and who knows more about the subject in all its ramifications, than does the Senator from Georgia. I have never known anyone better equipped to do a good job in this connection or who has tried more sincerely to do a good job in bringing to the floor of the Senate a

bill which will help agriculture, than has my friend, the Senator from Georgia.

Let me say that this particular item was, above all others, nearest the heart of the Senator from Georgia. When he put this figure in the bill, it represented his best judgment, as well as the best judgment of the other members of the committee.

So, I join him in asking that the Senate support the committee, and reject the amendment proposed to the committee amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana on behalf of himself and other Senators, to the committee amendment.

On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll, and Mr. AIKEN voted "yea," when his name was called.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry: Will the Chair state the pending question? Are we voting on the question of adopting the committee amendment, or on the question of adopting the amendment proposed to the committee amendment?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate is voting on the question of adopting the amendment proposed by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], for himself and other Senators, to the committee amendment, which proposal is to strike out "\$87,500,000," and insert "\$100,000,000," on page 51, in line 16.

Mr. REED. A vote of "yea" will be a vote to substitute "\$100,000,000" for "\$87,500,000"; will it?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct.

The clerk will resume the calling of the roll.

The legislative clerk resumed and concluded the calling of the roll.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. McGRATH], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. MILLER], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is absent on public business.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] and the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSEL] is absent on official business.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McARTHY], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], the Sena-

tor from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 14, nays 60, as follows:

YEAS—14

| | | |
|-----------------|----------|---------|
| Aiken | Kefauver | Neely |
| Douglas | Langer | Pepper |
| Holland | Lodge | Taylor |
| Humphrey | Long | Withers |
| Johnston, S. C. | Murray | |

NAYS—60

| | | |
|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| Anderson | Hayden | Mundt |
| Baldwin | Hendrickson | Myers |
| Brewster | Hickenlooper | O'Connor |
| Bricker | Hill | O'Mahoney |
| Bridges | Hoey | Reed |
| Butler | Jenner | Robertson |
| Byrd | Johnson, Colo. | Russell |
| Cain | Johnson, Tex. | Saltonstall |
| Chapman | Kem | Schoeppel |
| Chavez | Kerr | Smith, Maine |
| Cordon | Knowland | Sparkman |
| Donnell | Lucas | Stennis |
| Downey | McCarran | Taft |
| Ecton | McClellan | Thomas, Okla. |
| Ellender | McFarland | Thomas, Utah |
| Ferguson | McKellar | Thye |
| Frear | McMahon | Tobey |
| Fulbright | Martin | Wherry |
| Green | Maybank | Williams |
| Gurney | Millikin | Young |

NOT VOTING—22

| | | |
|----------|----------|--------------|
| Capehart | Ives | Smith, N. J. |
| Connally | Kilgore | Tydings |
| Eastland | McCarthy | Vandenberg |
| Flanders | McGrath | Wagner |
| George | Magnuson | Watkins |
| Gillette | Malone | Wiley |
| Graham | Miller | |
| Hunt | Morse | |

So the amendment offered by Mr. LONG, for himself and other Senators, to the committee amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I desire to make a brief announcement. I have received word from the Speaker of the House of Representatives that the joint session tomorrow in honor of General Dutra, the President of Brazil, will be at 12:15 p. m. When we recess today it will be until 11:45 tomorrow morning. I make the announcement so that, when the bell rings at 11:30, Senators will respond at 11:45.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1950

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. FERGUSON. What is the status of the bill at the present time?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. Have all the committee amendments been agreed to?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. All the committee amendments have been agreed to.

Mr. FERGUSON. On behalf of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and myself, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and of

which notice has been given, which I desire to have read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the end of the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

SEC. 309. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to appropriations made in title I of this act, is authorized and directed, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to make such reductions in the amounts to be expended from the appropriations made in such title as will in the aggregate equal at least 5 percent of the total amounts so appropriated therein. The Secretary of Agriculture shall certify the reduction in each appropriation account to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The amounts so certified shall not be expended but shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

(b) Such reduction shall be made in a manner calculated to bring about the greatest economy in expenditure consistent with the efficiency of the service.

(c) No item of appropriation contained in title I shall be reduced more than 20 percent.

(d) A statement of each reduction hereunder, including the amount thereof, shall be included in the annual budget for the fiscal year 1951.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the amendment is similar to those which have been offered to the Labor-Federal Security and the Treasury and Post Office appropriation bills. It is now offered as an amendment to the Agriculture appropriation bill.

As was stated at the time this amendment was offered to the other bills, it was not the purpose to single out any particular bill in applying this reduction procedure. This is an effort to call to the attention of the Senate an attempt to arrive at a reduction of expenditures in order to meet present conditions, as they have become known. It may be considered as a persistent effort to reduce appropriation bills in the best possible way; that is, to give to the various Government departments and agencies specific directions but to permit discretion to them to reduce the amount of an appropriation in any way they may deem feasible in order to arrive at an over-all reduction of 5 percent, but not to reduce any one particular item more than 20 percent.

The amount of the bill reported to the Senate was \$723,083,249. The Senate committee increased the bill which came from the House by \$21,961,170. So the increase in this particular appropriation over 1949 becomes \$149,194,296. It is under the estimate of the Budget Director by only \$3,823,659. If the 5-percent reduction were allowed, it would be 5 percent of \$723,083,249, or \$36,154,162.45.

Congress has had many experiences in the interpretation of laws by Government agencies themselves, and unless we take specific action, such as the amendment proposes, I think we all realize we shall be unable to decrease expenditures.

Now it has been proposed by a bill introduced in the House, as another way out, that instead of reducing expenses, the way to avoid deficit financing is to compel corporations to pay their taxes in

the first half of the fiscal year rather than over the entire 12 months. But that is merely a matter of bookkeeping. It dodges the issue. As I view it, that would not solve the problem of deficit spending we are facing. Next year, we would still face the deficit prospect and we would find ourselves in further difficulty. We now have a drop in employment. Such a plan as proposed in the House would merely accelerate the drop in employment. Only the small corporations would be hurt. For instance, let us say in Michigan there are 10 large corporations and 19,000 small corporations. It is known that of the corporations that pay about \$11,000,000,000 in taxes, the small ones do not set up a reserve. They would not be able to pay out of a reserve. Many of them would find their assets only in inventory, and if they were compelled to liquidate their inventory in the first 6 months in order to meet taxes, we would find that unemployment would be accelerated rather than diminished. This is an example of what can happen if we try to find ways of dodging this problem, which can be solved only by facing it and reducing expenditures.

As I said, we cannot expect Government agencies to do this unless we are definite. To illustrate, it has recently been discovered that the United States Government has appropriated money for scholarships. We find that at least one of the persons receiving a scholarship is a Communist—two of them, as stated to the press by an able Senator who is not now on the floor. The great Government of the United States which is spending millions of dollars to fight communism at least half way round the world is making a donation, a gift, in America, to educate a person who is an avowed Communist. That does not make sense.

Only a few years ago, the able Presiding Officer offered a resolution calling for the inclusion in each appropriation bill of a proviso that appropriated funds shall not be used for payment of wages or salaries to those who advocate the overthrow of the Government by force and violence. It was adopted. The provision has been included in each bill since reported by the Appropriations Committee, and it is in the pending bill. It was in the bill last year, which provided an appropriation for the Atomic Energy Commission. Money included in that appropriation is now being used to educate a known Communist.

In the appropriation act there is the provision I have mentioned. The able Senator from Wyoming is chairman of the Independent Offices Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, which handles appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission. In that capacity, he reports that he has written a letter to the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, David E. Lilienthal, in which he expressed the view that existing limitations on appropriated funds forbid payment to anyone who is a member of an organization which advocates overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence. The

limitation on payments, as he views it, applies to scholarship or fellowship funds.

Mr. President, naturally it would be thought, in the discretion of those who are spending the appropriation, that the law provides when it cannot be used to pay any salary or wage to a Communist, it would not be used for the purpose of educating such a person in the science of atomic energy. No. That is not what they do. They use their own solicitor's office to obtain an opinion, not the office of the Attorney General. I should say, from a reading of the provision in the bill, the solicitor may be technically correct in his interpretation. Mr. Lilienthal has stated that the Commission's legal adviser holds that such a prohibition applies only to employees of the Commission, and that fellows are not employees. I should say, from a reading of the provision in the bill, that the solicitor may be technically correct in his interpretation. But the point is that the solicitor gave the sort of opinion the Commission obviously desired. It could not have been objective.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BRICKER. Does the Senator from Michigan know whether the general counsel of the Atomic Energy Commission is the man who was first there as general counsel and was let out of the Navy because of his left-wing associations?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am unfamiliar with the name of the gentleman who is general counsel for the Atomic Energy Commission. The quotation from the Chairman does not give her name.

Mr. BRICKER. As the Senator remembers, the first general counsel was let out of the Navy because of what were said to be his left-wing associations.

Mr. FERGUSON. I remember very well the able junior Senator from Ohio bringing that fact to the attention of the Senate. There was no doubt as to what the record showed, and all Senators were advised as of that time.

But I raise this question, because it is very material and important that if money is to be expended in a particular way we must specifically show the purpose in the appropriation bill. Even though it could be classed as legislation on an appropriation bill, it is necessary that it be placed in the bill in no uncertain words. After the interpretation by Mr. Lilienthal's chief counsel, I feel we must place in the Atomic Energy appropriation bill, when it comes up, at least a limitation providing that no funds shall be used to educate in the science of atomic energy anyone who is a known Communist, when we are trying to prevent destruction by stopping communism elsewhere in the world.

I think, Mr. President, we must be specific in that legislation as we must now be specific in this legislation, when we seek reductions in expenditures.

We attempted to do something with reference to the Solicitor's office in 1948—

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BRICKER. Does the Senator agree with the junior Senator from Ohio that the Atomic Energy Commission is a far more dangerous place for the Government to employ Communists than is either the Army or the Navy, in which it was testified before the House committee there are a thousand trained Communists, or in the State Department, where it is well known that Communists show up every now and then as spies for a foreign government?

Mr. FERGUSON. On the basis of the knowledge possessed by the Senator from Michigan, I think the Senator from Ohio is correct. We have today read in the press an item with reference to the disappearance of a certain amount of the U-235 material used by atomic-energy scientists—either lost, strayed, or stolen. That has obviously dangerous implications. I think it is very vital to America that if we are to educate and train men in the science of atomic energy we should train only those who are loyal to the institutions of America. After all, we are making a donation, a gift, for the purpose of educating such students, in anticipation that they will become scientists who will apply their knowledge for the benefit of America and for the benefit of the institutions of America, not for the benefit of a conspiracy which would overthrow this great Government. Should we educate those who would destroy America? That is the issue which we have before us.

We speak of freedom of thought. What is freedom of thought? It certainly does not exist in the minds of Communists. A Communist is not able to think scientifically; he must think as he is told to think by the Communist Party. Therefore, anyone who advocates freedom of thought can certainly not advocate any such system as we have of trying to teach a person who is a Communist the science of atomic energy, with the Federal Government paying for his instruction.

Mr. President, this subject is very vital. There came before the Committee on the Judiciary a few days ago a man by the name of Crouch, if that is his correct name. He told of serving in our armed forces. He was an avowed Communist. He told the committee there were also other men in the armed services who were there for the sole purpose of receiving training as soldiers in order to overthrow the United States Government. In other words, they were being trained as soldiers to fight against the United States rather than as soldiers to fight for it. When witnesses appear before committees and testify that they entered the armed services of the United States not to get training to defend the Nation but to overthrow it, I think that fact answers the question of the junior Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. BRICKER. Is it the judgment of the Senator from Michigan, as it is that of the junior Senator from Ohio, that the Atomic Energy Commission is the most dangerous spot in this country or in the world in which a Communist could be placed?

Mr. FERGUSON. I agree wholeheartedly.

Mr. BRICKER. Does the Senator from Michigan know that the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission has said that he would not only object to discontinuing such training, but would discontinue it only if it were recommended by the committee?

Mr. FERGUSON. I understand that is correct, and I understand that is how he feels about it. He feels that way because he believes the Federal Government should not interfere in education. But it is not an interference with education. It is a grant to a specific person for a scholarship in order to train him to defend America through the science of atomic energy.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. BRICKER. Is there any other conceivable reason for the scholarship program of the Atomic Energy Commission than to train men to defend the United States and the peace-loving peoples of the world against tyranny?

Mr. FERGUSON. There is no other idea in mind at the present time than to defend America and those who believe as America does, and who would be on the side of America in any conflict.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BRICKER. Then this program, as conducted and carried out by the Atomic Energy Commission and its Chairman, would defeat the very purpose of the appropriation for these scholarships, namely, to defend America, and it might ultimately, if carried out in the way suggested, by training Communists, result in the destruction of the very Government it is conceived to defend and protect.

Mr. FERGUSON. I think the able Senator from Ohio has stated the matter very well. If we train one man, what would prevent him from then taking a ship belonging to one of the satellite countries, let us say Poland because a Polish ship has been in the news lately, and going where he could give this information to that institution in which he believes, namely, communism? We would expect him to be able to get over there without a passport. It seems to be very easy to get on one of these ships and leave this country without even a passport.

The Commission talks about character. They say they go into the question of a man's character. I wonder whether America does not understand communism well enough to know that if a man is a Communist, that affects his character so far as being a good American is concerned.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, does the Senator understand that if the uranium 235, was either lost, stolen, or in some other way got away from the Atomic Energy Commission laboratories at Chicago, that will reveal to any enemy into whose hands it might fall some of the most innermost secrets of the whole atomic-energy program and of the use of fissionable material in bombs?

Mr. FERGUSON. I answer by saying that, from what little I know, I should think it would be very dangerous. After we have done something with a substance as in the case of the particular ore referred to, I should believe it very dangerous to have it get into the hands of unknown scientists. They would have then the processed substance to work with. I think it would be very dangerous, especially in the case of this substance, which has been deemed so important that it is transported under armed guard.

Mr. President, I remember talking to a scientist who said the scientists felt that the Senate and the House were trying to compel them to "close their windows at night," and they objected. That is the way he expressed it. He said, "Are you going to treat us scientists in this way? Are you going to require us to close our windows? You are even going to require us to clean off our desks at night." He was saying that science was world-wide, and he thought any government arbitrary and dictatorial which would say to a scientist that he had to close his windows or clean off his desk at night, and lock up the things with which he had been dealing, that is to take security precautions.

Is it any wonder that some of this very vital material was lost, strayed, or stolen?

In my opinion, as lawyers and as legislators, we owe a high loyalty, the highest loyalty there is, to the United States of America. And any scientist, if he is being employed by our Government, even though he thinks in world-wide terms, owes his first allegiance to the United States of America rather than to any foreign government.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. JENNER. It would not make a great deal of difference what the scientist thought, if the head of the Commission refused to take the recommendation of the Commission's own security officer, who is placed there to determine what is best for the security of information relating to the atomic bomb. Is not that correct?

Mr. FERGUSON. I should have to answer the question in the affirmative. I think the reflection of what the Chairman of the Commission feels must go on down through the line. I think that all the Communists in America need to help them along is a little encouragement, and they seem to get it from many quarters.

Mr. JENNER. Does the Senator from Michigan know that Admiral Gingrich, the security officer of the Atomic Energy Commission, has made recommendations

which have been completely ignored by the Commission?

Mr. FERGUSON. I have no knowledge as to that.

Mr. JENNER. Does the Senator from Michigan know that at this very moment there is not a security officer in the Atomic Energy Commission, because Admiral Gingrich, I am informed, resigned in disgust on May the 1st?

Mr. FERGUSON. I have not that knowledge, but I accept the statement of the able Senator from Indiana.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I wonder how long the distinguished Senator expects to continue.

Mr. FERGUSON. Just a very few minutes.

Mr. WHERRY. I desired to ask the majority leader how long the Senate was to continue in session this evening.

Mr. LUCAS. I had hoped that we might continue until we concluded the consideration of the bill. If the Senator from Michigan is to take some time, I shall make a motion to recess.

Mr. FERGUSON. I did not bring this matter up in order to make a speech on it at this particular time. We were diverted from my original point that in the appropriation before us, as in other legislation, we must state our objectives clearly if we hope they will be accomplished.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand that, and I did not mean to interrupt the Senator at all.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am very anxious to conclude with the bill this evening if possible. However, I do not wish to lose any parliamentary rights I have in respect to the amendment of the Senator from Michigan. The Senator from Michigan launched into a speech before I could make a point of order against his amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator can make the point or order at any time.

Mr. FERGUSON. I shall yield the floor in order that the Senator may make the point of order.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief statement about the bill, to show why I make the point of order. I can make it tomorrow.

Mr. FERGUSON. I should like to conclude what I have to say.

Mr. LUCAS. May I inquire whether there will be any further motions?

Mr. WHERRY. There will be another motion or two.

Mr. FERGUSON. It depends on what happens to the pending motion.

Mr. LUCAS. After the Senator completes his remarks on this point, I think the Senate had better take a recess until tomorrow.

Mr. FERGUSON. I will yield the floor, then, with the understanding that I may have it tomorrow in order to conclude my statement on the pending amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I believe I would prefer to make the point of order tomorrow. I desire to make a brief

statement in connection with the point of order, and I should like to do it when all Senators are free to be away from their offices.

R. C. OWEN ET AL.—VETO MESSAGE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
May 18, 1949.

The House of Representatives having proceeded to reconsider the bill (H. R. 1036) entitled "An act for the relief of R. C. Owen, R. C. Owen, Jr., and Roy Owen," returned by the President of the United States with his objections, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, it was

Resolved, That the said bill pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the message from the House relates to a veto message from the President that was acted upon by the House of Representatives today and sent to the Senate. I respectfully suggest that the bill and the message be printed in the RECORD, and lie on the table until a later date, at which time I shall call it up.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding? Without objection the message and the bill will lie on the table and will be printed in the RECORD.

The message from the President, and the bill, are as follows:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, the enrolled bill (H. R. 1036) for the relief of R. C. Owen, R. C. Owen, Jr., and Roy Owen.

The bill provides for payment of the sum of \$8,437.98, to R. C. Owen, R. C. Owen, Jr., and Roy Owen, former partners doing business as R. C. Owen, of Gallatin, Tenn., which sum represents the amount they paid to the United States for internal-revenue tobacco stamps, which stamps were completely destroyed on December 24, 1945, when a fire destroyed claimants' factory, together with the equipment, tobacco, and tobacco stamps therein.

It appears that claimants' firm was a dealer in leaf tobacco and also a manufacturer of certain tobacco products in Gallatin, Tenn. On the night of December 24, 1945, one of the buildings belonging to the firm, part of which was used as a factory and part as a warehouse, was destroyed by fire. According to affidavits submitted by R. C. Owen, Jr., as a member of the firm, the chief of police, and the assistant chief of the fire department, the building, including its contents, was a complete loss. The firm filed a claim with the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the value of the tobacco stamps allegedly on hand in the factory at the time of the fire and therefore destroyed by it, but this claim was disapproved by that Bureau on the ground that under existing law refund could be made only where the stamps were submitted to the Bureau in a recognizable condition or were destroyed under the supervision of a deputy collector.

A person who loses currency through destruction by fire may recover such loss only to the extent that such currency can be submitted in a recognizable form for replacement. Such rule is necessary to protect the Government against fraudulent claims. A similar situation prevails with regard to postage stamps. The Government does not

May 19

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1950

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. What is the amendment before the Senate at this time?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] for himself and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask the distinguished Senator from Michigan if I may suggest the absence of a quorum before he proceeds?

Mr. FERGUSON. I do not think that is necessary.

Mr. President, before the recess on yesterday I was making two points with respect to the effort to reduce Government spending as proposed by the pending amendment to the agriculture appropriation, which is the same amendment we have sought to attach to each of the other appropriations bills which have been brought before us. The first point was that we cannot meet this very vital and important issue by resorting to any hocus-pocus. I used as an illustration of such a proceeding the proposal to collect taxes in advance. There is only one way to avoid a deficit or a tax increase. That is to spend less money.

I have commented on one device which has been suggested, to collect corporation and other taxes in the first half of the calendar year next year, so that a deficit might be avoided. That is simply the familiar expedient of a man drawing his week's pay in advance. His pockets may then be full for the week, but the following week would be a very tight one. That is what we would be attempting to do under those circumstances, instead of trying to spend less. It is merely a device to postpone the day of reckoning. I say this is no time for postponement, or for subterfuges. The time has come when we must face the issue without flinching and decide it upon the facts and the merits.

I have pointed out that the reduction method proposed by my amendment is scientific and effective; that is, it is as scientific as such a proposal can be in any effort here to attain the particular objective of cutting the expenses of the Government. By the amendment the department or agency heads would be instructed to effect an over-all reduction of 5 percent in their appropriations. Leeway is given in the interest of efficiency by providing that any single item can be cut as much as 20 percent, but no more.

Those are specific instructions, and they leave no doubt of the objective we have in mind. Because it is his job to administer the spending, the department or agency head knows where the reductions can be made efficiently and effectively within the scope of his instruc-

tions, and he can be held responsible for his acts.

I have made the point that our purposes must be made clear, because otherwise, as we have discovered and know full well from the common practice of the past, the departments and agencies place their own interpretation on what Congress intended. I used as an illustration yesterday the ruling of the Atomic Energy Commission solicitor, who said that atomic energy funds may be used to support fellowships for Communists, because fellows are not employees and therefore not subject to the prohibition against wage and salary payments to members of subversive organizations. Such an interpretation is contrary to the understanding and the intention of the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee who handled that appropriation. I am positive that it is in violation of the public policy of the Congress and of the people of the United States. I am sure it is contrary to the thinking and opinions of the great majority of this body. The solicitor's ruling then is by way of thwarting the will of Congress, because Congress was not sufficiently precise in stating its purposes with respect to the payment of appropriated funds to Communists.

I should like to say something about the solicitors in the particular department we are now discussing and in other departments. We are asked if we can point out Government offices where spending reductions might apply. I ask the Senate to consider the solicitors' offices as one such place. We have a Department of Justice which in theory is the legal arm of the executive branch of the Government. But instead of employing that Department for interpretation and counsel, each department and agency has its own solicitor's office.

In the agricultural appropriation bill now before the Senate there is an item of \$2,235,000 for the office of the solicitor. Did anyone ever hear of a lawyer in the Department of Agriculture making two blades of grass grow where one grew before? Government lawyers are not engaged in research work.

Mr. President, it is very interesting to look at the RECORD, on page 997, of last year's debate on the agricultural appropriation bill. The Eightieth Congress attempted to do something about the question of lawyers. In the fiscal year 1948 the personnel having to do with legal work amounted to an average of 462, of which 209 were lawyers, that is, in the professional grade of attorney, and 253 were in nonprofessional grades as administrative clerks, typists, and stenographers.

Mr. President, the number has started to creep up again. The pending bill calls for 213 lawyers and a proportionate number of other help. Prior to the 1948 appropriation there were 260 lawyers, that is, professionals, in the solicitor's office of the Department of Agriculture. The 1948 appropriation accomplished a reduction of 51 in the professional group, represented by 30 reductions from the Department forces and 21 from the field

forces. So, Mr. President, as last year we brought about a reduction, we could again reduce the number in the Department of Agriculture, as well as in other departments.

It is very interesting to consider what has been happening in the legal divisions of various departments. I think it is very significant that the solicitors in the various departments are not under civil service. We attempted at one time to put them under civil service, but they are not under civil service. Therefore the door is wide open to political influence in the one place where men take care of the interpretation of all the laws for the various agencies. So when we vote an appropriation of \$2,235,000 for the solicitor's office of the Agricultural Department, it occurs to me that a cut could be made in that expenditure without affecting the efficiency of government.

Lawyers in the various solicitors' offices are not only doing legal work, but public relations work; they are the ones who are sent out on the stump to make speeches, and they are the ones who attempt to make policy. Many people in the United States think the heads of departments make the policies. Oh, no; when we investigate we find three other divisions under the Secretary's office that are the real policy-making branches. Who are they? They are the solicitors, they are the lawyers. The next branch is composed of the economists. The third group, no less important to the bureaucrats, is composed of the planners of the Government. The charters, or planners, the economists, and the lawyers are the ones who control the Department.

In this particular branch, as I stated before, the Labor Department, had more than \$1,085,000. The Department of Agriculture has \$2,235,000.

Let us look at what has been happening. Twenty years ago the total appropriations for all purposes to the Department of Agriculture was \$155,000,000. Today it is \$723,000,000. Twenty years ago \$202,000 was obligated for legal services, which covered 31 professional and 26 nonprofessional personnel. Percentage-wise, 0.13 percent of the Department's funds were obligated for legal services.

By 1940 there were 389 professional and 683 nonprofessional personnel. Percentage-wise, 0.18 percent of the Department's funds were obligated for legal services.

For 1948 the total funds available to the Department amounted to \$969,000,000, of which \$2,288,000 were obligated for legal services, which covered 209 professional and 252 nonprofessional personnel. Percentage-wise, 0.24 of the Department's funds were being obligated for legal services.

Mr. President, this year it has risen to 0.30. In other words, it has gone from 0.13 to 0.18 to 0.24 to 0.30 percent. That shows the creeping upward of the amounts obligated for solicitors, which means an extension of bureaucracy's hand over America.

Mr. President, I speak from experience when I say that these are the men in the departments who create the rules and regulations. They are the control body. They are also the ones who are subject to reductions. Certainly the departments require legal advice, because the law should be interpreted for the various departments. But the law should be interpreted by one agency with some objectivity and independence, not by a division within the Department itself. If we look at the figures for the Office of the Secretary, we find there a great amount spent for legal services, which also should be subject to reduction.

I could point out various other departments in which I think cuts might be made. But under our proposal we are leaving that to the departments themselves, for the heads of the departments can best do it and still adequately serve the people of the United States.

Mr. President, the matter of reducing Government spending is not a question which concerns only special classes of the people, such as the large taxpayers. Some seem to think that the income tax affects only the rich. They therefore ask what difference does it make if we take from the rich alone and spend that money for Government.

No, Mr. President, I say to the Members of the Senate and to the whole American people that the small taxpayers are concerned with this question and in final analysis perhaps most affected. They pay income taxes. They pay the special excise taxes. Who use the greatest amount of talcum powder for their babies, a product of which we have heard much on the floor of the Senate, and who therefore pays the great share of taxes on that product? Who buy the movie tickets? Who are the people who buy railroad coach tickets daily? Who are the people who buy airplane tickets? Certainly not the rich alone. Every person who buys a can of baby powder, a movie ticket, a railroad ticket, or an airplane ticket has to pay an excise tax. By the way, the Senate may be interested to know that we find now that many people in the great city of Detroit are going across the border into Windsor, Ontario, Canada, in order that they may buy railroad or airplane tickets there because Canada has dropped its excise tax on transportation.

It is a problem, the solution of which means much to all our people. Every one of these taxes means something to the small taxpayer or the man who works with his hands.

Every American has an interest in Government economy and a healthy fiscal condition for the Government. Every taxpayer has a dollars-and-cents stake in the reduction of Government expense.

Who supports Government spending? The taxpayers.

And who are the taxpayers? As I have said, every single one of us.

Let us look at the record on income taxes, our principal source of revenue for the Government. These are rough calculations but I am satisfied of their

substantial accuracy. They are based on the best information we have before us, the Senate Report on the Revenue Act of 1948. What do these figures show?

About 98 percent of those who pay income taxes have incomes of less than \$10,000 a year after deductions. The President has called the mid-income individual one who earns about \$6,000. About 95 percent of the taxpayers fall within or below that bracket. About 70 percent of the taxpayers earn less than \$3,000 annually.

Naturally these individuals do not pay a corresponding percentage of the taxes, because of the sliding tax scale, and that is as it should be. But look at this. Those incomes of less than \$10,000 pay about 60 percent of the income tax. Those below \$6,000 pay about 51.5 percent of the tax. And those making less than \$3,000 pay about 29 percent of the tax.

Now just what does Government economy mean? We should be able to hope that it would mean a reduction of taxes among all those groups whose share of the tax burden I have listed.

But what we are fighting for here, in seeking to cut down Government's spending, is not just that we may some day reduce taxes. We are making a fight here so that in the next fiscal year we may merely avoid new taxes.

The President keeps insisting that \$4,000,000,000 in new taxes will be necessary. Considering the present trend of income and more importantly the present trend of expenditures, undoubtedly the President is right. At least that amount may be necessary if we do not go to deficit spending, unless we do something here to show our good faith in this matter of Government economy.

What would \$4,000,000,000 in new taxes mean to the taxpayers I have mentioned? Naturally we do not know what a new revenue bill would provide. So we must project it on the basis of present tax rates. Better yet, let us project it on the tax rates which the President appears to prefer because he did not want to change them when he vetoed the Revenue Act of 1948.

Sixty-three and twenty-five one-hundredths percent of the \$4,000,000,000, or \$2,530,000,000, would be paid by people earning less than \$10,000.

About \$2,240,000,000 would be paid by those with incomes of less than \$6,000.

And \$1,278,800,000 would be paid by persons making less than \$3,000.

Let us consider that figure alone. Let us speak about the workingman, who toils with his hands and earns \$3,000 a year or less. If we do not do something about Government spending and we find it necessary to raise \$4,000,000,000 by an increase in taxes, we can expect that \$1,278,800,000 will have to be collected from persons making less than \$3,000 a year. That would be an average of \$39 for the taxpayer earning \$3,000 or less. I hope that American citizens will ponder over that figure. The average would be \$39 for the man or woman earning less than \$3,000. What does \$39 mean to the family budget of that person? How many pairs of shoes would that buy? How much clothing would it buy for the

family? How much more food would it buy? How much better food would it buy for the family? I say that the standard of living of the American people is at stake when we are talking about reducing the expenses of government. Let us never forget that \$39 means a great deal to the average American family. And let us not forget that the figure of which I am speaking is \$39 of new expense to the family, and in a time when its income may be falling.

We are seeking today in this economy effort to avoid an additional out-of-pocket expense of more than one and a quarter billion dollars for the taxpayers of America who earn less than \$3,000 a year. That is their stake in the fight we are making here today. What is our stake? Our stake is an obligation to do that which is best for the Nation, best for the people. We can add efficiency to the Government and save for the American taxpayer if we only look at this problem through the eyes we have today, the understanding we have, and the facts we have. We can cut the cost of Government without in any way reducing its efficiency, and we must.

If a point of order is made, and if the Chair rules that the point of order is well taken, I hope that more than two-thirds of the membership of the Senate will be on the side of the small taxpayer. I hope we will vote to allow him to retain, if he earns \$3,000 or less, \$39 a year to spend as he pleases, to spend for the things he wants and needs, rather than to have the Congress and those in Government spend it for their purposes.

Mr. President, it is time to give freedom to the American people to spend their money as they see fit, to as great an extent as possible. Therefore we should take this step today and add to the appropriation bill this rider, which would say to the bureau and to the agency, "Cut expenses at least 5 percent." Let us save this money and allow the American workingman to spend it in the way he desires to spend it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Michigan for himself and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is very palpably legislation. Under rule XVI of the Senate rules it is not in order. The same rule charges me with responsibility for making the point of order against it. I therefore make the point of order that the proposed amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill, and I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUMPHREY in the chair). The Chair rules that the point of order is well taken. The point of order is sustained, under rule XVI, section 4, of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold for a moment his suggestion of the absence of a quorum?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, there is on the desk a notice in writing, filed in accordance with rule XL of the

rules of the Senate, of intent to move a suspension of the rules with respect to the amendment to the Agriculture appropriation bill. Pursuant to that notice I move a suspension of paragraph 4 of rule XVI in order that we may proceed to the consideration of the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, may I inquire when the notice was filed?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Notice was filed on May 10, 1949.

Mr. RUSSELL. Very well. It appears to be in order.

Mr. BRIDGES. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------|
| Aiken | Hendrickson | Mundt |
| Anderson | Hickenlooper | Murray |
| Brewster | Hill | Neely |
| Bricker | Holland | Reed |
| Bridges | Humphrey | Robertson |
| Butler | Jenner | Russell |
| Cain | Johnson, Colo. | Schoeppel |
| Chapman | Johnson, Tex. | Smith, Maine |
| Cordon | Johnston, S. C. | Sparkman |
| Donnell | Kem | Stennis |
| Downey | Kilgore | Taft |
| Eaton | Knowland | Taylor |
| Ellender | Langer | Thomas, Okla. |
| Ferguson | Long | Thye |
| Frear | McFarland | Vandenberg |
| Fulbright | Martin | Watkins |
| Gillette | Maybank | Wiley |
| Green | Miller | Williams |
| Gurney | Millikin | Withers |
| Hayden | Morse | Young |

Mr. ELLENDER. I announce that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] and the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] are attending a conference on the bill H. R. 2361, the Reorganization Act of 1949.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. NEELY in the chair). A quorum is present.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. HICKENLOOPER asked and obtained consent to be excused from attendance on the session of the Senate for the remainder of today.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1950

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I wish to address myself briefly to the pending motion to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, in order that the Senate may consider the amendment proposed by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], on behalf of himself and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], which was ruled out of order, properly so, by the predecessor of the distinguished Senator

now occupying the chair. I apprehend that if the motion to suspend the rule shall fail, as I hope and believe it will, a motion will then be made to recommit to the Committee on Appropriations the agricultural appropriation bill, with instructions to reduce the appropriation.

I take the time of the Senate to point out the difference between the agricultural appropriation bill as it now presents itself to the Senate, and the other general appropriation bills. I venture to say, and statistics will bear out the statement, that the agricultural appropriation bill is the only regular supply bill of the year that is today substantially below the pre-war figures of the appropriation bills. Nothing could better show the fallacy of the idea of applying a straight across-the-board cut on all bills than a comparison between the agricultural appropriation bill and other general appropriation measures.

I should have thought, Mr. President, that our distinguished friends on the other side would have exercised some little caution in their efforts to cut the agricultural appropriation bill. I listened to the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Michigan when he pleaded for economy in government. I subscribe to that philosophy in general terms. I trust that before the Senate shall adjourn, and before the last general appropriation bill is enacted into law, we shall be able to adopt a formula which will result in a substantial reduction in the over-all budget.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. What possible formula could we adopt that would not be subject to veto by the President and to his opposition? How can we achieve the desired result, except as we go along? How can we afterward, over the President's opposition, which I assume we shall have, expect to adopt any such over-all bill? I should be delighted to go along with the Senator on any proposition which seems to be practical. But how, exactly, will it work?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I could not, of course, give exact figures and details of a plan which I must confess is rather nebulous at this stage. I may be a Pollyanna and may be unduly optimistic, but, in my judgment, events of the past few weeks have considerably affected the opinion of the Congress and, I hope, of the President of the United States, toward the budget for the coming fiscal year.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Senator will permit me to discuss this subject a little further, it is my hope that we shall be able to amend the last general appropriation bill which comes before the Senate and adopt a formula which will be realistic, in the light of conditions today, and which will result in a substantial reduction in appropriations.

I am not prepared to go into every detail of it, but what I have in mind is something that would not apply itself to an across-the-board reduction, such as is suggested, but would cut direct

items of appropriation. In other words, I believe we could safely reduce all of the procurement items in all the bills by as much as 10 or 12 percent, in view of falling market prices. I think there could be a small reduction in personnel. I might be prepared to go further than what we might be able to accomplish, but I want as substantial a reduction as can be secured. If we can save as much as a billion and a half dollars, I think it would be a very substantial saving.

I think the figures show that there has been a material reduction in construction costs. I have on my desk a very well-considered article from the Business Week magazine, pointing out that in the past few months, for the first time, contractors' bids are running substantially below engineering estimates on an average of from 5 to 12 percent. Up to that time, for 5 years, all bids for construction of all kinds, such as houses, roads, and public projects in all categories, had been running substantially over engineering estimates. Therefore I think we can well afford to reduce by 7 to 8 percent all construction items in all appropriation bills, wherever they may be found, to make them conform to conditions as they now exist.

I have a number of other items in mind. I think we can apply reductions to all travel and communications items. I believe we would find it much easier to enforce reductions by such a scheme as that than by undertaking to cut certain items in certain bills 5 percent, without regard to their merits, leaving it to the administrators to determine where the cuts should be applied. In my opinion, it would be much more simple to reduce the items of expenditure by 5 percent and direct the administrators to reduce them to that extent.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. TAFT. Does the Senator make his proposal contingent on a change of mind on the part of the President of the United States?

Mr. RUSSELL. I did not, of course, do anything of the kind. I said I was an optimist and that I hoped even the President of the United States would see the change in conditions. His attitude will in nowise affect my intention. I am now working on the subject. It is very difficult to find persons who have a comprehension of the far-flung thing which we call the Budget of the United States. I thought I had some knowledge of it, because of my service on the Appropriations Committee, and I say with modesty, which may not be sufficient, that I know as much about the budget as does the average Senator. I am working at this time with some persons who, I think, have as much knowledge of the subject as has anyone else, in an effort to establish a realistic approach to the problem. I have talked to a number of members of the Appropriations Committee; I have talked to Senators on both sides of the aisle with reference to the subject, and, unless I am badly deceived, if we are intent on really reducing the budget so far as practicable, I think a reasonable method can be adopted in the Senate,

even if it should require a two-thirds vote.

Mr. TAFT. I do not quite understand the Senator's hope for a two-thirds vote, but I think I understood the Senator's suggestion to be that we attach some such rider to one of the last appropriation bills—

Mr. RUSSELL. To the very last one.

Mr. TAFT. The President would be fairly free to veto the bill and blame us for trying to hitch a rider on after we had already appropriated definite sums. I cannot see that the Senator's plan is a practical one, if we want to make reductions, as we do. If we can do what the Senator suggests with reference to the last appropriation bill, why can we not do it with each bill? It seems to me that such an amendment should be attached to each bill as it is passed.

Mr. RUSSELL. I, of course, did not expect the Senator from Ohio to approve of the plan—

Mr. TAFT. I approve fully of the Senator's plan.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, the Senator from Ohio is the author of the plan which was adopted by the Senate recently, and then it was reconsidered by the Senate. But I hope the Senator from Ohio will give consideration to the amendment when it is brought forward. I believe the Senator will support it when it comes before the Senate.

Mr. TAFT. I shall support whatever method the Senator may propose, but I suggest to him that the fact there is such a plan in the offing is no good reason why the Senator should not support our plan to reduce the appropriations as we go along.

Mr. RUSSELL. While 5 percent, as it is embodied in the amendment, may look to be somewhat substantial, when it is boiled down it does not amount to a great deal of money. We are not cutting a great many items. While the amendment which I have in mind may not reduce as much as 5 percent the over-all budget, I am satisfied it will amount to much more substantial savings than would the amendments which have been proposed on the floor, subject to the limitations and exceptions involved.

The Senator from Ohio asked me about it. I was merely discussing the general subject, and I said I hoped we could bring about some economy. I did not intend to go into any details of the plan, because I have not worked it out completely. I do not want to claim any authorship for it. There are other Senators who have greater seniority than I have and who occupy higher positions than I occupy with respect to the Senate. I was simply saying that there is a better way to solve the problem than is the one which has heretofore been suggested. I was going on to show the difference between the agricultural appropriation bill and other appropriation bills.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. I preface my question by saying that I shall join with the Senator from Georgia in any method designed to cut expenditures so we can keep

within the budget and prevent deficit spending or an increase in taxes. I have no pride of authorship, but I ask the Senator whether his plan would not face the same difficulty which my amendment faced today, namely, a point of order, because it would involve legislation added to an appropriation bill, and would be, therefore, subject to a point of order.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am not sure about that. I rather apprehend that the last appropriation bill to come before the Senate will be the ECA appropriation bill. Heretofore there has always been some legislation in that bill. If that is the case, there may be a place to tie the amendment to it without the necessity of a two-thirds vote. If there is not, of course it will be subject to hazards. I hope it will receive support, because I think it will be a much better approach to the problem than is the means proposed by the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. Both plans are aimed at the same thing—to avoid deficit spending or tax increases, and therefore we should work together.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course. I did not intend to go into a discussion of the subject at this time. The discussion was elicited by the questions of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT]. I want to make it plain that it is not an individual proposition with me. I hope it will be a bipartisan proposition and that we shall work out something which will be so fair that it will appeal to the common sense of all the Members of the Senate, no matter what their party affiliations may be.

Mr. President, as I was saying, there is a substantial difference between the several appropriation bills, and that is why I do not think, as applied to the agricultural appropriation bill, this 5-percent across-the-board or discretionary cut, to be vested in the head of the agency, can possibly be effective, and I know it cannot be fair.

What is the situation with regard to the agricultural appropriation bill? I have heard the cry of economy with respect to this bill before. I heard it here in 1947, and I heard it in 1948. We had economy drives then, and they wound up with most of the economy being effected in the appropriation bills.

What has happened to the pending bill? The bill as it is presented to the Senate today, even though it is substantially over last year's bill, is \$470,000,000 less than the appropriation bill for 1940 for the Department of Agriculture. I challenge Senators to show any other departmental bill which is that far below the prewar average. Yet it is said a 5 percent cut across the board on all appropriations is fair. It cannot possibly be.

I do not think the Eightieth Congress was the worst Congress that ever assembled, as has been stated in some quarters, but I do say that so far as the agricultural appropriation bill was concerned, it was the worst Congress in which I ever served. It cut the heart out of the agricultural appropriation bill.

I hope that my brethren on the other side of the aisle will not feel as did the Bourbons of ancient France, who never forgot and never learned. They have

not forgotten about attacking the agricultural appropriation bill, but, so far as this bill is concerned, it seems to me they would have learned something by the result of the election in 1948. The House of Representatives, even eliminated completely the soil-conservation work. It took a desperate fight here in the Senate even to keep that activity alive in the bill, with a little pittance of \$150,000,000, cut down from \$500,000,000, as it had been shortly before.

I went to some of my friends on the other side of the aisle and said, "You do not know what you are going to do." They said, "Our farmers do not care anything about this, they do not want it." They had been talking to the aristocrats of agriculture, they had not been talking to the farmer who rises early and drives a tractor all day long. When farmers are sufficiently interested in the committees which manage the farm program over the country to come into town at night, without recompense, and after a day spent on a tractor bumping over a dusty field, it is ridiculous for anyone to claim they have no interest in this bill. So I hope my friends on the other side will learn something from the experience they had in 1948. I am not here advising them politically, but I merely express my opinion that the scant attention given to the soil-conservation program in the calendar year 1948, when the farmers found out what had been done to them just a few weeks before the election, contributed more to the Republican debacle than any other single thing. Yet we hear it said here now, "Let us cut the agricultural appropriation bill. Let us have economy. Let us make a cut in a bill affecting the farmer's activities," when the appropriations in this bill are already \$470,000,000 below the 1940 level, \$384,000,000 below the level of 1942, when we were in the war, and were not stressing soil-conservation benefits.

Mr. President, this is an agricultural appropriation bill in that it deals with the soil and those who live on the soil, but it contains much more than that. It deals with every known insect which attacks the sources of food or the sources of fiber in this country, or is depleting even today the already sorely reduced forest resources of the United States. It deals with insects with attack man and beast. It deals with the diseases of all the animals on the Nation's farms. Try to figure out some time what that is worth in terms of natural resources, in terms of the cows, and hogs, and horses, and mules, and sheep, and see just how important the agricultural appropriation bill is to the people of this Nation. Then, Mr. President, you will understand why the farmers were so aroused when they saw what was done to the conservation plans which they themselves had designed, which they, through their local committees, controlled in the local counties and in the local communities, and you will understand something of the reason for the resentment which caused them to forget the traditions of 40 years when they came to cast their votes.

It is said, "We have to economize, and here is the farm bill, a way below what

it has ever been before, but let us apply a 5-percent slash, without any consideration whatever as to how much beating the agricultural activities have already taken in the past 2 years in the reduction of appropriations for these activities." I say it simply does not make sense. It is not fair, and it is not right. It is unjust to the agriculturists of the United States.

Now I wish to draw another comparison. In 1940, the year before the war, out of the funds Congress appropriated for the overall budget for all activities, one out of every \$4.50 was carried in the agricultural appropriation bill. Look at the budget today. One out of every \$55 is carried in this bill, for all the ramifications and the far-flung activities of agriculture. Yet it is proposed that that be cut 5 percent across the board, just as all the other activities and departments of Government, which are swollen all out of any proportion, would be cut.

Mr. President, that is why I say it is folly to talk about applying this yardstick to the Department of Agriculture, whose appropriation is already so far below prewar expenditures and not only that, but is below the present-day needs of agriculture and allied interests in this Nation. For example, the forests are suffering because the bill, even as it is here today, does not contain a large enough appropriation to provide adequately for one of the greatest, one of the most essential resources of our land. The forests are subject to being depleted by fire; and the roads and trails through them, which were built by the Civilian Conservation Corps going to waste because we have not appropriated sufficient sums of money even in this bill. Yet it is proposed to cut an appropriation which is insufficient to provide for this heritage that belongs to every American citizen, wherever he may live and whatever may be his business.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is it not true that while there is a proposal to reduce appropriations for this essential activity, in 1947, which up to that time had been the most prosperous year our farmers had ever experienced, the net income of the farm group was only one-half the net income of the nonfarm group, and possibly in 1948 that disparity was accentuated, because in the latter part of last year farm prices suffered a substantial decline?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is correct in his statement. When we consider the total amount of agricultural income, and refer to so many billion dollars, some people say that all the farmers are becoming rich. But put the agricultural income alongside the national income and see what it reflects. Despite high farm prices, which are now going down and down, even at their very zenith and peak, the 20 percent of the people who live on the soil and till it never did get more than 10 percent of the national income. Yet we are told farmers are becoming rich, and we hear it said, "Let us economize, let us cut his poor little bill, which is already \$470,000,000 below

what it was in the prewar year. Let us cut it. Let us take it out of the farmer. He received pretty fair prices for his commodities. He was able to patch up his Ford. He painted his house. He managed to send his son to college. He is getting to be prosperous. Let us move in and cut out his poor little appropriation. Let us apply the same yardstick to that as we do to every other agency of the Government."

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Before the Senator from Georgia concludes his very splendid explanation of the bill will he be good enough to indicate some of the items, and especially items for agriculture, which will have to be cut if \$36,000,000 is taken from the bill as his committee has reported it to the Senate?

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course the first thing we would have to do would be cut the school-lunch program, because we have brought that item above the estimate of the Bureau of the Budget. That is the first item in the bill that is above the budget estimate. So there would have to be a very substantial cut made in the school-lunch program if we were to agree to the motion to suspend the rule and thereafter adopt the amendment. We then, of course, would have to take out of the bill what the Senate committee has undertaken to place in it in order to protect the national forests and maintain them in a condition approximating that of previous years. The appropriations for the national forests are greatly below what they were last year.

Senators speak of applying to the agricultural appropriation bill the same rule they would apply to other bills. I do not see the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] on the floor, but I wish to say a word about his services as Secretary of Agriculture. The permanent employee—and hear this, Senators, who are getting ready to cut the Department of Agriculture bill as they would cut other bills, though relatively the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture is far below the appropriation for other departments—the permanent employees in the Department of Agriculture are 20,000 fewer than they were in 1940. Can Senators name any other department of government that in anywise approach that record? There are 20,000 fewer permanent employees in the Department of Agriculture than there were in 1940, the year before the war.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. There are approximately 73,000,000 acres in our national forests. They are a great reservoir of timber, affording protection to our watersheds, and are valuable to our Nation in many other ways. Is it not a fact that in recent years we have been consuming the timber resources of the Nation at a rate 50 percent greater than the replacement?

Mr. RUSSELL. I have covered that point in general terms. I appreciate the fact that the Senator has given the exact

figure. I merely spoke of "the rapidly declining but priceless heritage of our national forests." So if we should recommit the bill, we would be obliged to cut the appropriation for the national forests. The Senate committee added the poor little sum of one and one-half million dollars for the national forests. That is a very small addition to the appropriation, considering the vast expanse and great value of our national forests. The Senate committee increased the amount provided in the budget estimate, but if the bill is sent back to committee that will be one of the first items to feel the ax, because that item was raised by the Senate committee above the budget estimate.

Mr. ROBERTSON. What statistical agency must our farmers depend upon to find the price trends and competitive trends of other products?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Mr. ROBERTSON. What did the House do about that Bureau?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senate committee restored a part of the cut made by the House below the budget estimate.

Mr. ROBERTSON. If the bill were recommitted, it would be necessary to cut the appropriation for that essential, factual study agency for the farmer, would it not?

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Senate is going to make the agricultural bill subject to economy equal to that of other agencies which have swollen to several times their prewar size, we might as well do away with this very essential activity. It would not make any difference to the farmer then what his specific standards would be. He would be in such a deplorable condition that the Bureau would not get anywhere with its work.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. Is it not a fact that an increased appropriation for the Forest Service would mean the bringing in of more revenue to the Treasury? Is it not true that a 5 percent cut to that service would materially curtail the amount of logs, wood, and timber the Forest Service throughout the United States sells, and is it not a fact that all the income from the Forest Service, for agricultural products and forest products, goes straight to the Treasury, and is not shown in the bill?

Mr. RUSSELL. It does not show in the bill. I will say to the Senator that all of it does not go to the Treasury. Some is paid to the local communities in lieu of taxes, but the remainder comes to the Treasury. Of course many persons familiar with the national forests, including distinguished Senators on the floor, have appeared before the committee and claimed that the Forest Service pays \$5 in return for each \$1 provided by Congress to enable it to look after the national forests. I often thought that the estimate of a return of \$5 for \$1 spent was a little high, and that we could do a little better. But if we could have a return from any other Government department of \$5 for every \$1 spent for it we would be in a much better fiscal condition than we occupy today.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. In line with the question addressed to the Senator from Georgia a moment ago by the distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], I call attention to the language of the amendment, which, as I read it, takes the power away from the Appropriations Committee and gives it directly into the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to make the 5-percent cut. That is one of the things I have been objecting to all along in connection with a 5-percent arbitrary cut. The language is as follows:

The Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to appropriations made in title I of this act, is authorized and directed, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to make such reductions in the amounts to be expended from the appropriations in such title as will in the aggregate equal at least 5 percent of the total amounts so appropriated therein.

In other words, it is proposed to let the Secretary of Agriculture, to the tune of about \$35,000,000, substitute his judgment for the judgment of the Appropriations Committee. In the bill considered a short time ago, in which \$3,000,000,000 was involved, a 5-percent cut meant that three or four agencies of Government would have the right to deal with \$150,000,000. The delegation of that authority into the hands of the so-called bureaucrats, of whom we have heard so much from the opposite side of the Chamber, it seems to me should give our Republican colleagues some concern in view of the previous arguments they have made respecting delegation of authority. No one can say what the Secretary of Agriculture or the Bureau of the Budget are going to do in the way of making cuts. In other words, as I view it, they may take an opposite position from that of the Appropriations Committee, in making the 5-percent reduction.

Mr. RUSSELL. They might cut something that, of course, would be dear to the heart of some Senator, and which is absolutely essential to the operation of the bill.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. Is it not a fact that the appropriation for the Forest Service has been so reduced that the public parks and the public playgrounds in the great national forests have practically no funds made available to keep them open and to keep them in proper shape and repair, and is it not a further fact that in some instances portions of the parks have even been rented because of the lack of funds appropriated?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, of course, the forest recreational areas are the resorts of the people of modest means. I forget exactly how many million persons visit these magnificent forest areas. Although very simple arrangements have been provided in them, such as outdoor cooking places, and the simplest and most primitive sanitary facilities; yet, they are visited by mil-

lions of American citizens. During the war not a dollar was spent on them. Since the war we have not been able to secure money for them, though I finally did prevail on the committee to provide \$1,000,000 for this purpose in 1948. But I assert, unhesitatingly, that the recreational facilities in some of our national parks are a national disgrace to a Nation as strong and powerful and with the resources of the United States. Not only do we have a condition which is a national disgrace in connection with that item, but the same is true in connection with the item for the lands which were acquired under the submarginal program some years ago, some 7,000,000 acres, in 31 or 32 States, lands in connection with which the Government of the United States is sponsoring soil conservation. Those lands represent a disgraceful spectacle when compared with the lands of the private farmers alongside of them, because of the penurious policy of the Congress in appropriating money to maintain these properties by the Government of the United States.

Mr. WHERRY, Mr. TAFT, and Mr. ROBERTSON addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield first to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask the Senator to yield because I must go to a meeting of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. RUSSELL. I apologize to the Senator from Nebraska for not yielding to him immediately. He was on his feet sometime ago. Then the Senator from South Carolina asked me to yield, and at that time the Senator from Nebraska was talking to another Senator.

Mr. WHERRY. I am very appreciative. I shall ask the Senator to leave the subject he has just been discussing for a moment. I trust that the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] will later be yielded to by the Senator from Georgia.

I ask the Senator to turn to page 43 of the bill, line 12, and consider the item for flood control. I also invite attention to the basic law enacted by the Seventy-fourth Congress, Public Law 738. I read section 2 to the distinguished Senator:

Federal investigations and improvements of rivers and other waterways for flood control and allied purposes shall be under the jurisdiction of and shall be prosecuted by the War Department under the direction of the Secretary of War and supervision of the Chief of Engineers, and Federal investigations of watersheds and measures for runoff and water flow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on watersheds shall be under the jurisdiction of and shall be prosecuted by the Department of Agriculture under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, except as otherwise provided by act of Congress.

In view of that basic provision, I ask the distinguished Senator who will administer the funds in line 12, which have now been increased from \$3,975,000 to \$10,000,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am sorry that I did not follow the Senator. I am not as familiar as I should be with the basic law

which he has read, but it is my understanding that it is administered by the Secretary of Agriculture through the Soil Conservation Service.

Mr. WHERRY. I realize that we cannot write legislation in an appropriation bill; but does not the Senator from Georgia feel that the \$10,000,000 item should be used by the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service in carrying out the provisions of the bill and the intent of Congress?

Mr. RUSSELL. As I understand, they are the agencies which use the funds. In the field the work is done by the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service. I have never heard anything to the contrary.

Mr. WHERRY. An amendment to an appropriation bill requiring that that be done would be subject to a point of order; but does the Senator see any reason why it should not continue to be administered by the Soil Conservation Service?

Mr. RUSSELL. I have heard nothing to the contrary. The Soil Conservation Service was the agency which appeared before the committee and offered testimony, along with the Forest Service. I believe that the Department of the Interior had some representatives there, because certain public lands under the jurisdiction of that agency are affected. However, as I understand, the actual field work is done by the Soil Conservation Service.

Mr. WHERRY. And that is our intention when we approve the appropriation.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. It is all under the general direction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. WHERRY. Does not the Senator agree that it should be done through the Soil Conservation Service?

Mr. RUSSELL. It is the intention that the field work shall be done through the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service. The Forest Service does some of the work.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I wish the Senator would emphasize a remark which he recently made about the value, from the standpoint of perpetuating democracy, of the recreational opportunities which are to be found in the national forests. The Senator will recall, of course, that our colonial ancestors came from countries where the use of forests was largely the prerogative of kings and the nobility—those on horseback. When our ancestors came over here they were determined that the state, meaning the organization of the people, should have those rights. Does the Senator know of any better investment in the peace, happiness, and contentment of the people than the opportunities which we can give them in our national parks and our national forests if we maintain those areas as they should be maintained?

Mr. RUSSELL. I have always strongly believed in maintaining and improving the recreational facilities of our national forests and all the land that is the common property of the United States. Millions of people enjoy vacations in those beauty spots who otherwise would be de-

nied the right of having that little period of recreation which is so essential to every human being.

Mr. President, I am nearly through. I merely wish again to point out that this bill is \$470,100,000 below the 1940 appropriation. I wish to emphasize that the full-time employees for this year are 55,372, as compared with 75,833 in 1941, the year we were thrown into war. The total, including temporary employees, is 71,000, as compared with 108,000 in the year 1941. Yet, it is proposed to subject this bill, important as it is, already reduced as it has been, particularly by the past two Congresses, by the same reduction that would be applied to other bills, which are swollen to two or three times their prewar size.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Did I correctly understand the Senator to say that the bill is \$470,000,000 less than the appropriation was in 1947?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; in 1940.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Am I to understand that the present appropriation figure is far under the Department's requests of the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, yes.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. About how much?

Mr. RUSSELL. It is only \$4,300,000 below the budget, but requests were made of the committee which would, I am quite sure, have run three or four hundred million dollars above this amount. The Senator has seen efforts on the floor to increase the appropriations greatly above what the committee recommended.

Mr. President, this bill deals with every conceivable activity of the human family. There are 1,867 separate activities under the bill. It deals not only with agriculture and horticulture, but with every form of flora and fauna on this continent. I am often amazed, in listening to witnesses who appear before the committee, at the great variety of activities represented. As an example, I mention the gladiolus industry. I had no idea that it was a \$100,000,000 business, and that it was a source of livelihood to hundreds of small producers all over the Nation, small farmers who operate greenhouses and produce gladioli. There are literally thousands of them. A disease has attacked that flower and has destroyed about half the production, thereby threatening the employment of thousands of people. Representatives of that industry came before us and testified, and, of course, we put in a little pittance to try to find the means to deal with that disease.

Mr. President, there should not be applied to this bill, reduced as it already is, the same rule which is sought to be applied to other bills, some of which are greatly swollen.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator referred to Forest Service, and made the general statement that agriculture had taken the greatest reduction since 1940.

Mr. RUSSELL. I did not say that the Forest Service had. I said that the agricultural appropriation bill had,

Mr. TAFT. That statement apparently does not apply. I have the 1940 appropriation bill before me. I find, for example, that \$190,000,000 of it represented Public Roads. That activity is no longer in the Agricultural bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. All those items are eliminated from the figures which I gave. I gave comparable figures. They were prepared under the direction of the staff. The items which were transferred from the Department under the reorganization are not taken into consideration. That would not be a fair comparison.

Mr. TAFT. I notice \$225,000,000 for parity payments, which apparently now are being taken out of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Last year it paid \$200,000,000, which is not in the agricultural bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. The figures which I gave include all appropriations for activities of the Department of Agriculture that are now in the Department.

Mr. TAFT. I notice that the appropriation for the Forest Service has been increased from \$20,000,000 in 1940 to \$53,000,000 in the pending bill. Is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am not familiar with the figures, but I suspect that that is approximately correct. Since that time the Congress has increased the salaries of employees of the Forest Service, along with the salaries of all other employees of the Government, by approximately 60 percent. We enacted a law under which no Federal employee may work more than 40 hours a week. The Forest Service implored Congress to give them an exception, along with the lighthouse keepers, but the Congress enacted the 40-hour week for the Forest Service and the lighthouse keepers, without taking into consideration the fact that neither forest fires nor storms at sea can be confined by legislative edict to the 40-hour week which those employees work. So we have had to expend a great deal more money as a result of the enactment of that act of Congress. But if the Senator will check, I am sure he will find that there are few, if any, additional employees in the Forest Service today, as compared to the number of its employees in 1940. I shall obtain the figures for the Senator from Ohio in a moment.

As a matter of fact, I find, upon checking the figures, that, although due to the act of the Congress in increasing wages and applying a 40-hour workweek the Forest Service appropriation is larger, yet the men who work and live in the forests are fewer in number today than they were in 1940. Although the appropriation has increased, today the employment in the Forest Service is 10,242, as compared with 11,050 in 1943.

Mr. TAFT. Yet the appropriation for the Forest Service has increased from \$20,294,000 to \$53,854,000; is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; it is because the Congress has increased the salaries and has passed a law putting the Forest Service on a 40-hour week.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LANGR in the chair). Does the Senator

from Georgia yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I notice that in 1940 the appropriation for the office of the Secretary was \$883,000, whereas this year it is \$2,143,000. That is a fairly large increase, is it not, in the appropriation for the Secretary's office?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; but if the Senator will check into that item, I think he will find that since the 1940 appropriation bill was passed, the Congress has passed an act known as the Marshall Plan Act, and the Department of Agriculture has been the great procurement agency in connection with the Marshall plan aid and program, and that work has been handled through the Office of the Secretary. I think I am correct in saying that that increase in the appropriation can be attributed very largely to the additional duties imposed upon the Department of Agriculture since 1940, in that way.

Mr. President, I am sorry that the distinguished Senator from New Mexico is not now in the Chamber, for he could answer that question categorically.

Mr. TAFT. I notice that the 1940 appropriation for the Office of Solicitor was \$232,000, whereas in the pending measure that item is \$2,235,000. Is not that a substantial increase in the appropriation for the lawyers in the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad the Senator from Ohio mentions that item, because I happen to remember it. Since the 1940 appropriation bill was passed, there have been changes in the Solicitor's office in the Department of Agriculture. At that time there were three or four Solicitors' offices in the Department—one for the Rural Electrification Administration, one for the Commodity Credit Corporation, and one or two others. I happen to remember the one for the Rural Electrification Administration, because it was a large one. At the present time all of them have been consolidated into one, and today there are fewer lawyers in the Department of Agriculture than there were in 1940, although the responsibilities are much greater. I am glad the Senator from Ohio has mentioned that matter, for I intended to refer to it.

The Senator from Michigan harped upon the fact that the appropriation for the Office of Solicitor has been increased.

Mr. TAFT. Yes; under the pending bill the appropriation for the Office of Solicitor is \$2,235,000—in other words, \$2,235,000 worth of lawyers in the Office of the Solicitor, Department of Agriculture.

Mr. RUSSELL. In that connection, I point out that at the peak, in 1941, there were 389 lawyers in the Department of Agriculture, whereas by 1948 that number had been decreased to 209, or a reduction of 180.

Senators may smile very slyly when speaking of the lawyers in the Department of Agriculture and the appropriation of approximately \$2,500,000 for them—

Mr. TAFT. No; I am only trying—

Mr. RUSSELL. But I wish to say that there is no private enterprise on earth which, if it had developed into a big

business concern, as the Department of Agriculture has, would undertake to get along with a legal department costing less than \$20,000,000. After all, \$1,000,000,000 of Federal funds, for which every citizen is obligated to pay taxes, is handled through the Rural Electrification Administration alone, which makes loans to approximately 963 farmers' cooperatives scattered throughout every State of the United States, every one of which must be checked by the legal staff of the Department of Agriculture. If we had nothing else for those lawyers to do, we would still be getting a great deal of highly important work done very cheaply, with lawyers and a legal staff costing \$2,500,000 handling \$1,000,000,000 worth of loans in 1 year.

Mr. TAFT. Of course, every local cooperative has its own lawyer, entirely outside the Government, I assume.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course it has. Probably every borrower who applies for a loan at a bank has a lawyer, but the bank does not let the borrower's lawyer pass on the legality of the paper. To the contrary, the bank has its own lawyer pass upon it.

Where would we get, Mr. President, if the lawyer of the local cooperative or association were permitted to pass upon the legality of funds thus proposed to be taken from the Treasury of the United States? The fiscal condition of the United States today is bad enough, but it would be a catastrophe too horrible to contemplate if we were to turn all legal questions in regard to loans of that sort over to the lawyers of the borrowers. For instance, would we let a railroad's lawyers pass on the legality of loans applied for by the railroad?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, from the statement the Senator has made, I am under the impression that he takes the position that the Department of Agriculture, more than any other department or agency of the Government, has suffered greatly from every heavy reductions.

Mr. RUSSELL. It has.

Mr. TAFT. But I notice that in 1940 the library of the Department of Agriculture received an appropriation of \$109,000, whereas now its appropriation is stated as being \$722,400.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. TAFT. That is a substantial increase, I assume.

Mr. RUSSELL. It is, because the Senator from Ohio, in common with other Senators, voted to increase the salaries of Government employees greatly above what they were in 1940. I have before me a statement or compilation showing the change.

In 1943 the Library of the Department of Agriculture had 193 employees. Today it has 176 employees.

If the Senator from Ohio will examine the situation respecting the libraries of other departments of the Government, I do not believe he will be able to show me one which has fewer employees than has or had the Library of the Department of Agriculture, either in 1948, 1943, or 1940.

I still insist that this Department has taken its cut. It has taken its beating.

It was almost extinguished by the Eightieth Congress; and today we are making a few feeble efforts to get it back on its feet, so that it can operate and can save the great agricultural industry upon which all of us are dependent for the food we eat and the fiber we wear.

Mr. TAFT. I notice that in 1940 the appropriation for the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, was \$16,663,000, whereas in the pending measure its appropriation is \$22,729,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct. It is the agency which is charged with the responsibility of inspecting all the meat we eat. A great many persons are engaged in that inspection service, and the Congress has voted to increase their salaries approximately 60 percent. Therefore, inasmuch as Congress has issued a mandate that the employees of that agency be paid that much more, it is necessary to pay them accordingly, if we wish to have the meat inspected.

Mr. TAFT. I notice that the 1940 appropriation of the Bureau of Plant Industry was \$5,183,000, whereas under the pending bill its appropriation is \$8,750,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, when we consider the great responsibilities with which that agency is charged, I have never known how it could get along with the appropriations it has had, in view of the way the Congress has increased the salaries of its employees. That agency is charged with the duty and responsibility of protecting the crops of the United States from destruction by fungus and insects, such as grasshoppers, and so forth. Yet that agency has managed to get along with the very modest increase in appropriations which it has received, although the Congress has directed it to increase the pay of its employees by 60 percent.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I do not wish to question for a moment the fact that the general scale of expenditures had to be increased and should be increased. I am only trying to rebut the general impression which I thought the Senator from Georgia was giving, namely, that here is a Department which, more than any other department or agency of the United States Government, has taken a tremendous decrease in its appropriations. It seems to me that the 5 percent cuts which have been made in its appropriations since 1940 will not result in crippling this Department any more than any other department.

I fully agree with the Senator's statement about the importance of each of these activities, but I do not believe a case is made for treating this Department differently from the way other departments of the government are treated.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Senator from Ohio said he thought I was trying to create the impression that this Department should be treated differently. I am very happy if I have succeeded in creating that impression in the mind of at least one Senator, because I have been trying to present facts and figures to show that the personnel of the Department of Agriculture is substantially less than it was in former years.

I assert further that in 1947 and 1948 the agricultural bill, in those two economy drives, took an undue cut, and that the pending bill does not restore all the activities which should be restored, and which are essential to the health and the welfare and the lives of the American people.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. Would the 5 percent cut, in the Senator's opinion, if adopted, apply to the \$300,000,000 soil conservation appropriation?

Mr. RUSSELL. As the Senator will remember, in 1947 the House of Representatives cut out all the soil-conservation payments, but after a desperate struggle in the Senate we were able to restore \$150,000,000. I want to pay tribute to the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young]. The Republican Congress, which had come into control, flush with its victory and bent on economy, did not pursue its efforts toward economy much farther than the Department of Agriculture, and the Department would have been absolutely paralyzed beyond all hope of redemption if the Senator from North Dakota, a dirt farmer, had not appeared and made plain what the soil-conservation system meant, although I had tried to tell them. We finally got \$150,000,000. That represents payments which were made the year the farmers voted to change the complexion of the Senate from a majority of Republicans to a majority of Democrats and to change the House of Representatives in the same way. Those payments were made last summer, just before the election, and the farmers could not understand why, if the party that had control of the Congress was a friend of the farmers, they found it necessary to take away the one-third that is recompensed to him for carrying on soil-conservation practices.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield the floor.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, it is with a good deal of regret that I have listened to my very good friend the Senator from Georgia with respect to certain of the inferences he draws and certain of the impressions he has left. The Senator from Georgia, I hope, will refer to the table, a copy of which I think he has before him. It is obviously true that agricultural appropriations have decreased since 1940; so have certain payments decreased—parity payments, for example. Some payments have been added.

Mr. RUSSELL. Where have the payments been added? I should like to know where they have been added.

Mr. REED. The scale of soil-conservation payments—

Mr. RUSSELL. We had \$500,000,000 for that purpose up to the war. We had to reduce them somewhat then in order to get the farmers to plant less food and fiber. But the soil-conservation payments were never less than \$300,000,000 until 1947, when the Congress undertook to eliminate them entirely.

Mr. REED. The Rural Electrification Administration has had increased appropriations—not payments, but appropriations.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is for loans to farmers; yes.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I am overdue at a committee meeting. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I wonder whether the Senator will yield in order that I may request confirmation of three high officers in the armed services. There are several vacancies in the armed services.

Mr. REED. I shall finish very shortly.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator will not be able to finish quickly, because he will be interrupted. I shall wait in the meantime. It will be nice to have these offices filled.

Mr. REED. I may ask the Senator from Georgia whether the largest decrease in the agricultural appropriation bills was not from 1942 to 1943, under a Democratic administration, and whether it was not a decrease of \$400,000,000, the largest decrease ever made?

Mr. RUSSELL. To answer categorically, without explanation, that is true, but, of course, that was the year we took out the parity payments, amounting to \$250,000,000.

Mr. REED. Were the Republicans responsible for that?

Mr. RUSSELL. They were as much responsible as anybody else. That was for 1943, and I can give the Senator the explanation. That is the year when the section 32 funds, because of import duties falling off to practically nothing, were reduced about \$200,000,000, and that cut section 32 funds about that much. The section 32 funds are included in these figures. Why the Department of Agriculture put them in, I do not know, but they prepared the figures and put them in.

Mr. REED. Very well. There has been a very great variation in the figures, there is no doubt about that. The criticism does not all belong to the Republican Party.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. Did not the Republican Party cut soil conservation payments \$150,000,000 in 1947?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield for a question?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. REED. Is it not true that appropriation made for the Department of Agriculture in 1947, for the fiscal year ending in 1948, in the sum of \$816,000,000, is the largest agricultural appropriation made by any Congress since 1944?

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course the reason for that lies not in the appropriation itself, but in the fact that revenue increased, world trade was reviving, and section 32 funds, which were not utilized during the previous years the Senator mentions increased. During the war there were no section 32 funds. There were no imports into the United States.

I want the Senator to continue, and I shall not interrupt him. I know the argument he intends to make. I shall endeavor in my own time to explain it. The Senator, if he were merely looking at the decrease, might make that statement. I intend to give the items the Eightieth Congress cut. I had not intended to go into that in detail, although I want to show where that Congress cut the heart out of the agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. REED. I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia whether the lowest appropriation made for the Department of Agriculture since 1942, with one exception—1944—was not the \$720,000,000 appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 1945?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is true, if we are to eliminate section 32 funds, of which there were none. But, so far as the funds appropriated from the Treasury are concerned, the appropriation bill of 1948 was far below any bill we have had. The section 32 funds were "all off" during the war, and they did not start coming in again in any substantial amount until 1947. But the actual amount appropriated from the Treasury by the 1948 agricultural appropriation bill, passed in 1947, was substantially below the amount of any other agricultural appropriation bill that had been passed since 1940.

Mr. REED. Not in the total figures.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, that is true, if section 32 funds are included, as the Senator is doing. I am talking about funds appropriated from the Treasury, not the funds which go to section 32, which in some years are not used at all, and in other years there is very great necessity of their use.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I want to conclude as soon as I can. I am overdue at a committee meeting. I hope I may have the attention of the Senator from Georgia in stating that I took the floor, or intended to take it, in order to express regret that we had to include the agricultural bill in the test of economy that those on this side are trying to make.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if the Senator will indulge me, I should like to say, while he has the floor, that the Senator from Kansas, while he happened to be engaged with the duties of the chairmanship of another subcommittee on appropriations, was good enough in 1947 to suspend hearings on the bill of which he had charge, in order to come to the agricultural subcommittee and try to save some of the items which had been eliminated completely by the House of Representatives. I happen to recall that. So he certainly has as much familiarity with what has been done to the pending bill, in that respect, as any Senator present. He contributed greatly to preserving at least the framework of the agricultural system which was set up under the local committees for farmers throughout the United States. I want to bear testimony to that. I am sure the Senator knows the condition the bill was in when he came into the committee room.

Mr. REED. I thank the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. President, what I want to say to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle is that, as bills go, under the rules of the Senate, this is a good bill as compared with the stream of bills which have come and are yet to come before the Senate. It is a model bill. I am going to vote for the motion of the Senator from Michigan only because I think the test of economy should be applied without favor to any group. If I were to vote the other way, I should be inconsistent. My farmer friends, whose confidence I hope I have, would be able to point the finger of scorn at me for making an exception of an appropriation bill in the test of economy, because it was a farmer's bill. I do not think they would want me to do that. Let me say to my colleague what I have said before, that I do not think there is a committee or a subcommittee of the Senate which operates more efficiently, with more common sense, with more courtesy, and with less partisan friction, than the Agricultural Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, under the chairmanship of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. I wish sincerely to thank the Senator from Kansas, and I also wish to thank the Senators who sit on the other side of the aisle for having made this an absolutely nonpartisan bill. If there has ever been the slightest hint of partisanship in our approach to the problems, I have never been aware of it. I know the members of the committee have worked with the sole objective of doing the best possible for this very important element of our Nation.

Mr. REED. I regret that the Senator from Georgia dragged in some inferences which I thought he should have omitted, and he left some impressions which I fear were not entirely accurate.

Mr. RUSSELL. I hope they are accurate. I do not think this bill should be subject to the same rule as that which would apply to other bills. While I do not think the Eightieth Congress was the worst Congress that ever assembled, for in some respects it did some very valuable work, so far as the agricultural appropriation bill was concerned, if there had not been certain Senators on the committee, we would be at this time trying to pick up the pieces. Agriculture could not have gotten along under the bill as it came to us in the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations. I do not think there would have been a county committee anywhere in the Nation.

Mr. REED. As I have stated, I regard the Senator from Georgia as an able chairman, and I regard his subcommittee as probably the best working subcommittee there is in the Senate. My only purpose, as I informed the Senator from Georgia last evening, is to vote to subject every appropriation bill to the test of economy as the bills come forward. It is an awkward way; it is not very effective. I want to say to the Senator from Georgia, as well as to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], that if they and their associates can work out any formula whereby we can reduce appropriations according to the character of the appropriation and service, I shall join with

them, and I authorize them to use my name.

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall be happy to see that the name of the Senator from Kansas appears as sponsor on the amendment.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I think this country is in a desperate situation. I think we must cut appropriations. We must either do that, or return to deficit financing or increase taxes. The desirable thing to do is to cut appropriations, which I am certain can be done if there is a will so to do.

I yield the floor, Mr. President.

Mr. REED subsequently said: Mr. President, when I addressed the Senate a few minutes ago, I had in my hand a table which I intended to ask consent to have printed in the RECORD. I now ask unanimous consent that the table may be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of the remarks which I made today.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Total direct appropriations, fiscal years 1939 to 1949, and budget estimates, 1950¹

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------|---------------|
| 1939 | ----- | \$1, 135, 800 |
| 1940 | ----- | 1, 333, 900 |
| 1941 | ----- | 1, 124, 600 |
| 1942 | ----- | 1, 247, 900 |
| 1943 | ----- | 859, 400 |
| 1944 | ----- | 1, 027, 100 |
| 1945 | ----- | 720, 800 |
| 1946 | ----- | 769, 900 |
| 1947 | ----- | 747, 900 |
| 1948 | ----- | 816, 100 |
| 1949 | ----- | 733, 900 |
| Budget estimate, 1950 | ----- | 867, 500 |
| House bill, 1950 | ----- | 841, 800 |
| Senate bill, 1950 | ----- | 863, 800 |

¹Amounts for years 1939 to 1949 adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure in the 1950 estimates.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 326. An act to amend the War Claims Act of 1948;

S. 392. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Thomas A. Pickett;

S. 683. An act to relieve certain employees of the Veterans' Administration from financial liability for certain overpayments;

S. 716. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell the land of George Peters under existing regulations;

S. 1152. An act for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Office of United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands who suffered losses of personal property by reason of war conditions; and

S. J. Res. 18. Joint resolution for the relief of the First Citizens Bank & Trust Co., administrator of the estate of C. A. Ragland, Sr.

NOMINATIONS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, as in executive session, I send to the desk three nominations unanimously reported this morning from the Committee on Armed Services. They are as follows:

Francis P. Matthews, of Nebraska, to be Secretary of the Navy; Dan A. Kimball, of California, to be Under Secretary of the Navy; Gordon Gray, of North Carolina, to be Under Secretary of the Army.

In view of the fact that these positions have been unfilled for some time, and in view of the fact that the recommendations come unanimously from the Committee on Armed Services, I ask unanimous consent, as in executive session, that these three nominations be confirmed and that the President be notified.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—I should like to ask the able chairman of the Armed Services Committee, for the RECORD, whether there were any objections with reference to these nominations brought to the attention of the committee.

Mr. TYDINGS. There was one telegram signed by a single individual, whom I do not know, against one of the nominees, but it was perfunctory and did not contain any specific character of charge, so I did not bring it to the attention of the committee.

Mr. KNOWLAND. As the able Senator has pointed out, the report comes from the committee unanimously.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct. Two of the men named have been before the country previously and have been confirmed. The nomination of Mr. Matthews to be Secretary of the Navy has the support of both the minority leader and his colleague, as Mr. Matthews comes from the State of Nebraska.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARTIN in the chair). Without objection, the nominations are confirmed, and, without objection, the President will be notified.

NOMINATIONS IN THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask for the immediate confirmation of various routine promotions in the military establishment, most of which are in minor rank, with the exception of one, which I shall report to the Senate, namely, the nomination of Gen. Lucius D. Clay, to be placed on the retired list in the grade of general. Inasmuch as this is one of the higher ranks in the Military Establishment, I felt that, in addition to the usual announcement, I should bring it to the attention of the Senate.

These nominations likewise come from the Committee on Armed Services unanimously. No objection with respect to any of them, so far as I know, has been filed with any person.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed, and, without objection, the President will be immediately notified.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Aiken | Hoey | Murray |
| Anderson | Holland | Myers |
| Baldwin | Humphrey | Neely |
| Brewster | Ives | O'Connor |
| Bricker | Jenner | O'Mahoney |
| Bridges | Johnson, Colo. | Pepper |
| Butler | Johnson, Tex. | Reed |
| Byrd | Johnston, S. C. | Robertson |
| Cain | Kefauver | Russell |
| Chapman | Kem | Saltonstall |
| Chavez | Kilgore | Schoeppel |
| Connally | Knowland | Smith, Maine |
| Cordon | Langer | Sparkman |
| Donnell | Lodge | Stennis |
| Douglas | Long | Taft |
| Downey | Lucas | Taylor |
| Eastland | McCarran | Thomas, Okla. |
| Ecton | McCarthy | Thomas, Utah |
| Ellender | McClellan | Thye |
| Ferguson | McFarland | Tobey |
| Frear | McGrath | Tydings |
| Fulbright | McKellar | Vandenberg |
| Gillette | McMahon | Watkins |
| Graham | Martin | Wherry |
| Green | Maybank | Williams |
| Gurney | Miller | Withers |
| Hayden | Millikin | Young |
| Hendrickson | Morse | |
| Hill | Mundt | |

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION—LOSS OF URANIUM-235

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, yesterday afternoon, a 3-hour session was held by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy with the members of the Atomic Energy Commission and its staff, relating to the loss of some uranium 235 in the Argonne Laboratories in Chicago.

At 8 o'clock last night I issued a statement which I ask to be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR McMAHON

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has gone over with the Atomic Energy Commission and staff the matter of the reported loss of enriched uranium oxide at the Argonne National Laboratory.

The facts reported by the Commission at this time show that this shortage of uranium oxide was first discovered by the laboratory on February 8, 1949. The item missing was a small container of uranium oxide which had been produced by oxidation, or burning, or machine turnings from a bar of uranium.

This is an important point because it indicates the care which must be taken with all the process residues. Machine turnings, scraps, waste, sweepings, drainings, and all forms of residues from machine and chemical operations, are collected and treated to recover and reuse the uranium. The small container of oxide was to have been sent to a vault for safekeeping. It was recorded as being part of a shipment to the storage vault on September 16, 1948, when a section of the laboratory was moved. When the material in this shipment was to be used again, one container containing approximately one ounce of U-235 in uranium oxide was missing. This was determined on February 8, 1949.

The laboratory started a search for this material and being unable to find it, notified the Commission representatives at Chicago on February 14. An intensive investigation was begun at that time into the handling of the receptacle prior to its placement in the safe. When the container itself was not found, the FBI was notified on March 28.

In the meantime the Commission reports samples were taken from all the containers for residues in the section of the laboratory where the material had been used. The samples had to be purified, concentrated, and put into the pile and tested in order to determine the presence of U-235. The container which was thus found to contain some of this material was sent to Oak Ridge for detailed analysis. A preliminary report by the Commission shows that six-sevenths of the missing material was contained in this drum.

The Commission is continuing analysis and tests to eliminate doubts as to the identity of this material. The Commission reports, however, that the degree of enrichment permitted identification of the material since there was no other material of this exact composition in the laboratory. While the analyses and investigation are not complete, it appears from the report of the Commission that the material was not surreptitiously removed from the premises. The FBI has indicated that in its opinion no espionage is involved in this case. As matters now stand, one-seventh of an ounce of material is not accounted for. A seventh on an ounce of U-235, should it not be accounted for, would be of value in chemical and physical research. However, it is of no value for use in an atomic weapon.

The investigation is continuing and the joint committee is determined to get a full and satisfactory accounting of this matter, particularly with respect to the accounting system which would permit such a situation to develop.

The chairman of the joint committee was notified of the shortage on April 27 in a top secret report. Action by the committee was deferred pending completion of the FBI investigation and submission of a final Commission report.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, the statement was a report to the people of the United States of the facts as given to us by the Atomic Energy Commission. I now call particular attention to the fact that I stated that it was my intention to conduct a most searching and intensive investigation of their report and every aspect of this matter as quickly as possible.

Quite frankly, there are several aspects of the matter with which I am not satisfied, and which obviously need vigorous attention. Members of the staff of the joint committee have been and are now engaged in gathering first-hand facts on this matter. Some of the staff are now in the field.

When our investigation is completed, it is my belief that open hearings on the matter should be held. The matters developed in the executive session were largely not of a secret nature. This is the public's business, and we must, as the watch-dog Committee of the Congress, keep the public informed as to the facts on the management of the Commission. Obviously, this does not include information which must be kept secret in the interest of national security.

The committee will meet in executive session on Monday, and at that time I intend to take up with the committee the matter of holding public hearings.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, first of all I desire to commend the Senator from Connecticut, the chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, for the statement he has made at this time. I wish to say, as one of the members of the joint committee, that I am not sat-

isfied with the explanation which was given by members of the Atomic Energy Commission at our meeting yesterday.

I believe there has been a woeful lack of proper precaution in notifying agencies which should have been notified, and also in the matter of even the most elementary types of security that should have been taken in regard to a shipment of this importance. Certainly I feel that the joint committee will not be discharging its full responsibility to the Congress of the United States unless it vigorously pursues this matter, as it has been indicated by the chairman that they will pursue it, and I think that neither Congress nor the committee should feel satisfied until they run the matter down to the very end.

THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION— SCHOLARSHIPS TO COMMUNISTS

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, with regard to the matter of one Freistadt, who was heard by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy yesterday, it is, I think, the unanimous opinion of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy that public funds should not be used to make gifts to members of the Communist Party. It is quite possible that Freistadt is not the only case, and I propose to see to it that we shall continue our investigation until we become satisfied that there are no Communists in the atomic-energy program.

VISIT TO THE CONGRESS BY GEN. EURICO GASPAR DUTRA, PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I am certain I speak for every Member of the United States Senate and the Nation as a whole when I say that upon this eventful day we were all delighted to have as our guest in the Joint Session of Congress, Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, President of Brazil.

It is more than significant that this great South American leader should pay this Nation a friendly visit at this momentous hour in the world history. On the eve of the fateful meeting of the Four-Power Foreign Ministers it is hoped that all world powers will understand the true mission of General Dutra's hemispheric journey.

The President of Brazil is not here for the purpose of conspiracy or intrigue. He does not come here incognito behind some iron curtain. He is not here seeking to disrupt or destroy the sovereign rights of other nations.

General Dutra is here on a good-will mission. He journeys from his beloved Brazil to this, the greatest of all Republics, to further cement and point up to the world the firm alliance which has existed between these two countries in the New World for more than a century.

Mr. President, the growth, the wisdom, and the strength of this Republic has astonished the world. Though we are laden with enormous power and fearful responsibilities, we are at peace with all our American neighbors and have been for more than a hundred years. In this New World, with the aid of powerful friends like Brazil, we hope that we may be able to prove to the people of the Old World that a peaceful and prosperous life can only be maintained over a long period

of time under the rule of liberty, justice, and equality.

It was for these eternal rights that in two world wars Brazil and the United States, along with her gallant allies, stood shoulder to shoulder and poured forth their blood and treasure. It is for these same inherent principles of right that today America makes huge international commitments to aid in the rehabilitation of war-torn nations. In all of these undertakings we ask only that a free people may continue to live under the inalienable and divine rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. President, the time has arrived when the peoples of the world everywhere, irrespective of the flag under which they live, or the ideology which they pursue, must realize once and for all that war is civilization's greatest crime and that peace is humanity's greatest virtue.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1950

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARTIN in the chair). The Senator will state it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I inquire what is now pending before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion made by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], for himself and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI, pursuant to notice previously given, to offer the amendment heretofore proposed by him, which was ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. KNOWLAND. On that question I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

GUARANTEED DOLLAR PAYMENT TO AMERICAN SMALL BUSINESS FOR EX- PORTS TO WESTERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and myself, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution to provide for guaranteeing dollar payment to American small business for exports to Western Hemisphere countries, and in order to expedite action on the agricultural appropriation bill, I request that a statement I had intended to read in connection with the introduction of the joint resolution be printed in the Record.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred, and the statement will be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 93) to amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 so as to provide for guaranteeing dollar pay-

ment to American small business for exports to Western Hemisphere countries, introduced by Mr. MAYBANK (for himself, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. PEPPER, and Mr. TOBEY), was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The statement presented by Mr. MAYBANK is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MAYBANK

This joint resolution is introduced as a substitute for S. 1093, now pending before the Banking and Currency Committee. The committee proposes to hold prompt hearings upon this measure. Of course, this does not preclude the committee from adding to this resolution one or more features now present in S. 1093 and related legislation.

This measure is designed to assist small-business enterprises effectively and quickly under present postwar economic conditions which have fostered the concentration of business and industry and the growth of monopoly in this country, and which have created most difficult problems which are threatening the survival of small business.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1950

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I wish I may have the attention of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] and also the attention of the Senator from Ohio for a moment. I was attending a conference on the Commodity Credit Corporation charter when some questions were asked about the agricultural appropriation bill. I think the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] has done, as he always does, an excellent job. I understand that a question was asked about the office of the Secretary. Very few questions could have been asked I could have answered, but that is one I could have answered. I understand it was pointed out that in 1940—

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. While I was addressing the Senate, I looked around for the distinguished Senator from New Mexico and expressed my extreme regret that he was not present to answer that question, but it so happened that the answer I gave the Senator from Ohio was in error when I said that the increase was due to the war activities being imposed upon the Office of the Secretary. I have already gone over and told the Senator from Ohio I was in error in the statement I made. I should like to have the Senator from New Mexico state—and he can do so better than I can—just what is the significance of the difference between the figures for 1940 and 1948.

Mr. ANDERSON. I do not say that the Senator from Georgia was in error. He was perhaps partially in error. When I became Secretary I discovered that the budget was very much higher than it had been only a few years before. I tried to find out places where I might eliminate employees in order to get back to the former figure, and then I discovered that prior to 1944 a part of the expenses of the library, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Secretary's office,

and possibly one other office, were charged to specific projects, and funds were allotted from those projects, which were under way. I think the funds came from procurement, parity payments, from soil conservation, and other projects in the Department. It was insisted that in the interest of proper budgeting it was not fair, not proper to list as BAE expense items which were actually under the Secretary, and so beginning with 1944 all those items were consolidated into the appropriation for the Office of the Secretary. And while the amount was increased from \$800,000 to slightly more than \$2,000,000, the composite amount was actually lower than it had been previously.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator from New Mexico for making that statement. It is merely a question of transfer of funds.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion made by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] for himself and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI, pursuant to notice previously given, to offer the amendment heretofore proposed by him which was ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. ANDERSON. Is it possible to have a quorum call without any business having been transacted since the last quorum call, and in view of the fact that the yeas and nays were ordered? I make that point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A joint resolution has been introduced since the yeas and nays were ordered, which would be an item of business.

Mr. ANDERSON. Since the last quorum call.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina introduced a joint resolution, which would be an item of business.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Aiken | Hoey | Murray |
| Anderson | Holland | Myers |
| Baldwin | Humphrey | Neely |
| Brewster | Ives | O'Connor |
| Bricker | Jenner | O'Mahoney |
| Bridges | Johnson, Colo. | Pepper |
| Butler | Johnson, Tex. | Reed |
| Byrd | Johnston, S. C. | Robertson |
| Cain | Kefauver | Russell |
| Chapman | Kem | Saltonstall |
| Chavez | Kilgore | Schoeppel |
| Connally | Knowland | Smith, Maine |
| Cordon | Langer | Sparkman |
| Donnell | Lodge | Stennis |
| Douglas | Long | Taft |
| Downey | Lucas | Taylor |
| Eastland | McCarran | Thomas, Okla. |
| Eaton | McCarthy | Thomas, Utah |
| Ellender | McClellan | Thye |
| Ferguson | McFarland | Tobey |
| Frear | McGrath | Tydings |
| Fulbright | McKellar | Vandenberg |
| Gillette | McMahon | Watkins |
| Graham | Martin | Wherry |
| Green | Maybank | Williams |
| Gurney | Miller | Withers |
| Hayden | Millikin | Young |
| Hendrickson | Morse | |
| Hill | Mundt | |

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the motion made by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] for himself and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI pursuant to notice previously given, in order that he may offer a certain amendment. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GILLETTE (when his name was called). On this question I have a pair with my able colleague the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] and the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS]. I am informed that each of those Senators, if present and voting, would vote "yea." If I were at liberty to vote I would vote "nay." I therefore withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] has a pair with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH]. I am informed that, if present and voting, the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay," and the Senator from Indiana and the Senator from New Jersey would vote "yea."

I announce that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] is absent by leave of the Senate on public business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] would vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], who is necessarily absent, and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], who is absent because of illness, are paired with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR]. If present and voting, the Senator from Indiana and the Senator from New Jersey would vote "yea," and the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay."

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] are absent by leave of the Senate. Their pair with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] has been previously announced.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are detained on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 52, as follows:

YEAS—32

| | | |
|----------|----------|----------------|
| Baldwin | Byrd | Ferguson |
| Brewster | Cain | Hendrickson |
| Bricker | Douglas | Ives |
| Bridges | Eastland | Jenner |
| Butler | Eaton | Johnson, Colo. |

| | | |
|----------|--------------|------------|
| Kem | Millikin | Thye |
| Knowland | Reed | Tobey |
| Lodge | Saltonstall | Vandenberg |
| McCarthy | Schoeppel | Wherry |
| McMahon | Smith, Maine | Williams |
| Martin | Taft | |

NAYS—52

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------|
| Aiken | Humphrey | Myers |
| Anderson | Johnson, Tex. | Neely |
| Chapman | Johnston, S. C. | O'Connor |
| Chavez | Kefauver | O'Mahoney |
| Connally | Kilgore | Pepper |
| Cordon | Langer | Robertson |
| Donnell | Long | Russell |
| Downey | Lucas | Sparkman |
| Ellender | McCarran | Stennis |
| Frear | McClellan | Taylor |
| Fulbright | McFarland | Thomas, Okla. |
| Graham | McGrath | Thomas, Utah |
| Green | McKellar | Tydings |
| Gurney | Maybank | Watkins |
| Hayden | Miller | Withers |
| Hill | Morse | Young |
| Hoey | Mundt | |
| Holland | Murray | |

NOT VOTING—12

| | | |
|----------|--------------|--------------|
| Capehart | Hickenlooper | Malone |
| Flanders | Hunt | Smith, N. J. |
| George | Kerr | Wagner |
| Gillette | Magnuson | Wiley |

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Two-thirds of the Senators present not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is not agreed to.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I submit a motion, which I send to the desk, to recommit House bill 3997 with instructions; and I ask that the motion be read, and I also ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

I move that the bill (H. R. 3997) be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the Senate with amendments providing for a reduction equivalent to that provided in the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] for himself and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and requiring that the appropriations under title I of this act shall be reduced in an aggregate of five percentum of the total amounts appropriated therein: *Provided*, That no item of appropriation contained in title I shall be reduced more than 20 percent: *Provided further*, That any such reduction shall be based on the amount of the appropriations contained in title I of the bill as amended by the Senate at the time of its recommitment.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TAFT. Would a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed House bill 3333, the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation bill, be in order?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, that bill is now in conference. It would have to be returned from the conference, before it could be reconsidered, I should think.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed by the Parliamentarian that a motion of that sort can be filed at any time, including today.

Mr. TAFT. If the motion is filed, do I correctly understand that it must be accompanied by a motion requesting the House of Representatives to return the bill to the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It must be accompanied by a motion requesting the House of Representatives to return the bill to the Senate, and that motion must be determined without debate.

Mr. TAFT. Would that vote be taken immediately, despite any pending business?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry: Would not that have the effect of laying aside the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No; the Parliamentarian informs the Chair that that would be a privileged matter.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, perhaps I can relieve the Senator's mind: I only wish to state that if the motion to recommit the pending bill is adopted—I refer to the motion made by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON]—I then propose to file a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill passed the Senate.

On the other hand, if the motion filed a few minutes ago by the Senator from Michigan is not adopted, I do not know whether I shall offer a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Labor-Federal Security bill was passed. In any event, I do not intend to offer such a motion before the vote is taken on the motion of the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Chair has ruled that a motion to reconsider can be made at any time. I understood that such a motion had to be made within 2 days.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair should have stated that today would be the last day on which that could be done.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Chair stated "at any time," I believe.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is sorry; he meant to make that matter plain.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON].

Mr. FERGUSON. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, my vote on the Federal Security Agency and related independent agencies bill of a few days ago was favorable to a 5-percent reduction in the over-all appropriations carried by that bill.

Since the vote—or rather votes—on that amendment and related motions, I have further considered the subject of the propriety of application of a reduction of a given percentage to an over-all appropriation consisting of numerous items, some of which may be too high, others of which are sufficiently low. There may be some instances in which that procedure should be adopted, though at the moment I do not think of any such instance. I have concluded that as a general rule the procedure of applying a reduction of a given percentage to an over-all appropriation consist-

ing of numerous items, some of which may be too high, others of which are sufficiently low, is not sound. To compute the amount of an advisable reduction by taking a percentage of the sum derived by adding together not only those items of the appropriation bill or title which are too high but also those items of the bill or title which are not too high is, in my present judgment, fallacious. For example, if there are 20 items in an appropriation bill which are not too high, and 20 items of the same bill which are too high, it seems to me clear that it is neither logical nor proper in determining the amount of reduction which should be made in the items which are too high, to take a percentage of the items which are not too high. The proper way, if I may submit this very humbly as an opinion, is to level any reduction deemed proper solely at the specific items deemed to be too high. The proper way, in my judgment, is not to take a percentage of both items which are too high and items which are not too high.

In view of this conclusion, Mr. President, I have determined to vote adversely on the motion made by the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I am not a member of the Appropriations Committee, but I want to endorse most sympathetically what the Senator from Missouri has just said, on the basis of my previous service on that committee. I am very much in favor of making a reduction in the appropriations. I believe that within a week a way can be found of doing it intelligently along the lines indicated by the Senator from Missouri. Certain legislation is now being prepared which, in my opinion, will be efficacious to accomplish the result and it will not be of the meat-ax variety.

Inasmuch as we are on the subject, I should like to ask those who are offering these amendments and motions what efforts they made in committee to bring about the reductions which they are asking for on the floor. I should be glad to yield in order that I may be enlightened.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I am glad to advise the Senator that a similar motion was made in the subcommittee and also in the full committee.

Mr. TYDINGS. But were there any motions made with respect to the specific items that could best be reduced, or that could have been eliminated perhaps entirely while preserving those items which have universal support and about whose validity and merit there is rather wide agreement.

Mr. FERGUSON. Certain motions were made.

It does not seem to me, if I may be frank about it, as if the work was done in the committee on these items that might have been done, if we are to have these economy drives. It is one thing to come upon the floor and ask for a 2 percent or a 5 percent reduction. It makes wonderful headlines in the newspapers, and it makes those who do not vote for it look as if they were in favor of spending and those who support it look as though they are for economy. I

submit that if there is a real effort for economy in the Committee on Appropriations, item by item, where the items can be pared down, then I think it lies more appropriately in the mouths of those who come on the floor and make sweeping motions to cut to ask for the support of those of us who are in sympathy with the general purpose.

I do not believe a case has been made out on the floor that there was such an effort made in the Committee on Appropriations either by the minority who have taken the lead in the movement, or by those on this side who are supporting the minority in the effort to reduce appropriations. Until that sort of effort is made in the Committee on Appropriations I think one may question whether there is as much sincerity and purpose back of the proposals as would appear to those who may read of them in the press. If we had testimony on the floor by Members of the Appropriations Committee who are supporting the point of view of a broadside cut that they tried in committee to reduce this item which was not necessary, or to cut 10 percent that item which was not necessary, or to eliminate entirely another item which was not necessary, we then should be getting some place. But, as one Member of the Senate, I am becoming a little tired of sitting here and witnessing these sham battles fought out for the newspapers, when the place to fight them is in the Appropriations Committee, where items which ought to be eliminated can be singled out, attention can be focused on them, and a vote obtained thereon.

Mr. BREWSTER rose.

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield to the Senator from Maine for a question.

Mr. BREWSTER. The Senator from Maine is not a member of the Committee on Appropriations, so he has no prejudices in its favor. But I am sure the Senator from Maryland will recognize that both individually and collectively we are obliged to take into account the changing conditions with respect to the national income.

Mr. TYDINGS. I agree thoroughly with that; and the place to take into account the changing conditions is in the Committee on Appropriations, where specific items are under review, where testimony is taken to support them, where opposition to them is heard, and where a considered and sound and judicious approach to the merit of the appropriation can be had; and not here on the Senate floor, where no testimony is available, where no hearings have been had, and where it would appear it is inadvisable, as has been pointed out by the able Senator from Missouri, to make a horizontal cut as if all the items were equal in their merits, when all of us know they are not.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Maryland yield to the Senator from Maine?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. Have we not all learned, and do we need any testimony to convince us, that we are facing a budgetary deficit of what our tax experts

in the Finance Committee estimate as \$3,000,000,000?

Mr. TYDINGS. I am thoroughly in favor of eliminating appropriations to the extent of making income and outgo balance. But the place to do that is in the Appropriations Committee of the United States Senate, and the thing to do is to bring measures to the floor of the Senate that do not appropriated more money than is available to the Government.

I say this with no intention of reflection on any Senator, because I do not mean it that way; but the procedure suggested smacks, I think, a little bit of demagoguery, of being all things to all men, of being for the appropriations in the committee and being against them en masse on the floor. We should be able to single out the appropriations we want to reduce, and not go through this senseless procedure with every appropriation bill which comes up.

I say to my friends on the other side of the aisle, who seem to want to carry on this procedure, and with which I am in general sympathy as to the objective sought, that I shall feel more like joining with them when I know they have tried to accomplish the result in committee and have failed, not in a general slashing over-all manner but as to specific items, so that we may know that appropriations have been reduced 5 percent, if that is the intention and the wish of those who support that philosophy.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. Is it not possible that the Appropriations Committee, which has been laboring for some 3 months on this question, was somewhat misled by the very optimistic views presented to the Chamber at its opening, that conditions were quite normal, whereas the deepening depression drawing near upon us has led us all to realize that some percentage reduction in all our expenditures is as essential for the Government as it is for the 3,000,000 unemployed persons or the 10,000,000 part-time employees in this country? I do not suppose those gentlemen and their families are worrying about the procedure; they are worrying about how they are going to make both ends meet. This change has come about in the past 3 months. We were told in January that all would be serene. I say that a 5 percent or a 10 percent reduction in our over-all expenditures is the only way we can accomplish the objective which the Senator from Maryland says he has in view.

Mr. TYDINGS. I agree with the Senator from Maine; but if it has come upon us in the past 3 months that all is not lovely, and that we shall not have sufficient money to balance the budget, then the place to make the reduction is in the Appropriations Committee. It is absolutely essential not to bring bills onto the floor that will make a deficit of two or three billion dollars in the National Treasury if we do not want such a deficit. The place to do the fighting is where the enemy is, namely, in the

Appropriations Committee, where we can fight facts with facts and ideas with ideas, not on the floor, where we can take a second guess or can say, "We do not have to be specific on the floor; we do not have to make anyone angry; we can just go along and take 5 percent off everything."

I should like to take it off as the Senator from Missouri wants to take it off. The place to do it is in the Appropriations Committee. That is the purpose of the Appropriations Committee. It is not established to appropriate money which is not in the Treasury.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. Does the Senator from Maryland understand that the purpose of the motion is to send the bill back to the committee with instructions to make a 5-percent reduction in items which it is possible to reduce? Is not that the very objective? The Appropriations Committee is asked to do that in the light of the catastrophe which we now face.

Mr. TYDINGS. Why did not the committee do it before the bill came to the Senate?

Mr. BREWSTER. Because it did not know there would be such a depression as we are now facing.

Mr. TYDINGS. Tell it to the marines. It is good politics to bring it out here, and then have this exhibition of economy propaganda and send the bill back. The bill has not been out of the committee more than a week.

Mr. BREWSTER. That is the trouble.

Mr. TYDINGS. We have had hearings for a month. The Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] has been one of the most diligent and patient chairmen in the whole Congress. He has sat day after day, for more than a month—I think, for approximately 6 weeks. The committee is the place in which to make the motion to reduce this and every other appropriation bill. Every Senator here knows that is correct. We should not come out on the floor with this sort of proposition. The place to make economies is where we make someone mad.

Mr. BREWSTER. The enemy now seems to be on the other side of the aisle.

Mr. TYDINGS. Oh, yes, of course; but the public is not being fooled one iota.

Mr. BREWSTER. What is troubling the Senator from Maryland, then?

Mr. TYDINGS. If the Senators who advocate 5 percent reductions on the floor will try to eliminate, item by item, expenditures in the committee, sufficient to create a 5-percent reduction in the whole bill, then, in my judgment, they will deserve the support of all economy-minded persons when they offer specific amendments which, taken together, will reduce the expenditures 5 percent.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. If the Senator will simply join us in sending the bill back to the committee, exactly the objective which he so vehemently says he has in mind will be accomplished.

Mr. TYDINGS. I am a little wary of the Greeks bearing gifts. What I want to know is why Senators who may now support this proposition did not do the very same thing when they had a month within which to do it? They sat like clay pigeons, or like Egyptian mummies. They were as silent as the tomb. They might as well have been built out of marble. They never offered a single specific motion to cut down a single specific expenditure such an amount as would aggregate 5 percent. They had an opportunity to do so day after day, week after week, almost month after month. Now, with the press sitting up in the gallery drinking in every word, they plead to high Heaven for economy, knowing all the time that they have run out on the real job when they had an opportunity to make a saving. That is what I call demagoguery.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield to my friend from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to ask my good friend from Maryland whether, although what he says may be correct—

Mr. TYDINGS. It is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It may be correct, with reference to Senators who serve on the Appropriations Committee not making a protest in the committee but later making a protest on the floor. I should like to ask my good friend from Maryland what he thinks those of us who did not sit on the Appropriations Committee, who did not have a chance to examine the items, should do. What is our ethical duty under those circumstances? Is it to give a blind vote of confidence to recommendations of the Appropriations Committee, or is it to try to use our judgment to bring the budget of the United States into balance?

Mr. TYDINGS. I know that the Senator from Illinois is eminently wise and fair in the votes he will cast. He is not a member of the Appropriations Committee; but some of the Senators who are making motions are members of that committee, and the thought must occur to the Senator, as it occurs to me, why, if a 5-percent reduction can be made in the whole bill, they did not try to make it when the bill was before the committee, rather than try to make it on the floor, with the press sitting up in the gallery manned to its full capacity, carrying the news of how these economy-minded men are sitting up nights trying to save the taxpayers from this waste of money, when they had opportunity after opportunity. The Sphinx on the Sahara Desert was 50,000 times as vocal as they were when sitting in the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, in connection with what the distinguished Senator from Maryland has said, in answer to the Senator from Illinois, I should like to say that many of the Members of this body who are not on the Appropriations Committee went before the Appropriations Committee, not

to ask for a 5-percent cut, but to ask for additional funds.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to say to the Senator that I am one of the clay pigeons, one of the Egyptian mummies of which the Senator from Maryland has spoken as having been as quiet as the Sphinx on the Sahara Desert. I cannot make so much noise, I cannot wave my arms as wildly as does the Senator from Maryland, but I want to say that we did our best to cut appropriations wherever we thought they could be cut. I personally voted for the motion of the Senator from Michigan the first time he proposed a 5-percent cut. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, I think that there is always room for an administrator or an executive to cut here or there if he has the will and is anxious to try to be as efficient as possible.

We know that the Government today is \$6,000,000,000 worse off than it was on May 12, a year ago. Those are the last figures I have seen. We know that we must cut down expenditures or we will have to raise more revenue, or we will run into deficit financing.

The Senator from Maryland was a member of the Committee on Appropriations, a valuable one. Now he is the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, a valuable one, and he is a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The work of those committees depends upon a sound Federal Government. The country depends upon a sound Federal Government. If this body will send the appropriations bills back with orders to cut them, it will be an affirmative step to keep our Government sound. It will be the next best thing we can do.

I should like to address the Senate for a moment, as an Egyptian mummy, on what we are trying to do. How can we make the Senator from Maryland conscious of the fact that the Government's expenditures have to be cut down, unless we bring these motions forward on every appropriation bill that comes before the Senate?

I will agree with the Senator from Georgia, the Senator from Tennessee, and others, on a bipartisan motion, to cut Government expenditures when the final appropriation bill is bought up, whether the reduction hits New England, Maryland, or Tennessee. But the only way we can get the attention of the Senator from Maryland, who is not on the committee, of the other Members of the Senate, and the people generally, is to make them conscious of the fact that expenditures must be reduced.

If the Senator fails us by voting against us on a reasonable motion to amend the bill so that we can order an administrator to cut where he can cut efficiently, and without injury to the work of his department by at least 5 percent in an administration that is of the opposite party; an administration which we hope may cut the bill expenditures, then we will have to do the next best

thing, recommit the bill to the Appropriations Committee.

I am confident that if the bill does go back to the Committee on Appropriations it will be cut 5 percent.

As one Egyptian mummy, sitting on the committee, I want the Senator to know—and I am confident the Senator from Georgia will back me up—that I have made motions, as have other Senators, not on the pending bill, but on other bills, to cut this and that expenditure, and they have been made on both sides of the aisle. These bills have been brought out in a clean, nonpartisan spirit, to the best of our ability. But that does not mean they cannot be cut when the Senate believes that they must be cut.

I know the Senator from Maryland raises hogs, and I am sure he raises the best hogs there are. If the hog market goes down, he is going to cut the number of hogs, because he is a successful man, an able man, and he is not going to play an Egyptian mummy when he is cutting the number of hogs on his place. I hope he will look at the matter we are discussing in the same spirit. I say to him, as a member of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, that in collaboration with the members of the Senator's own party we are trying to bring out just as clean bills as possible; we are trying to keep the Government sound, and I hope we will be able to keep it sound.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, the Senator from Massachusetts and I serve on one committee together, the Armed Services Committee, and I am aware of the fact that he serves on the Committee on Appropriations. Now that he has scratched my back, let me scratch his. I should like to say, without any arm waving, although I should like at least to clench my fist and hit downward to emphasize my point, that the Senator from Massachusetts is a very eminent and able member of that committee, and would be an adornment, both sartorially as well as mentally, to any other committee of the Senate during his tenure.

The Senator says he has done his best, that the committee has done its best, to cut down the appropriations 5 percent. Then it seems to me to be foolish to compel it to do less than its best, which would be the only result if the bill went back a second time.

The Senator has been rather circumspect. I should like to ask him how many motions were made which, in sum, would cut down the appropriations 5 percent, except a general motion.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I answer that question as to the bill handled by the subcommittee of which I was a member, the Labor-Federal Security bill which the Senator from Ohio desires to have brought back to the Senate. I can speak only for myself. I made one motion to cut the appropriation 10 percent, and another to cut it 5 percent, and that could have been done without hurting any activity. If the bill comes back I believe there is a way by which the appropriations can be cut 5 or 10 percent without hurting the appropriation for heart research or the appropriation for cancer research. I admit it is a book-

keeping proposition, but so far as reducing appropriations this year is concerned, \$120,000,000 could be saved without hurting anybody.

Mr. TYDINGS. I am glad the Senator at least made a motion which, if adopted, would have saved a considerable sum of money in a specific item. I had rather a long service on the committee, some 20 years, before I left it, and I know that there are very few motions made to eliminate an entire activity, or even to cut down an entire activity. There are some cuts here and there, but I am talking about the kind of pruning which the motion to recommit has in mind.

Let us be perfectly candid about it. There is a real need for economy. There is not the slightest doubt about it. The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is as right as he can be when he says we must have more economy in the conduct of our Government. I am thoroughly in sympathy with him. I am not finding fault with anyone who wants to bring that about, but I submit that where there is an opportunity in a committee, where a bill is being formulated, and Senators do not take the opportunity there, or cannot take it, or cannot find the procedure to enable them to take it, and then come on the floor and say, "Send the bill back and give us a second try," it makes some of us on this side a little weary.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maryland yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I am not sure that I understand the able Senator from Maryland, but if I do understand him correctly, he appears to be for the theory of economy, but not for the practice of it. Is that correct?

Mr. TYDINGS. No; that is not correct. Just the opposite is correct. The Senator from Maryland is in favor of the practice of it, and not the theory of it, as is the Senator from California. In other words, the Senator from California is in favor of the theory of it, because that is all there is in this motion. The Senator from Maryland wants the cuts made in the Committee on Appropriations, where they should be made and where they can be made, where they should have been made, but where they were not made. The same Senators who could have made them have come on the floor of the Senate asking us to send the bill back and give them a second crack at it. I should say that the Senator from California is the one who is for theoretical economy and the Senator from Maryland wants practical economy. That is the burden of his song here this afternoon.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will say to the able Senator from Maryland that the junior Senator from California does not happen to be privileged to serve on the Committee on Appropriations this year, though he did serve on it for a period of 2 years, along with the Senator from Maryland. I know that during the time of my service the members of the committee worked probably harder than the

members of any other committee of the Senate. I think the statement which has been made by the Senator from Massachusetts here today is correct. We have had new factors coming into the picture. We are 96 Members of the Senate, and I do not think we as Senators can abdicate our responsibility or can surrender our responsibility to the Committee on Appropriations, or to any other committee of the Senate. In the final matter of setting policy for this country the responsibility is on each one of us, whether we are on the Committee on Appropriations or not. I see nothing inconsistent when the Joint Committee on Taxation, on which the able Senator from Georgia and other Members of this body serve, told the Congress and the country last Saturday that, in their judgment, the President's revenue estimates which he submitted to the Congress some time ago were about \$3,000,000,000 higher than now appear to be justified. I believe that brings a new fact and a new factor to all of us as Senators. There is certainly nothing inconsistent, if we believe in the practice of economy as well as the theory of economy, in giving instructions to the Committee on Appropriations, and telling them that, in our judgment, we are not willing to levy \$4,000,000,000 of new taxes on the people of this country as advocated by the President of the United States, that we are not willing to embark upon 16 years of deficit financing, as was done by the party of the Senator from Maryland, but rather that we want a balanced budget, and we want it without new taxation. The only way the country can get it is by a reduction of expenditures. Regardless of what the Senator from Maryland says, he is merely giving lip service to the idea of economy if he is not willing to exercise his responsibility here and vote for economy in the only place where he can vote for economy, which is on the floor of the United States Senate.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator from Maryland will make a proposal very shortly which, in the judgment at least of the Senator from Maryland, and I hope in the judgment of the majority of the Senate, may accomplish the desired result, the result which the Senator has in mind, without all the theatrics that have accompanied this so-called economy fight.

Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. KNOWLAND addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. NEELY in the chair). Does the Senator from Maryland yield; and if so, to whom; and does he yield for a question or for a speech?

Mr. TYDINGS. When I have completed my statement I shall yield. As I said, I hope to have ready very shortly a proposal which I trust will enlist the support of a majority of the Senators, which will accomplish the desired economy, and bring the Federal budget into balance. When it comes down to real economy, the place to start it is with new proposals which have not been in being and for which there is not a real need. When the Senate was considering the housing bill, which we should have limited to only the things we had

to do, I supported the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], but there were very few who stood together with us to hold that appropriation within the limits of real need. I stood for the same things when we had the Federal-aid-to-education bill before the Senate for consideration. I tried to confine that bill only to the States that were below the average and were in need of Federal aid. How much support did we receive?

That is where economy begins. When the Senate authorizes tremendous expenditures for entirely new projects, they must not come here after having voted for such expenditures, as the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] did in both cases, I believe, and as the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] did in both cases, I believe, and then pose as advocates of economy. That simply does not make sense.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield first to the Senator from New Hampshire, and then I shall yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I want to say to the Senator from Maryland that the only opportunity he has as an individual—and it is to his conscience that he is responsible for economy—is on the floor of the Senate. Is that not so? I ask the Senator that question.

Mr. TYDINGS. No; because as I just finished saying a moment ago, I am going to bring to the floor of the Senate shortly a proposal which Senators may not think is wise, even though they agree with its objective, but I hope they will think it is wise, and if they will vote for it the budget will be in balance at the end of this year.

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes; but the only thing the Senator—

Mr. TYDINGS. Just a moment. And that will be real economy. It will require only one operation to effect over-all economy.

Mr. BRIDGES. When will that appear?

Mr. TYDINGS. Tomorrow at the latest.

Mr. BRIDGES. And the troubles will always be there.

Mr. TYDINGS. Oh, there will always be trouble whenever there are two parties, one of which is out of power and trying to get in.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes; I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Has the Senator from Maryland voted for or against every proposal that has been made on the floor of the Senate to date to reduce appropriations?

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator from Maryland is going to vote against every broadside 5-percent appropriation cut in this form, knowing in advance that those who are voting for it on the floor in many cases made no adequate attempt to accomplish the purpose desired in the committee of which they were members, where they had all the facts and could have performed the operation had they been desirous of doing it.

Mr. BRIDGES. In other words, the Senator from Maryland, whenever he

has an opportunity to vote on the floor of the Senate, is going to vote against economy. That is how the Senator has voted today. Is that how he says he is going to vote in the future?

Mr. TYDINGS. I do not want to take that broken limb away from the Senator from New Hampshire. If he wants to crawl back to the trunk of the tree on that broken limb, he is welcome to it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I hope the rest of the Senator's statements are a little more accurate than the one he made with respect to the Senator from California.

Mr. TYDINGS. That goes double. Let me say, since I have the floor, that I hope the Senator from California will in the future vote to cut down authorizations for schools we do not have to have and that he will vote to cut down authorizations for rural housing we do not have to have before he makes these tear-jerking economy speeches on the floor of the United States Senate. And that is accurate.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I should like, if the Senator will yield to me—

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes; I yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Maryland yield for a question? If he yields for more than that, or for a broadside, he loses the floor.

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield for a question, and the Senator from California can make it as long as he wants to.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Does the Senator from Maryland realize that he was 50 percent inaccurate when he was trying to state the position taken by the Senator from California relative to the housing bill and the aid-to-education bill? It is true that the Senator from California voted for the Federal aid-to-education bill, but the Senator from California happened to be one of the Senators who voted against the public-housing legislation. So the Senator from Maryland in that regard, if in no other, was 50 percent in error.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is 50 percent less of error than the members of the Appropriations Committee have to their credit in not having brought out a 5-percent reduction in the bill before it came to the Senate for action.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The junior Senator from California merely wishes to state that he is delighted to hear that the able Senator from Maryland has such confidence in the action of a committee of the Senate, and I hope that he will continue to have confidence in actions which the committee takes in the future, and aid the Appropriations Committee or any other committee of the Senate.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I now yield to the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], who asked me to yield to him a moment ago.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, does the Senator know that in the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee and in the full committee, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] made repeated motions to cut down the appropriations for individual items, and that

at the end of the subcommittee hearings the Senator from Michigan in the subcommittee and later in the full committee offered his motion to cut the total 5 percent? Does the Senator from Maryland know that?

Mr. TYDINGS. No I did not know that a motion to make a cut of 5 percent was made in committee. But my question was: Were enough intermediate motions made on specific items to total 5 percent?

Mr. GURNEY. I do not know whether they would total 5 percent.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is where the horse gets out of the stable.

Mr. GURNEY. No. The Senator from Michigan repeatedly made motions to cut down the amounts.

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes but the Senator from South Dakota says he does not know whether the motions aggregated a total of 5 percent.

Mr. GURNEY. I can inform the Senator on that subject. The total increase represented by the appropriations made by the Senate committee, as shown in the report which is on the Senator's desk, was only 3 percent over the House figures.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, perhaps this little exchange of shots across the aisle, all in good form, and all, I hope, in the country's interest, may have at least brought us to the realization that we do need economy. I am hopeful that by common council we can find the means to effect economies, and I hope when the time comes it will have a bipartisan tinge, an American tinge, in the interest of a free and a solvent and a strong country, rather than that either party should try too much to steal the show.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I resent very much the statement of the Senator from Maryland that anybody is insincere in the efforts made to secure economy in the Congress of the United States. That is the Senator's statement, and it is not true. We have here as difficult a problem as I know of with which to deal. We have the effort to secure over-all economy. The Senator has just said a vast majority of the Senators are in favor of over-all economy. Very well, I agree with him. I think they are for the moment. But I say that our experience has shown that if we ever attempt to do what he says, that is cut this item and cut that item, we are almost certain to lose. Practically 40 percent of the Members of the Senate votes for all spending measures, and then for each item there are enough other Senators interested in the particular thing so they will not vote to cut it. When the Republicans were in control last year we had the same difficulty the Democrats have today. I care not how strong the effort may be, there are always a dozen Senators who want economy, but with respect to a particular thing they do not want economy. The difficulty is that in the Senate we deal with these things one at a time, and each one is a good thing. Everyone likes it. The question is, Is it meritorious to appro-

priate so much for this particular project? The majority of the people say "Yes, it is"; and, of course, "Yes" it is.

How can we get all the appropriations together and look at them as one picture? There was a provision in the legislative reorganization bill for the establishment of a legislative budget. The The legislative budget committee would presumably say, "You may want to spend more, but this is all you can spend." At least some public sentiment would be created behind the Appropriations Committee to hold appropriations down, even though the particular project might look very good indeed.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I decline to yield for the moment.

We had that plan. It has not worked. I do not know whether the fault is with the plan, or what it is. In any event, the present control of the Congress has disregarded it altogether. They have not paid any attention to it. They have not made the legislative budget which they are directed by the statute to make. I do not believe that we did a very good job, although we did enact legislation last year with that object in view. However, the follow-up was not as good as it should have been.

The distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] proposes that we have one legislative appropriation bill, so that when we reach a certain point, say the first of June, we can say, "We are going to devote the entire month of June to one thing." We would see all the appropriations at once. I think that is a good proposal.

If the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] introduces a bill to repeal the Legislative Reorganization Act, I think we ought to consider whether, instead of repealing it, we ought to continue the legislative budget committee, and have one appropriation bill. That is a method of dealing with the problem, if we want to practice economy. I do not think we can do it by considering projects one by one in committee or in the Senate. As a practical matter, I do not think such a plan will be adopted.

Mr. President, I believe that the approach suggested is reasonable. The proposal is that we say to the Appropriations Committee, "We see all the appropriation bills. Standing by themselves, they are all right, but why not cut each of them 5 percent, and obtain at least that much saving?" No one would be vitally injured by it, whether we do it by directing the Appropriations Committee to do it, and presumably standing by the result of the action of the committee, or whether we do it by giving the executive officer the power to take off 5 percent after we have done the best we can do. I think every executive officer can find a way to make a 5 percent reduction. That does not avoid our function. We say, "We are not sure enough to reduce all the items 5 percent, but we are sure that the head of an executive agency can find somewhere in the bill to bring about a reduction of 5 percent."

That is what a businessman would do with his departments. He would say to the selling department, "You must take 10 percent out of the budget. You determine where the 10-percent reduction is to be made." The president of a company would not know exactly in detail where to save in his selling department or manufacturing department. He would simply know that savings must be made, and he would pass the job on to the next fellow to do.

The proposal for a 5-percent reduction is perfectly reasonable. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] says, "I do not like this method," or "I do not like that method. I have a method of my own which I shall propose next week, which is the proper way to do it." When he brings forth his proposal there will be a dozen Senators who will say, "That plan is not right." The chances are 100 to 1 that there will be enough Senators who will say, "That is not the right plan" so that it cannot be carried out.

There is only one way to get economy, and that is to vote for economy whenever the opportunity is presented in the Senate. I started this particular effort in connection with the ECA authorization bill. We tried to take 10 percent off that authorization. That was not satisfactory. The distinguished Senator from Maryland voted "no" on that proposal. We have tried various other methods. I think I have voted for economy at every opportunity.

The Senator from Maryland says that I was for housing and education. In connection with the housing bill I made a motion to reduce the total number of houses a year from 250,000 to 200,000, a 20-percent cut. If anyone had suggested a further 10-percent cut, I would probably have gone along with that. As a matter of fact, the bill which I joined in introducing called for considerably lower appropriations than did the bill finally passed by the Senate. I stated on the floor of the Senate that if it was desired to cut the education bill 10 percent, that would be perfectly satisfactory to me.

No matter how good a project is, we can obtain some economy in connection with it. I am perfectly willing to take cuts, like everyone else—a little more in some respects than in others. But I do not believe that we are going to get anywhere unless we vote for economy whenever we have the opportunity to do so, and not try to find some excuse for saying, "This is not the way I want to economize. I want to economize in some other way."

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations I wish to make a few remarks on the subject which has been discussed in the past few minutes. I realize that the able Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] has been in good form today. He is in top voice, and in splendid form. The difficulty is that I think he is not familiar with the facts.

There is an old saying in the law business to the effect that, "When the facts are with you, talk about the facts. When the law is with you, talk about the law. If neither the facts nor the law are with you, just talk—and the louder you talk the more effective it will be."

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. Just a moment.

Mr. TYDINGS. I wonder if the Senator is going to emulate that example, as he has so often done in the past.

Mr. FERGUSON. The fact is that the Senator from Michigan attempted to bring about reductions in the subcommittee, at the time of the marking up of the bill, and also in the full committee. Instead of being a mummy in the Appropriations Committee he became a pest to the appropriations committee because of the number of motions he was making.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield for a question.

Mr. TYDINGS. I think the Senator from Michigan is to be commended for his industry and consistency. I should like to ask him how much support he got for those motions. Was it considerable, or was it scattered?

Mr. FERGUSON. It was scattered.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator from Michigan should have had more support in the Appropriations Committee. He should have had as much support in the committee as these broad proposals receive on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, every Senator has his individual responsibility, aside from the responsibility of the committee. Yesterday we heard a committee criticized because it laid a nomination on the table. We heard it said that that was not the way to do business, that the full Senate had the right to vote. Today we hear it said that the Senate should not consider these reductions, but that that is a question for the committee.

Mr. President, we cannot vote as Members of the Senate unless a matter comes to the floor of the Senate; and when it comes to the floor of the Senate, so far as the Senator from Michigan is concerned, he will vote on the floor of the Senate as he sees the question at the particular time.

The facts are changing daily on the question of whether or not we should be economically minded, and whether we should vote at every opportunity for economy. I have before me a statement which came over the news ticker today, dealing with Government expenses and receipts for the current fiscal year, through May 17, compared with a year ago. I shall read only the millions.

Expenses this year are \$31,000,000,000; last year they were \$29,000,000,000. In other words, expenses are up \$2,000,000,000. Receipts this year are \$32,000,000,000; last year they were \$36,000,000,000. In other words, receipts are down \$4,000,000,000, and expenses are up \$2,000,000,000, or a difference of \$6,000,000,000.

The surplus last year was \$7,000,000,000. This year it is \$1,000,000,000. The cash balance last year was \$5,000,000,000. This year it is \$3,000,000,000. The public debt this year is \$251,000,000,000. Last year it was \$252,000,000,000.

Gold reserves: This year, \$24,000,000,000; last year, \$23,000,000,000.

In other words, Mr. President, the amount of gold which we have buried

has increased, but the amount of income to our citizens and the amount of income to our Government is much less.

So today and every day as we go along we are getting a changed picture.

I do not know what more I can do but advocate economy in the committees and do the best I can in endeavoring to make cuts in these appropriation items. At the present moment this matter is exactly where I think the Senator from Maryland has been arguing it should be; in other words, we have a motion to send the bill back to the committee, with instructions by the Senate, composed of 96 Senators who are responsible for the control of the purse strings of the Government of the United States, that in the opinion of the Senate the committee should make a 5-percent reduction in the appropriations.

The able Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] has discussed this problem. He is unable to see how we should include the items which we do not want cut with the items which we wish to have cut, in order to get an over-all picture.

However, Mr. President, that is a simple matter. I know of no businessman, no workingman, or anyone else who does not determine what his expenses should be by the amount of money he is earning, or the amount of money he has on hand, unless he wishes to go into the red. Therefore, it is a question of determining how much money we have to spend.

At the time when this motion was prepared—on the tenth day of this month—it looked as if it would be necessary to cut expenditures \$2,000,000,000, by means of a 5-percent cut straight across the board, not on the average. A reduction of \$2,000,000,000 would be about the amount of reduction necessary in order to avoid having the Government go into the red or avoid an increase in taxes in the amount of approximately \$4,000,000,000.

It may be that when we reach the last appropriation bill it will be necessary to make a greater reduction—not merely a 5-percent reduction but a reduction in an even larger percentage—just as the ordinary person would do if he was trying to live within his income.

That is exactly the situation we face today, Mr. President.

I hope the Senate will vote to recommend the bill, with instructions to the committee to perform certain services, namely, to make reductions in the appropriations carried by the bill.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I am seeking information. As the Senator from Michigan read the Treasury report of May 17, I noticed that the United States had about \$1,000,000,000 worth more gold on hand at that time than it did a year ago.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes.

Mr. AIKEN. Can the Senator from Michigan tell me where that gold came from and how it was acquired?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am not able to state that exactly, but my information is that it comes as a result of purchases of gold which the United States Government makes in foreign countries, giving

United States dollars for the gold, which we, in turn, store at Fort Knox.

Mr. AIKEN. Where does the Treasury get the money with which to buy the gold? It must have had money in order to buy a billion dollars' worth more gold.

Mr. FERGUSON. There are Government corporations which can use our money to purchase gold.

Mr. AIKEN. Is it necessary for the United States to buy such huge amounts of gold—apparently in unlimited quantities?

Mr. FERGUSON. No; it is not necessary.

Mr. AIKEN. Then what is the purpose of acquiring all that gold, at such great expense to the United States? I am simply seeking information on that subject.

Mr. FERGUSON. Quite a number of years ago the United States Government undertook to obtain all the gold it could, all over the world. That program of buying gold has been carried on for some time by our Government. I understand that it is a part of the program of getting United States dollars into other countries, by buying their gold.

Mr. AIKEN. We do not need the gold. Such a program almost amounts to furnishing our dollars to other countries; does it not?

Mr. FERGUSON. When we do not use the gold as a standard of currency, certainly we do not need the gold.

Mr. AIKEN. What would happen if the United States stopped buying a billion dollars worth of gold a year?

Mr. FERGUSON. Nothing would happen to the United States. To the contrary, I think it would be very beneficial to us, but it would stop the circulation of our dollars in foreign countries.

Mr. AIKEN. Could not we circulate our goods in foreign countries, rather than our dollars for their gold? Could not the transaction be made in some other way than by swapping our dollars for gold? Are there not possibilities of reducing the Federal Government's expenses, in connection with the matter of purchasing all the gold that any country in the world desires to produce and offer to us?

Mr. FERGUSON. I think there certainly is a means of doing that, namely, by purchasing goods, rather than merely purchasing the gold which other countries consider to be a part of their goods.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I did not hear all the debate or discussion or colloquy entered into between the distinguished Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] and other members of the Appropriations Committee. This afternoon I returned to the floor of the Senate from an Appropriations Committee hearing on appropriations for the independent offices, and as I returned I heard the distinguished Senator from Maryland say that the way for the Senate to cut appropriations is for it not to authorize the various projects when the authorization measures for them are submitted to the Senate.

I heard further colloquy as to whether the members of the Appropriations Committee are sincere in offering a proposal

for a 5 percent cut in appropriations, under the pending motion.

Mr. President, I am speaking only for myself; but I wish to say that as a Senator, regardless of the party I represent, I am sincere in feeling that each and every Member of the Senate should do everything he can to economize, to the extent that we shall not have to raise taxes or embark upon a course of deficit spending.

In keeping with that position—which I took away back in January—I wish to say that I believe I have met the qualifications which have been stated by the distinguished Senator from Maryland, because I have voted against each and every one of the authorization measures as they have been presented on the floor of the Senate. I do not believe we can compromise one-sixteenth of an inch in that respect; I do not believe we can authorize programs which will cost three hundred or four hundred million dollars and subsequently defeat appropriations for the projects authorized and in the amount of the authorizations. It seems to me then when the toe of such an authorization gets under the door, the appropriation is started and is on its way.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I wish to confirm what the Senator from Nebraska has said. I am sure his position on numerous propositions here in the Senate has been as consistently in favor of economy as has that of any other Member of the Senate, and I think he deserves to have that statement made about him.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I deeply appreciate that observation on the part of the able Senator from Maryland, because I always respect his judgment, and I respect him when he takes the floor, because his remarks are always informative.

But I wish all Members of the Senate to know that I have said before on this floor that the question of making the necessary economies in the expenditures of the United States Government is not a partisan issue. If we are to stabilize the economy of the United States of America and keep our country strong, we must have the courage to take the necessary steps. Of course, the popular thing to do is to vote for every demagogic measure which comes before us. Certainly, I should like to vote for this group and that group and the other group; naturally, that is the popular thing to do. But if our Nation is to be maintained in a strong position, if its economy is to be stabilized, we must have the courage to do the unpopular thing of voting against proposals for additional expenditures, even though all such proposals have much merit and are most attractive.

So much for that.

As for the question whether we can reduce the budget, let me say I know the distinguished Senator from Maryland served for a number of years on the Appropriations Committee, and I know that some of the criticisms he has made about the failure to offer in committee motions or amendments calling for reductions in

appropriations are quite justified. There is no doubt about that.

But, Mr. President, I want to say—and I particularly invite the attention of the Senator from Maryland, who I know will believe me when I say it—that I have been sitting as a member of the Appropriations Committee and its subcommittees time and time again when motions have been made either for or against certain items. Motions have been made to reduce the amounts of bills. They have been made not only by the Senator from Michigan but by the Senator from New Hampshire and other members of the committee, sometimes by minority members, sometimes by members of the majority. Other committee members went along. I agree we did not find the strength in the committees to cut the appropriations. I agree further that it should be done in committee if at all possible. Senators on the committee have the information. They know where cuts are to be made. They can say in what respect the reductions can be made.

I was deeply interested in the colloquy with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]. I have had in mind the possible result in the event motions of this kind do not prevail. I do not know just what the Senator from Maryland has in mind. Perhaps he has in mind an entirely different procedure. But the pending motion is in the form of a rescission, to permit certain percentages to be deducted from specific appropriations, here and there. I think that is all very good.

I believe if we are sincere, if we say what we mean and if we mean what we say, we must eliminate partisan considerations, we must eliminate theatrical performances, and must vote to effect economies whenever and wherever we can.

I think there is merit in the contention that a cut across the board is not the best way of doing it. I can see much merit in that argument. But, Mr. President, it is no longer a question of whether one method is better than another. If we are to do what we feel we should do, we should vote each and every time an opportunity is afforded to try to effect a saving, and, finally, if necessary, to try something else. The Senate and Congress must eventually come to a conclusion either to keep within our income, raise taxes, or engage in deficit spending.

Other proposals are to come before the Senate, such as the so-called Branran plan. I have not seen it. I do not know how much money it calls for. But it affects the people of my State. It affects me. Again, we have the program of socialized medicine or compulsory health insurance which will have to be considered. All sorts of plans are being presented. We must limit authorizations. We must cut expenses to such a point that we can keep within our income.

I want to say to the distinguished Senator from Maryland, the distinguished Senator from Georgia, and the distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], who had a similar idea, that the agricultural bill peculiarly affects the people of my State, in the manner so forcefully described by the Senator from Georgia. Naturally, I should like

to vote to retain the appropriations. But I am going to pursue the policy with which I started. I began by favoring a 15-percent reduction on ECA. Other Senators did not agree with me then, and there were only 15 or 16 votes in favor of my amendment. I believe a larger number of Senators would agree with me today. Possibly they would not favor so large a reduction, but I believe they would favor some reduction. When the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] moved to cut appropriations 10 percent, his proposal received a few more votes—perhaps 21 or 22.

We are all beginning to think the appropriations could be cut a little more. What we must do is cut them wherever possible. From the gleam in the eye of the distinguished Senator from Maryland, I feel sure he will have something further to say on the subject before we vote. I hope he will take the floor. I hope that in some way he may see his way clear to take advantage of every opportunity to aid in bringing about a reduction in Federal expenditures. I guarantee to him that if a motion is presented either by himself, the Senator from Georgia, or the Senator from Oregon, which will make it possible for us to cut our cloth to fit the pattern, by keeping appropriations within income, so that it will be unnecessary either to increase taxes or to engage in deficit spending, I shall support such a motion. I care not who makes the motion, or whether it is made on this side of the aisle or the other side; in fact, the finest thing we could hope to have would be a resolution presented jointly by Senators on both sides of the aisle.

Just one more thing, and I conclude. I know the distinguished Senator from Maryland did not intend any reflection upon members of the Appropriations Committee when he said something about clay pigeons and Egyptian mummies. I was not present when he said it.

Mr. TYDINGS. That was merely a figure of speech.

Mr. WHERRY. I know the Senator. I know he did not intend to cast any reflection upon Senators. He would not do that. All he meant to say was that the place to cut appropriations is in the committee. With that I am sure we all agree. I want the Senator to know that I think there was a genuine desire on the part of Senators on both sides of the aisle to recommend appropriations which they felt could be justified. I am not sure that every item is as it should be. Some items have been increased. One or two changes were made at my suggestion.

There is not a Member of the Senate for whom I hold a higher regard than the distinguished Senator from Tennessee. Without any reflection upon him, I may say that I am perfectly willing to effect an economy whenever possible. I am willing to vote for the motion. If it is defeated, I shall be willing to vote for any reasonable motion that may be made. I hope there may be a bipartisan motion in the nature of a rescission, or whatever else may be desired, so long as it will effect a sufficient saving to keep us within our income.

There is another way of doing it. The distinguished chairman of the committee offered Senate Resolution 33, which, in the last analysis, called for repeal of the legislative-budget provision of the law. I understand the Senator wanted to investigate to see whether some better form of legislation could be devised. I think if the resolution which was offered jointly by some of us, not only to retain the provision for a budget ceiling, but also to enable each of the appropriation bills to be cut, if it can be worked out mechanically, will accomplish the very thing the Senator from Maryland has told us about this afternoon. I suggest to the majority leader that if possible such a measure be introduced, perhaps by a Democrat, if you please. If that can be done, and if it can be presented to the Senate for consideration, it might be one way of accomplishing what has been so ably described this afternoon by the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I think that any of us on either side of the aisle, on an examination of the entire record, would likely find that the Senator from Nebraska has been as resolute in his desire to effect economy, insofar as his own vote is concerned, as any other Member of the Senate. Indeed, on certain occasions, when it impinged somewhat on the field of our own security, I have thought he carried it a little too far. But, be that as it may, what he says cannot be questioned by anyone, for his actions are in complete consonance with his votes.

If the proposition that is now pending before the Senate is a good one, there is no reason why it should not apply to all legislation. There is no reason why we should pursue this course every time an appropriation bill is considered. If it is going to be followed anyway as each bill comes out before the Senate, and if 5 percent is assumed to be the magic percentage, we might as well take one swallow and get it over with, or go to the operating room and have the operation performed, convalesce, and get out as soon as we can, rather than nurse ourselves along with continued legislative opiates which leave us always in a state of uncertainty, and which leave questions of economy hanging in the air.

If I may have the attention of all Members of the Senate who are now on the floor, I hope they will follow me as I read a joint resolution, which I think has some merit. Perhaps it is not perfect, and there may be some suggestions made which will improve it; but I should be delighted, if the Senator from Nebraska thinks well of it, when I read it, to have him join with me as a cosponsor. I should be delighted to have the prestige of his position and his valued support. The resolution more or less takes the existing situation and applies it to all appropriation bills which will come before the Congress at this session.

A joint resolution to provide for economy in government by reducing expenditures for the fiscal year 1950 consistent with the public interest.

That is the title.

The body of the resolution reads as follows:

That the President—

In this case we could have used the Secretary of Agriculture. I cannot name the head of each of the departments, so I name the President. The inference is that we are ordering each department to be in the same position as that which the resolution provides for in a particular instance.

I continue reading:

That the President is authorized and directed to make such reductions in the amounts to be expended from any and all appropriations made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, as will in the aggregate equal at least 5 percent of the total amounts so appropriated for such year. The President shall cause the reduction in each appropriation account to be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the amounts so certified shall not be expended, but shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

Sec. 2. Such reduction shall be made in a manner calculated to bring about the greatest economy in expenditure consistent with efficient operation of the Government.

Sec. 3. No reduction of expenditures authorized herein shall have the effect of reducing any item of appropriation for such fiscal year more than 20 percent.

That is the percentage set forth in the pending motion of the Senator from Michigan.

Sec. 4. A statement of each reduction hereunder, including the amount thereof, shall be included in the annual budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951.

Mr. President, we may as well face the facts. If we give the President the authority, the salary of every Senator may be cut as much as 20 percent. I do not think the President will do that. But we give him authority to reduce the salaries of judges as much as 20 percent. I think he can do that, if there is not sufficient money to pay them. This is not an illegal reduction forbidden by the Constitution. It is a way of getting around the Constitution in that respect.

Mr. President, I referred this resolution to the Legislative Drafting Service. I am conscious of the fact that the compensation of certain officials cannot be reduced during their tenure of office; but if there is not sufficient money to pay them, it is difficult to see how they can draw their full salaries. I want to picture all the things that might be done, not merely to make the picture beautiful so as to try to evoke the least opposition, but I want everyone concerned to know what can happen.

The resolution provides for economy in all appropriations we shall make for the fiscal year 1950. It provides for 5 percent over-all economy in all appropriations. It allows any item to be reduced as much as 20 percent. It will save, I believe, approximately \$2,500,000,000 minimum, counting the deficiency appropriation bills. If, rather than doing it in this way, we make a 5-percent reduction in each bill, in this general language, why not place it on the statute books here and now, so that we can eliminate these contests in the future?

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present this joint resolution out of order for reference to such committee as the Chair shall direct. The reason why I am asking for its reference to a committee is that, while I had hoped to have it lie on the table so that, under the old rule, it could be brought up after

1 day, without reference to a committee, yet because the Reorganization Act provides that all bills have to be referred to committees, I had no option but to do it in this way.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. It is a straight-out joint resolution, so that unless unanimous consent can be obtained, it must go to a committee.

Mr. TYDINGS. It has to go to a committee. The Appropriations Committee, the Finance Committee, or whatever committee shall consider it can meet and report it, and, if the Senate adopts it, we shall have the consciousness that the President is directed to reduce appropriations in the aggregate 5 percent, that he can reduce any one item as much as 20 percent and not reduce some other item at all, but that the net result must bring about a 5-percent economy in all appropriations.

Mr. President, here is the issue drawn fairly and squarely, not as to one bill, but as to every appropriation for the fiscal year 1950. If we are to have a deficit of two and one-half or three billion dollars, and this resolution is adopted in substantially the form in which it is introduced, we shall have a balanced budget. We shall have ordered it, directed it, and provided the machinery with which to carry it out. If we are to have economy, let us stand up and be counted.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. As I see it now, it would do exactly what we have heretofore attempted to do by piecemeal.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. The only fear I have that we might not be able to accomplish it in that way is that we may not be able to get it out of committee and onto the floor. Therefore, if we should fail, we should not be able to accomplish what is essential to be accomplished.

I felt, and I am sure other Senators who joined in the motions and voted for them likewise felt, that the thing to do was to strike the iron while it was hot, to consider the matter when it was before the Senate. As I see it, we shall accomplish the same thing if we can get the resolution on the floor. In theory, I am wholeheartedly in support of the Senator's resolution. I should like to think it over tonight, and I may want to join with the Senator from Maryland tomorrow morning.

Mr. TYDINGS. I shall be glad to have the Senator's name on it.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. ANDERSON. Is the resolution of the Senator from Maryland similar to the one which has been heretofore presented?

Mr. TYDINGS. No.

Mr. ANDERSON. Is it not a matter of drinking the bottle of medicine in its

entirety instead of taking it spoonful by spoonful?

Mr. TYDINGS. The other way would be rubbing the medicine on the outside of the abdomen. My method is taking the medicine internally, where it will do some good. It may be that the resolution will not be adopted. It may be that the opposition will be sufficient to defeat it. If it is adopted, there will be a 5-percent reduction in the total amount of money appropriated for 1950. No one on earth can successfully dispute that statement. The point is that I do not know whether we can get it out of the committee, but I shall be delighted to have all Senators who wish to join with me in introducing the resolution, do so. I am hopeful that we can get the resolution out of committee, and I am hopeful that it will be passed. If we cannot accomplish the objective in one fell swoop, with guaranties that every bill will be treated exactly alike under a policy for the whole Government, how can we expect to get reductions?

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I think the able Senator does have a plan which, politically, may taste better when it is taken all at once, as the Senator from New Mexico has indicated, rather than—

Mr. TYDINGS. In homeopathic doses.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes. Then no one can say we voted against any particular appropriation, because we voted on the over-all measure. Politically it may taste a little better, but I doubt whether we can get it out of the committee, because the committee would have a taste of it before it would report it.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield for a question.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wanted to say to the Senator from Michigan that I would rather take the bitter dose—or however the Senator from New Mexico may have expressed it—and let the people know how I vote, because I voted to cut ECA appropriations. But I shall not vote to cut agricultural appropriations.

Mr. FERGUSON. I would rather take it in small doses.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, there are Senators here from agricultural States, from industrial States, and from great urban areas. If we consider a 5-percent reduction in expenditures in one bill at a time, the Senator who is for economy and who comes from an agricultural State, if he votes for a cut in a particular bill, the agricultural appropriation bill, for instance, may be faced with the fact that the policy later on has been abandoned. Therefore it seems to me we would allay that feeling, and give a degree of assurance that everyone will be treated alike, regardless of the economic background, if we have a straight-out policy applicable to each and every bill in which the Congress appropriates money.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maryland yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. REED. I wish to be the first Senator to authorize the Senator to put my name on his joint resolution.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The joint resolution would be subject to veto by the President.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. TAFT. Furthermore, I assume that under the terms of the joint resolution the President could cut 20 percent from the agricultural appropriation, and nothing from the Treasury appropriation.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct, and likewise under the pending motion, the Secretary of Agriculture could cut 20 percent from an appropriation which the Senate wanted most to retain in full, and nothing at all in the others.

Mr. TAFT. However, under the motion to recommit to the committee, the committee will have the discretion to cut such appropriations as they wish to cut.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is true.

Mr. TAFT. So that the Senator's objection does not apply to the motion to recommit to the committee.

Mr. TYDINGS. No, it would not apply in full. But let me say that here is a chance to establish a policy for economy. I am going to be perfectly candid. I would much rather pass a resolution authorizing the Committee on Appropriations to appropriate no more money, in the aggregate, than the estimated receipts, and stop right there, and let the Appropriations Committee do the job. But, as said by the Senator from Ohio, there is no way of funneling all the bills together unless there is one budget. So I do not think that is practicable. While it is theoretically desirable, it is not practicable.

Mr. TAFT. I will vote for the Senator's joint resolution.

Mr. TYDINGS. I appreciate the Senator's support.

Mr. TAFT. My only suggestion is that it may be vetoed, and since it does give a wider discretion than is contained in the motions, I cannot see why the Senator is not for the motion to recommit.

Mr. TYDINGS. I am not for that sort of motion. First of all, I do not believe there would be any cut as a result of it. We have already had one example—if I may have the attention of the Senator from Ohio. The Senator from Ohio makes a statement involving the Senator from Maryland and then turns his back and walks out of the Chamber. I am sure the Senator from Ohio is tolerant enough to assume that he has not the last word on all these things, and that some slight mental contribution might be made on some of these subjects, if he will give me the courtesy at least of remaining for a reply when he makes an assertion involving the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TAFT. I have listened to the Senator all afternoon, and I am glad to listen to him all evening.

Mr. TYDINGS. No, the Senator has not; he has been off the floor most of the time.

Mr. TAFT. What question does the Senator wish to ask?

Mr. TYDINGS. I wish to say to the Senator from Ohio that it is very doubtful if under the recommittal motion, if adopted, there will be a 5-percent reduction. Already we have had reconsideration voted, there has been one bill that was recommitted with instructions to the committee to reduce the appropriations, but the vote was reconsidered and we are right back where we started. That procedure is going on back and forth through this whole session. It is time-wasting. It is not businesslike. It is not the way to define a national policy for economy, and it is very doubtful if it will work.

In my opinion, if the proposal I have presented fails and we rely upon the procedure now being followed, we are going to get very little economy, because in the last analysis in my opinion, the Committee on Appropriations is not likely to make a 5 percent reduction in all bills, if in any of them.

Under the policy set forth in the joint resolution, if the President vetoes the joint resolution, we will have done our part, will we not?

Mr. TAFT. I am willing to do my part, but I am interested in avoiding a budget deficit.

I do not understand the Senator. The Senator says we must not vote for the 5 percent reduction motion offered by the Senator from Michigan because we will lose it.

Mr. TYDINGS. No; I did not say that.

Mr. TAFT. If the Senator will vote for it, probably we will carry it, then we can go back to the Labor-Federal Security bill and add the amendment to that, and to all the other appropriation bills. I do not quite understand the Senator's argument. I do not object to voting for the Senator's joint resolution, but it seems to me it goes much further in the direction of our motion than the proposals against which he is voting. I do not see how the Senator can consistently be for his joint resolution and not be for these amendments, one by one. I can understand that if the amendment is beaten on three or four bills, the Senator may say it will not work. I would say that myself, if the Senator will vote for the motion to recommit the bill, we can reconsider the vote on the Labor-Federal Security bill, and the Post Office bill stands on its own feet in a rather peculiar way. It seems to me the Senator, according to his own principle, should vote for the motion offered by the Senator from Michigan. I will vote for the Senator's joint resolution in return.

Mr. TYDINGS. Let me say to the Senator from Ohio that I am a little astounded at his choice of words. Here he is, the greatest economy advocate in the Congress, in many minds, at least on the appropriating but not on the authorizing end of legislation, and yet he says he is willing to vote for my joint resolution. Heavens above, I should think he would want to grab the standard out of my hands and rush out in front of the troops and proclaim, "Here at last is a policy which will affect not only one bill, but

all bills." He says he is willing to vote for it as if he is reluctant, as if he would have to have a hypodermic before he could get himself in position to support the proposition.

Mr. TAFT. The reason why I am not enthusiastic is that President Truman has asked the Congress to levy \$4,000,000,000 more taxes. That is his position. He wants to spend the money, he has asked for it in the budget, and I assume that in accordance with the principles he has laid down, he will veto the Senator's joint resolution, whereas the motion cannot be vetoed. That is why I am not enthusiastic for the Senator's joint resolution; but I will vote for it.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is a good explanation. I hope the Senator will vote for it, even with some slight degree of apprehension. I hope the Senators on the other side of the aisle who would like to become coauthors of the joint resolution will go to the desk and affix their names. I should be honored to have them do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland has asked unanimous consent to introduce a joint resolution. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the joint resolution will be received and referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 94) to provide for economy in government by reducing expenditures for the fiscal year 1950 consistent with the public interest, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], for himself and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], to recommit to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions House bill 3937, the agricultural appropriation bill. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GILLETTE (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with my colleague, the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] who, if present, would vote "yea." If I were at liberty to vote I would vote "nay." I withhold my vote.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] is absent by leave of the Senate on public business.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] is detained on official business in a meeting of a Senate committee. If present and voting, the Senator from Nevada would vote "nay."

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. MILLER] is absent on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Idaho would vote "nay."

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS]. If present and voting, the Senator from Wyoming would vote "nay," and the Senator from Vermont would vote "yea."

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] is paired with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay," and the Senator from New Jersey would vote "yea."

The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART]. If present and voting, the Senator from Washington would vote "nay," and the Senator from Indiana would vote "yea."

If present and voting, the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] would vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], who is necessarily absent, is paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Indiana would vote "yea" and the Senator from Washington would vote "nay."

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] who is absent by leave of the Senate is paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT]. If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont would vote "yea" and the Senator from Wyoming would vote "nay."

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], who is absent because of illness is paired with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Jersey would vote "yea" and the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay."

The Senior Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] and the Junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPFEL] are detained on official business.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is absent by leave of the Senate, and his pair with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT] has been previously announced.

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 50, as follows:

YEAS—32

| | | |
|----------|----------------|--------------|
| Baldwin | Hendrickson | Millikin |
| Brewster | Ives | Saltonstall |
| Bricker | Jenner | Smith, Maine |
| Bridges | Johnson, Colo. | Taft |
| Butler | Kem | Thye |
| Byrd | Knowland | Tobey |
| Cain | Lodge | Vandenberg |
| Douglas | McCarthy | Wherry |
| Ecton | McMahon | Wiley |
| Ferguson | Malone | Williams |
| Frear | Martin | |

NAYS—50

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------|
| Aiken | Holland | Myers |
| Anderson | Humphrey | Neely |
| Chapman | Johnson, Tex. | O'Connor |
| Chavez | Johnston, S. C. | O'Mahoney |
| Connally | Kefauver | Pepper |
| Cordon | Kilgore | Robertson |
| Donnell | Langer | Russell |
| Downey | Long | Sparkman |
| Eastland | Lucas | Stennis |
| Ellender | McClellan | Taylor |
| Fulbright | McFarland | Thomas, Okla. |
| Graham | McGrath | Thomas, Utah |
| Green | McKellar | Tydings |
| Gurney | Maybank | Watkins |
| Hayden | Morse | Withers |
| Hill | Mundt | Young |
| Hoe | Murray | |

NOT VOTING—14

| | | |
|--------------|----------|--------------|
| Capehart | Hunt | Reed |
| Flanders | Kerr | Schoeppel |
| George | McCarran | Smith, N. J. |
| Gillette | Magnuson | Wagner |
| Hickenlooper | Miller | |

So Mr. FERGUSON's motion (on behalf of himself and Mr. BRIDGES) to recommit House bill 3997 with instructions was defeated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 3997) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. REED, Mr. GURNEY, and Mr. FERGUSON conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXTENSION OF RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1211) to extend the authority of the President under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CIVIL FUNCTIONS OF DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 3734, a bill making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed by the Parliamentarian that the motion of the Senator from Tennessee should be in the form of a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LUCAS. As I understand, the Senate automatically reverts to the consideration of the bill for the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. Am I correct in my understanding that that is now the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from Tennessee will have to ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 2734, a bill making appropriations for the civil functions of the Department of the Army.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, if I correctly understand the majority leader, the unfinished business is the reciprocal trade agreements legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. The distinguished Senator from Tennessee is asking that it be temporarily laid aside, and that the pending business be made the so-called civil functions appropriation bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3734) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

NATION-WIDE PRAYER FOR PEACE

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 61, a joint resolution requesting the President to issue a proclamation designating Memorial Day, 1949, as a day for a Nation-wide prayer for peace. I think there will be no controversy over the joint resolution. Memorial Day is rapidly approaching. The joint resolution has been on the calendar for a considerable time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may I propound an inquiry to the able Senator from Michigan?

Mr. FERGUSON. Certainly.

Mr. LUCAS. Was the joint resolution unanimously reported by the Judiciary Committee?

Mr. FERGUSON. It was.

Mr. LUCAS. And there is no question whatever about it?

Mr. FERGUSON. There is no question whatsoever about it.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the Senator from Michigan has discussed this subject with me. I see no reason why the joint resolution cannot be passed without interfering with the bill now before the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Michigan a question. I am very much interested, as is the majority leader, in expediting consideration of the civil functions bill. Does the Senator anticipate any difficulty with the joint resolution?

Mr. FERGUSON. None whatever. I take it for granted that it will be passed unanimously. I should like to read it. It is only one page in length.

Mr. WHERRY. If it is not possible to dispose of the joint resolution within a reasonable time, will the Senator withdraw his request?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes. I should like to have the joint resolution read, so that Senators may be informed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Michigan?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 61) requesting the President to issue a proclamation designating Memorial Day, 1949, as a day of Nation-wide prayer for peace, was read, considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe Memorial Day, 1949, by praying, each in accordance with his religious faith, for permanent peace, designating a period during such day in which all the people of the United States may unite in prayer for a permanent peace; calling upon all the people of the United States to unite in prayer at such time; and calling upon the newspapers, radio stations, and all other mediums of information to join in observing such day and period of prayer.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CIVIL FUNCTIONS OF DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 3734) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendment be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will proceed to state the committee amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Civil functions, Department of the Army—Corps of Engineers—Rivers and harbors and flood control," on page 4, line 18, after the word "each", to strike out "Provided further, That the various appropriations for rivers and harbors and flood control may be used for the purchase (for replacement only) in the current fiscal year of not to exceed four hundred and eighty-six passenger motor vehicles and ten motorboats" and in lieu thereof to insert "Provided further, That the various appropriations for rivers and harbors and flood control may be used for the purchase in the current fiscal year of five hundred and sixty-one passenger motor vehicles (of which four hundred and eighty-six shall be for replacement only) and ten motorboats (to be acquired from surplus stock where practicable) and the purchase (not to exceed five, to be acquired from surplus stocks), maintenance, repair, and operation of aircraft."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Rivers and harbors," on page 6, line 19, after the word "law," to strike out "\$176,034,270" and insert "\$229,098,.

290"; in line 24, after the word "of" where it occurs the second time, to strike out "the act of October 15, 1940 (Public Law 857, 76th Cong.) and insert "section 11, act of March 3, 1925 (Public Law 585, 68th Cong., 43 Stat. 1197)"; on page 7, line 19, after the word "exceed," to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,360,000", and in line 23, after "(69 Stat. 1080)", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That the maintenance funds appropriated herein under this heading may be used for realignment of the authorized channel of the Hudson River in the vicinity of Kingston, N. Y., at an estimated cost of \$400,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 16, to insert:

Alteration of bridges over navigable waters: For payment of the share of the United States of the cost of alteration of bridges over navigable waters in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 21, 1940 (Public Law 647), \$100.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Flood control," on page 9, line 7, before the word "Provided," to strike out "\$321,000,000" and insert "\$415,084,300"; and in line 24, after the word "project", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available or used to maintain or operate the Garrison (North Dakota) Reservoir at a higher maximum normal pool elevation than 1,830 feet, or for constructing dikes or levees which would be required by a higher maximum normal pool elevation than 1,830 feet for operating such dam."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 9, after the word "project", to insert a colon and the following additional provisos: "Provided further, That the planning funds included for the Millwood Reservoir shall also be used for the survey and study of alternate sites: *Provided further*, That funds allocated to the Garrison Reservoir project may be expended for acquisition of any property within the incorporated village of Van Hook, and the adjacent area known as Legion Park, North Dakota: *Provided further*, That none of the appropriations for the Isabella Reservoir in California shall be used for the construction of the irrigation features of that project until the Secretary of the Army has received reports as to the division of costs between flood control, navigation, and other water uses from the Bureau of Reclamation and local organizations and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have made a determination as to what the allocation shall be: *Provided further*, That the reports from these studies shall be made not later than 6 months from the date of the enactment of this act and that the agreement of concurrence shall be made not later than 9 months from the date of the enactment of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 10, after the word "appropriation",

to strike out "\$63,000,000" and insert "\$73,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 21, after "55 Stat. 638-651", to strike out "\$3,500,000" and insert "\$4,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "General provisions," on page 17, after line 20, to strike out section 2, as follows:

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions in the act approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1409), limiting employment in certain positions to citizens of the United States, citizens of Panama may be employed in such positions.

And in lieu thereof to insert a new section 2, as follows:

SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used directly or indirectly, except for temporary employment in case of emergency, for the payment of any civilian for services rendered by him on the Canal Zone while occupying a skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory position unless such person is a citizen of the United States of America or of the Republic of Panama: *Provided, however*, (1) That, notwithstanding the provision in the act approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1409), limiting employment in the above-mentioned positions to citizens of the United States from and after the date of approval of said act, citizens of Panama may be employed in such positions; (2) that at no time shall the number of Panamanian citizens employed in the above-mentioned positions exceed the number of citizens of the United States so employed, if United States citizens are available in continental United States or on the Canal Zone; (3) that nothing in this act shall prohibit the continued employment of any person who shall have rendered fifteen or more years of faithful and honorable service on the Canal Zone; (4) that in the selection of personnel for skilled, technical, administrative, clerical, supervisory, or executive positions, the controlling factors in filling these positions shall be efficiency, experience, training, and education; (5) that all citizens of Panama and the United States rendering skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory service on the Canal Zone under the terms of this act (a) shall normally be employed not more than 40 hours per week, (b) may receive as compensation equal rates of pay based upon rates paid for similar employment in continental United States plus 25 percent; (6) this entire section shall apply only to persons employed in skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory positions on the Canal Zone directly or indirectly by any branch of the United States Government or by any corporation or company whose stock is owned wholly or in part by the United States Government: *Provided, further*, That the President may suspend from time to time in whole or in part compliance with this section in time of war or national emergency if he should deem such course to be in the public interest.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, line 2, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to insert "in amounts not exceeding \$6,000 for the Panama Canal and not exceeding \$150,000 for the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army: *Provided*, That the rates for individuals shall not exceed \$100 per diem."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments.

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENT

Mr. DOUGLAS submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 3734) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: At the end of the bill insert the following:

"Sec. 406. (a) The Secretary of the Army, with respect to appropriations made in this act, is authorized and directed to make such reductions in the total appropriations contained in this act as will cause the total so appropriated to be not greater than \$450,000,000, making a reduction of \$301,440,690 in the amounts recommended by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. The Secretary of the Army, with approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, shall have the power to eliminate completely appropriations for certain projects and to reduce others by such amounts as he may deem proper."

Mr. DOUGLAS also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 3734, making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I desire to make a brief announcement before Senators leave the Chamber.

When the Senate takes a recess today, it is the purpose to take a recess until 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow. I make that announcement in the hope that we can conclude consideration of the civil-functions bill tomorrow. I dislike to call the Senate back at 11 o'clock, but we hope to be able to finish the bill tomorrow. By beginning at 11 o'clock in the morning and perhaps running a little later than we shall be in session today, it is hoped that we can get this appropriation bill out of the way.

I do that primarily for this reason: There is a committee scheduled by the Agriculture Department to leave on Monday for Mexico. Arrangements have been made for some time. Members on both sides of the aisle are going. They do not wish to leave at that time in the event the civil-functions bill is still before the Senate. However, if we cannot conclude consideration of the bill tomorrow, it is the purpose to take a recess until Monday. There will be no Saturday session.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator has already answered one question which I had in mind, with respect to recessing until Monday. I also ask the distinguished majority leader if he contemplates re-

H. R. 3997

MAY 19, 1949

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

TITLE I

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
6 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1950, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For personal services in the office of the Secretary of
12 Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secre-

1 tary, in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other
2 necessary expenses, including the purchase of one passenger
3 motor vehicle for replacement only; travel expenses, includ-
4 ing examination of estimates for appropriations in the field;
5 stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, ex-
6 press, and drayage charges; advertising, communication serv-
7 ice, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and
8 other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise pro-
9 vided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work
10 of the Department of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act re-
11 ferred to as the Department, \$2,143,300, together with such
12 amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are
13 provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal
14 year for such services and expenses, ~~(1) except that not more~~
15 ~~than the amount shown in the budget schedule for 1948 may~~
16 ~~be so transferred from the appropriation for flood control,~~
17 which several amounts or portions thereof as may be deter-
18 mined by the Secretary not exceeding a total of ~~(2) \$95,764~~
19 ~~\$109,280~~, shall be transferred to and made a part of this
20 appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total
21 amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for
22 the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or
23 fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, there-
24 for in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred
25 or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation shall be

1 increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of
2 the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with repre-
3 sentatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate
4 to the requirements as changed by such reductions or in-
5 creases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided*
6 *further*, That, of appropriations herein made which are avail-
7 able for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be
8 expended for each option to purchase any particular tract or
9 tracts of land: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds
10 appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of
11 any officer or employee of the Department who, as such
12 officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any
13 division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to
14 be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except
15 as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with
16 respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same: *Pro-*
17 *vided further*, That, except to provide materials required in
18 or incident to research or experimental work where no suit-
19 able domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-
20 priated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of
21 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced
22 outside of the United States.

23 RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946

24 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions
25 of the Act of August 14, 1946, as amended (7 U. S. C. 427,

1 427h-427j, 1621-1629), including in addition to the objects
 2 for which funds are available for such Act of August 14,
 3 1946, and under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act, as
 4 amended, personal services in the District of Columbia;
 5 over-all administration, planning, and coordination of re-
 6 search under section 10 pursuant to the provisions of section
 7 10 (c); and necessary expenses for carrying out the pro-
 8 visions of title III of the Act, as follows:

9 For payments to States, Territories, and Puerto Rico for
 10 agricultural experiment stations pursuant to section 9 of the
 11 Bankhead-Jones Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended
 12 by the Act of August 14, 1946, \$5,000,000;

13 For research on utilization and associated problems pur-
 14 suant to section 10 (a) of said Act, \$5,000,000;

15 For cooperative research other than research on utiliza-
 16 tion of agricultural commodities and the products thereof,
 17 pursuant to section 10 (b) of said Act, \$3,000,000;

18 For the improvement and development, independently
 19 or through cooperation among Federal and State agencies,
 20 and others, of a sound and efficient system for the distribu-
 21 tion and marketing of agricultural products pursuant to the
 22 "Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946" (title II of the Act
 23 of August 14, 1946), ~~(3)\$6,000,000~~ \$6,020,000;

24 In all, ~~(4)\$19,000,000~~ \$19,020,000: *Provided, That*
 25 no part of this appropriation shall be used for beginning con-

1 construction of any building costing in excess of \$15,000: *Pro-*
 2 *vided further*, That the Secretary may make available to any
 3 bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts
 4 from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out
 5 the functions for which it is made (but amounts made
 6 available to the Office of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor,
 7 and Office of Information shall not exceed those which the
 8 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing
 9 thereon with representatives of the Department, shall deter-
 10 mine), and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts
 11 transferred or otherwise made available to other appropria-
 12 tion items of the Department: *Provided further*, That no
 13 part of this appropriation shall be available for work relating
 14 to fish or shellfish or any product thereof, except for the
 15 support of equitable transportation rates before Federal
 16 agencies concerned with such rates and for development
 17 ~~(5)~~of inspection, grading, standards, and ~~(6)~~of foreign
 18 markets.

19 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

20 For necessary expenses, including personal services in
 21 the District of Columbia and payment of fees or dues for the
 22 use of law libraries by attorneys in the field service,
 23 \$2,235,500, together with such amounts from other approp-
 24 riations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
 25 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses,

1 which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be deter-
2 mined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$157,000,
3 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appro-
4 priation; and there may be expended for personal serv-
5 ices in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$1,477,960:
6 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such
7 appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year
8 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
9 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such
10 year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred there-
11 from to this appropriation and the amount which may be
12 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
13 shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Direc-
14 tor of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with
15 representatives of the Department, shall determine are
16 appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reduc-
17 tions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

18 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For necessary expenses in connection with the publi-
21 cation, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins,
22 documents, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and
23 display of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and
24 exhibits, and the coordination of informational work in the
25 Department, \$1,248,728, together with such amounts from

1 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in
2 the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for
3 such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof,
4 as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a
5 total of \$15,505 shall be transferred to and made a part
6 of this appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts
7 not exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes
8 enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District
9 of Columbia, \$544,130; for preparation and display of ex-
10 hibits, \$106,425; and the preparation, distribution, and dis-
11 play of motion and sound pictures, \$57,600; for farmers'
12 bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the peo-
13 ple of the different sections of the country, an equal propor-
14 tion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out
15 under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Repre-
16 sentatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct
17 (7 U. S. C. 417) and for reprinting the 1948 Department
18 of Agriculture Yearbook, "Grass", for the use of the Senate
19 and the House of Representatives, respectively, in the ratio
20 of one hundred and ten thousand to three hundred and sixty
21 thousand copies (of which not to exceed \$156,674 shall
22 be available for the yearbook reprint for such use), and
23 including \$166,054 for the preparation, printing, and dis-
24 tribution of a homemakers' food and nutrition handbook, of
25 which \$10,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation

1 “Salaries and expenses, Human Nutrition and Home Eco-
2 nomics, Agricultural Research Administration”, for the
3 preparation of such handbook, \$615,728: *Provided*, That four
4 hundred thousand copies of the homemakers’ food and nutri-
5 tion handbook shall be for the use of the Department and
6 the remainder shall be for the Senate and the House of
7 Representatives, respectively, in the same ratio as farmers’
8 bulletins: *Provided further*, That if the total amounts of the
9 appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year
10 from which transfers to this appropriation are herein au-
11 thorized shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
12 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year,
13 the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
14 appropriation and the amount which may be expended for
15 personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased
16 or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau
17 of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives
18 of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the
19 requirements as changed by such reductions or increases
20 in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*,
21 That when and to the extent that in the judgment of the
22 Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion and sound pic-
23 tures relating to the authorized programs of the various
24 agencies of the Department can be more advantageously
25 prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of Informa-

tion, as the central agency of the Department therefor, additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these purposes may be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be available for the objects specified herein, including personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), said Act being elsewhere herein referred to as the Organic Act of 1944, as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field offices or for the compensation of employees in such offices except that not to exceed \$10,000 may be used to maintain the San Francisco radio office.

LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For necessary expenses, including exchange of reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books, periodicals, and expenses incurred in completing imperfect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations

1 which issue publications to members only or at a price to
 2 members lower than to subscribers who are not members;
 3 ~~(7)\$700,000~~ \$722,400, of which not to exceed ~~(8)\$515,775~~
 4 \$520,840 may be expended for personal services in the
 5 District of Columbia.

6 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

7 For necessary expenses, including not to exceed
 8 ~~(9)\$2,370,000~~ \$2,419,000 for personal services in the Dis-
 9 trict of Columbia, including the salary of Chief of Bureau at
 10 \$10,330 per annum, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the pur-
 11 chase of books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers, as
 12 follows:

13 Economic investigations: For conducting investigations
 14 and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the
 15 people of the United States, relative to agricultural pro-
 16 duction, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in
 17 their broadest aspects, including farm management and prac-
 18 tice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm
 19 supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm
 20 finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production
 21 to probable demand for the different farm and food prod-
 22 ucts; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in
 23 their relation to agriculture, including causes for their varia-
 24 tions and trends, ~~(10)\$1,850,000~~ \$2,180,000: *Provided,*
 25 That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made avail-

1 able to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the
2 heading "Economic investigations" shall be used for State
3 and county land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys,
4 or for the maintenance of regional offices.

5 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
6 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
7 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
8 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
9 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
10 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, produc-
11 tion, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin
12 pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b),
13 and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts
14 as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended
15 May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$2,646,900: *Provided*,
16 That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be avail-
17 able for any expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or
18 publishing a report stating the intention of farmers as to the
19 acreage to be planted in cotton, or for estimates of apple
20 production for other than the commercial crop.

21 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL
22 RELATIONS

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for the
24 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and for enabling the
25 Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the Depart-

1 ment in connection with foreign agricultural work, including
2 personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed
3 \$500 for newspapers, \$576,400.

4 EXTENSION SERVICE

5 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO
6 RICO

7 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
8 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

9 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts:
10 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928
11 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
12 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935
13 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
14 section 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as
15 amended by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1),
16 \$12,500,000; additional extension work, the Act approved
17 April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000;
18 Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C.
19 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the
20 Territory of Alaska, \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act
21 approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the
22 benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of
23 Alaska, \$10,000; Puerto Rico, the Act approved August
24 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g), extending the benefits
25 of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico,

1 \$408,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and
2 related Acts, \$26,966,950.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 Administration and coordination of extension work:
5 For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of the
6 Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-
7 348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and to
8 coordinate the extension work of the Department and the
9 several States, Territories, and insular possessions, \$885,500,
10 of which not to exceed \$681,200 may be expended for
11 personal services in the District of Columbia.

12 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

13 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

14 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
15 Office of Administrator, including the salary of the Ad-
16 ministrator at \$10,330 per annum, and personal services
17 in the District of Columbia, and for the maintenance
18 operation, and furnishing of facilities and services at the
19 Agricultural Research Center, \$414,400: *Provided*, That
20 the appropriation current at the time services are rendered
21 may be reimbursed (by advance credits or reimbursements
22 based on estimated or actual charges) from applicable appro-
23 priations, to cover the charges, including handling and other
24 related services, for equipment rentals (including deprecia-
25 tion, maintenance, and repairs) ; for services, supplies, equip-

1 ment and materials furnished, stores of which may be main-
2 tained at the Center, and for building construction, altera-
3 tion, and repair performed by the Center in carrying out
4 the purposes of such applicable appropriations and the appli-
5 cable appropriations may also be charged their proportionate
6 share of the necessary general expenses of the Center not
7 covered by this appropriation: *Provided further*, That of
8 the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Ad-
9 ministration, not to exceed \$15,000 shall be available for
10 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706
11 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as
12 amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
13 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*, That the several appro-
14 priations of the Agricultural Research Administration shall be
15 available for the construction, alteration, and repair of build-
16 ings and improvements: *Provided, however*, That unless
17 otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building
18 (excepting headhouses connecting greenhouses) shall not
19 exceed \$5,000, the total amount for construction of buildings
20 costing more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits of
21 the estimates submitted and approved therefor, and the cost
22 of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not
23 exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the cost of the building
24 as certified by the Research Administrator, whichever is
25 greater.

SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f, 427i) ; for administration of the provisions of section 5 of the said Act, and for special research work, including the planning, programming, and coordination of such research, to be conducted by such agencies of the Department as the Secretary may designate or establish, and to which he may make allotments from this fund, including personal services in the District of Columbia; ~~(11)\$1,230,000~~ *\$1,242,000*, of which amount \$875,200 shall be available for the maintenance and operation of research laboratories and facilities in the major agricultural regions provided for by section 4 of said Act, including not to exceed \$9,000 for construction of a service building at the regional salinity laboratory, Riverside, California.

RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL
MATERIALS

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946 (60 Stat. 596) , including personal services in the District of Columbia, ~~(12)~~*purchase of not to exceed sixty acres of land in Texas for nursery and other production tests on guayule*

1 *and construction on such land of buildings costing not in*
 2 *excess of \$10,000 each, (13)*~~\$249,000~~ *\$522,000.*

3 RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

4 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
 5 duct research into the basic agricultural needs and problems
 6 of the Territory of Alaska, through such agencies of the
 7 Department as he may designate, independently or in co-
 8 operation with appropriate agencies of the Territory of Alaska,
 9 including personal services in the District of Columbia, and
 10 the construction or acquisition of necessary buildings and
 11 facilities on land owned either by the Federal Government or
 12 by the Territory of Alaska or agencies thereof without regard
 13 to other restrictions of existing law, \$675,000.

14 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

15 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND

16 PUERTO RICO

17 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
 18 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect the
 19 provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural
 20 experiment stations:

21 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
 22 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
 23 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
 24 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),
 25 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,

1 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
 2 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act approved
 3 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,863,708;
 4 Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-
 5 386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress
 6 to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Alaska, the Act
 7 approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending
 8 the benefits of the Hatch Act to the Territory of Alaska,
 9 \$15,000, and the provisions of section 2 of the Act approved
 10 June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a), extending the benefits of
 11 the Adams and Purnell Acts to the Territory of Alaska,
 12 \$27,500; Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4, 1931, as
 13 amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the benefits of
 14 certain Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all,
 15 payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico,
 16 \$7,406,208.

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 Administration of grants and coordination of research
 19 with States: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed
 20 \$192,225 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
 21 to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved March 2,
 22 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928,
 23 February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and
 24 Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383,

1 386-386f), relative to their administration and for the ad-
 2 ministration of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto
 3 Rico, \$231,850; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form
 4 of the annual financial statement required under the above
 5 Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance
 6 with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the
 7 State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the
 8 lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Depart-
 9 ment in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

10 Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico: For expenses
 11 necessary to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment
 12 station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation, illustration,
 13 and distribution of reports and bulletins, and not to exceed
 14 \$12,500 for construction of a processing and storage build-
 15 ing, \$146,400.

16 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed
 19 \$1,321,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
 20 for carrying out the provisions of the Act, as amended,
 21 establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts,
 22 and for investigations concerned with the livestock and
 23 meat industries and the domestic raising of fur-bearing
 24 animals, as follows:

25 Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments

1 in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and
 2 breeding, and for carrying out the purposes of section 101
 3 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 429) authoriz-
 4 ing cooperation with State authorities in the administration
 5 of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry prod-
 6 ucts, and hatcheries, ~~(14) \$1,252,000~~ \$1,302,000, including
 7 not to exceed \$50,000 (which shall be available for addi-
 8 tional personal services in the District of Columbia) for liqui-
 9 dation of the Agriculture Remount Service, on or before De-
 10 cember 31, 1949, which amount shall remain available for
 11 care of the real property until the Department of Agriculture
 12 is relieved of responsibility therefor, the livestock to be sold
 13 by bid, public auction, or through negotiated sales with pref-
 14 erence in negotiated sales to the persons having custody of
 15 the animals or to others in the same locality: *Provided fur-*
 16 *ther*, That the authority of section 3 of the Act of April 21,
 17 1948, shall be continued until December 31, 1949.

18 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of dis-
 19 eases of animals, and for investigations of tuberculin, serums,
 20 antitoxins, and analogous products, \$1,073,000.

21 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the
 22 control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and
 23 paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's
 24 disease of cattle, \$6,229,000: *Provided*, That no part of the
 25 money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating

1 owners of cattle except in cooperation with and supplemen-
2 tary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county,
3 or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall take
4 place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as com-
5 pensation for or on account of any such animal if at the
6 time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation
7 thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any
8 person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold,
9 shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered:
10 *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropriated
11 no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for
12 slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between
13 the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the
14 salvage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed
15 the amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county,
16 and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
17 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
18 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred
19 animal.

20 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quaran-
21 tine work, including the control and eradication of hog
22 cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks,
23 scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the super-
24 vision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of ves-
25 sels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the inspec-

1 tion and quarantine of imported animals in accordance with
 2 the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and the
 3 Act of July 24, 1946 (21 U. S. C. 133), and the inspection
 4 work relative to the existence of contagious diseases, \$1,154,-
 5 000: *Provided*, That service shall be maintained at all stock-
 6 yards having such service during the current fiscal year.

7 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws
 8 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food prod-
 9 ucts, ~~(15)\$11,995,000~~ \$12,577,000.

10 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provi-
 11 sions of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-
 12 158), regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or
 13 shipment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product
 14 manufactured in the United States and the importation of
 15 such products intended for use in the treatment of domestic
 16 animals, \$394,000.

17 Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum:
 18 The sum of \$47,500 of the appropriation made by sec-
 19 tion 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved
 20 May 12, 1933 (7 U. S. C. 612), is hereby made avail-
 21 able during the fiscal year for which appropriations are
 22 herein made to carry into effect sections 56 to 60, in-
 23 clusive, of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
 24 851-855), including personal services in the District of
 25 Columbia.

1 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER
2 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

3 For expenses necessary, including personal services in
4 the District of Columbia, in the arrest and eradication of
5 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-
6 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals,
7 or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry, in-
8 cluding the payment of claims growing out of past and future
9 purchases and destruction of animals (including poultry)
10 affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by
11 or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irre-
12 spective of ownership, under like or substantially similar
13 circumstances, when such owner has complied with all law-
14 ful quarantine regulations; and for foot-and-mouth disease
15 and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the pro-
16 visions of the Act of February 28, 1947 (21 U. S. C.
17 Supp. 1, 114b-114d), and the Act of May 29, 1884,
18 as amended (7 U. S. C., 391; 21 U. S. C., 111-122),
19 including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Act
20 of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may transfer from other
21 appropriations or funds available to the bureaus, corpora-
22 tions, or agencies of the Department such sums as he may
23 deem necessary, to be available only in an emergency
24 which threatens the livestock or poultry industry of the
25 country, and any unexpended balances of funds transferred

1 under this head in the next preceding fiscal year shall be
2 merged with such transferred amounts: *Provided*, That,
3 except for payments made pursuant to said Act of February
4 28, 1947, the payment for such animals hereafter purchased
5 may be made on appraisement based on the meat, egg-pro-
6 duction, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement
7 based on breeding value no appraisement of any such animal
8 shall exceed three times its meat, egg-production, or dairy
9 value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency, to
10 be determined by the Secretary, the payment by the United
11 States Government for any such animals shall not exceed
12 one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further*, That
13 poultry may be appraised in groups when the basis for ap-
14 praisal is the same for each bird.

15 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, in-
17 cluding not to exceed \$548,600 for personal services in
18 the District of Columbia, in carrying out the provisions of
19 the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including
20 investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy
21 industry, for carrying out the applicable provisions of the
22 Act of May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c)), relat-
23 ing to process or renovated butter, as amended, and the Act
24 of May 23, 1908 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it relates
25 to the exportation of process or renovated butter, \$1,093,200.

1 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL
 2 ENGINEERING
 3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
 5 and demonstrations in connection with the production and
 6 improvement of farm crops and other plants and plant
 7 industries; soils and soil-plant relationships, and the appli-
 8 cation of engineering principles to agriculture; plant dis-
 9 eases, including nematodes, and methods for their prevention
 10 and control; plant and plant-disease collections, and sur-
 11 veys; the distribution of weeds and means for their control;
 12 methods of handling, processing, transportation, and storage
 13 of agricultural products; and plants in foreign countries and
 14 our possessions for introduction into the United States,
 15 including explorations and surveys, and propagation and
 16 testing in this country; for the operation and maintenance
 17 of airplanes; and for personal services in the city of Wash-
 18 ington, as follows:

19 Field crops: For investigations on the production, im-
 20 provement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn,
 21 cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soy-
 22 beans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other
 23 field crops, (16) ~~\$2,498,000~~ \$2,805,000 (17), of which not
 24 to exceed \$85,000 shall be available for the construction of

1 *an office and laboratory building at the Southern Great*
 2 *Plains Field Station, Woodward, Oklahoma.*

3 Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations
 4 on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, veg-
 5 etable, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and
 6 related crops and plants, ~~(18)\$2,347,000,~~ \$2,581,000.

7 Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of forest
 8 and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their
 9 control ~~(19)\$383,480~~ \$420,000.

10 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of
 11 soil management methods to increase and maintain produc-
 12 tivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage
 13 practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers,
 14 fertilizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural
 15 use; soil management and crop production on dry and irri-
 16 gated lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its use by
 17 crops; and for the classification of soils in a national system
 18 and indication of their extent and distribution on maps, and
 19 determination of their potential productivity under adapted
 20 cropping and improved soil management; ~~(20)\$1,900,000~~
 21 \$2,050,000(21), including not to exceed \$16,000 for re-
 22 modeling two structures at the United States Northern Great
 23 Plains Field Station, Mandan, North Dakota, to provide

1 *laboratory facilities for investigations on lands to be irrigated*
 2 *under the Missouri Basin development program: Provided,*
 3 That the Secretary shall have contractual authority in an
 4 amount not to exceed \$100,000 to construct or acquire
 5 buildings, facilities, and equipment for the station at Brawley.

6 Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving
 7 the application of engineering principles to agriculture, in-
 8 cluding farm power and equipment, rural water supply and
 9 sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their
 10 appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm
 11 products, and the preparation and distribution of building
 12 plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engi-
 13 neering problems relating to the production, processing,
 14 transportation, and storage of agricultural products;
 15 \$724,000.

16 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
 17 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
 18 visions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.
 19 191-194), \$170,000, of which not to exceed \$15,000
 20 shall be available for the construction of a farm machinery
 21 storage and shop building.

22 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
 25 demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic

1 entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best
 2 means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to
 3 agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects and
 4 bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related
 5 pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of
 6 destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best
 7 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect
 8 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,
 9 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee
 10 Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C.
 11 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149) and
 12 the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), authorizing
 13 the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of injurious
 14 insects and plant pests; including the operation and mainte-
 15 nance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed four,
 16 and not to exceed ~~(22)\$797,600~~ \$805,800 for personal
 17 services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

18 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
 19 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
 20 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
 21 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other
 22 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
 23 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
 24 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to de-
 25 termine the distribution and abundance of insects; for investi-

gations in connection with introduction of natural enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment, and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases; and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their application,

(23) ~~\$2,993,000~~ \$3,921,600 (24): *Provided, That \$800,000 of this amount shall be available for oriental fruitfly, of which not to exceed \$500,000 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies for research without regard to provisions of existing law, and the amounts obligated for contract research shall remain available until expended.*

Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts, pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, and the golden nematode including the enforcement of quarantine regulations and cooperation with States to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the establishment of such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation of the pink boll-

1 worm as authorized by the Act of February 8, 1930 (46
 2 Stat. 67), and for cooperation with States in the compensa-
 3 tion of growers for losses resulting from the destruction of or
 4 for not planting potatoes and tomatoes on lands infested or
 5 exposed to infestations of the golden nematode for the purpose
 6 authorized by the Golden Nematode Act (Public Law 645,
 7 Eightieth Congress, approved June 15, 1948), and for the
 8 enforcement of domestic plant quarantines through inspection
 9 in transit, including the interception and disposition of ma-
 10 terials found to have been transported interstate in violation
 11 of Federal plant quarantine laws or regulations, and opera-
 12 tions under the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166),
 13 **(25)**~~\$3,364,000~~ \$3,564,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
 14 appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees,
 15 farm animals, farm crops, or other property injured or de-
 16 stroyed, except potatoes and tomatoes as authorized under
 17 the Golden Nematode Act: *Provided further*, That, in the
 18 discretion of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall
 19 be expended for the control of sweetpotato weevil in any
 20 State until such State has provided cooperation necessary to
 21 accomplish this purpose, or for barberry eradication until a
 22 sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have
 23 been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States,
 24 counties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organiza-
 25 tions for the accomplishment of this purpose, or with respect

1 to the golden nematode except as prescribed in section 4 of
2 the Golden Nematode Act.

3 Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the
4 introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United
5 States, including the enforcement of foreign-plant quaran-
6 tines and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of
7 the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended
8 (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905
9 (7 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942
10 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quaran-
11 tines as they pertain to Territories of the United States and
12 enforcement of regulations governing the movement of plants
13 into and from the District of Columbia promulgated under
14 section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912,
15 as amended, and for inspection and certification of plants
16 and plant products to meet the sanitary requirements of
17 foreign countries, as authorized in section 102 of the
18 Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), ~~(26)~~\$2,296,000
19 \$2,325,000.

20 CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND
21 PLANT DISEASES

22 For expenses necessary ~~(27)~~to enable the Secretary,
23 through such agencies as he may determine, to carry out the
24 provisions of the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938
25 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), ~~(28)~~and of section 4 of the Forest

1 ~~Pest Control Act (16 U. S. C. 594-1)~~, including the opera-
 2 tion and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to
 3 exceed three, and surveys and control operations in Canada
 4 in cooperation with the Canadian Government or local
 5 Canadian authorities, and the employment of Canadian
 6 citizens, \$1,745,000.

7 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY
 8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
 10 and demonstrations hereinafter authorized, including not to
 11 exceed ~~(29)\$242,622~~ \$251,870 for personal services in the
 12 District of Columbia, as follows:

13 Agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations:
 14 For conducting the investigations contemplated by the Act
 15 of May 15, 1862 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the
 16 application of chemistry to agriculture; for the biological,
 17 chemical, physical, microscopical, and technological inves-
 18 tigation of foods, feeds, drugs, plant and animal products,
 19 and substances used in the manufacture thereof; for investi-
 20 gations of the physiological effects and for the pharmaco-
 21 logical testing of such products and of insecticides; for the
 22 investigation and development of methods for the manufac-
 23 ture of sugars, sugar sirups, and starches and the utilization
 24 of new agricultural materials for such purposes; and for the
 25 technological investigation of the utilization of fruits and

1 vegetables and for frozen-pack investigations; for the inves-
 2 tigation of naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their
 3 components; the investigation and experimental demonstra-
 4 tion of improved equipment, methods, or processes of pre-
 5 paring naval stores; and the weighing, storing, handling,
 6 transportation, and utilization of naval stores; ~~(30)\$637,550~~
 7 *\$653,500.*

8 Regional research laboratories: For continuing the
 9 researches established under the provisions of section 202 (a)
 10 to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjust-
 11 ment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research on
 12 food products of farm commodities, ~~(31)\$5,016,000~~ *\$5,196,-*
 13 *000: Provided, That \$180,000 of this amount shall be avail-*
 14 *able for research on fats and oils, of which not to exceed*
 15 *\$45,000 may be used for contracts with public or private*
 16 *agencies for research without regard to provisions of existing*
 17 *law, and the amounts obligated for contract research shall*
 18 *remain available until expended.*

19 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

20 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
 21 ing not to exceed \$343,550 for personal services in the
 22 District of Columbia, for conducting investigations of the
 23 relative utility and economy of agricultural products for
 24 food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special
 25 suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective

1 utilization of such products for these purposes, and such
 2 economic investigations, including housing and household
 3 buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of the
 4 rural home, and for disseminating useful information on
 5 this subject, \$853,200.

6 CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

7 For expenses necessary for carrying out operations,
 8 measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, control,
 9 or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases which
 10 endanger forest trees on any lands in the United States, and
 11 for such quarantine measures relating thereto as may be
 12 necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act of August
 13 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), including
 14 personal services in the District of Columbia and the purchase
 15 (not to exceed four) and operation and maintenance of air-
 16 planes, as follows:

17 Gypsy and brown-tail moths: Gypsy and brown-tail
 18 moths, pursuant to section 102 of the Act of September 21,
 19 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), ~~(32)\$550,000~~ \$601,000.

20 Forest Pest Control Act ~~(33), surveys: For surveys au-~~
 21 ~~thorized by the Forest Pest Control Act: For carrying out the~~
 22 *provisions of the Act approved June 25, 1947* (16 U. S. C.
 23 Supp. I, 594-1-594-5), ~~(34)\$272,300~~ \$1,000,000.

24 White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pur-

1 suant to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a),
 2 ~~(35)\$3,595,000~~ \$3,695,000, of which amount ~~(36)\$557,-~~
 3 ~~850~~ \$572,850 shall be available to the Department of the In-
 4 terior for the control of white pine blister rust on or endanger-
 5 ing Federal lands under the jurisdiction of that Department
 6 or lands of Indian tribes which are under the jurisdiction
 7 of or retained under restrictions of the United States;
 8 ~~(37)\$1,894,550~~ \$1,945,550 of said amount to the Forest
 9 Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or endan-
 10 gering lands under its jurisdiction; and ~~(38)\$1,142,600~~ \$1,-
 11 176,600 of said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and
 12 Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of
 13 the entire program, method development, and for operations
 14 conducted under its direction for such control, including, but
 15 not confined to, the control of white pine blister rust on or
 16 endangering State and privately owned lands.

17 FOREST SERVICE

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed
 20 \$1,210,095 for personal services in the District of
 21 Columbia, not to exceed \$10,000 for employment pur-
 22 suant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Or-
 23 ganic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section
 24 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); to ex-
 25 periment and make investigations and report on forestry,

1 national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this
2 appropriation shall be used for any experiment or test made
3 outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the
4 owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to
5 investigate and test American timber and timber trees and
6 their uses, and methods for the preservative treatment of
7 timber; to seek, through investigations and the planting of
8 native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless
9 regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the
10 cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, ex-
11 clusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary
12 system and of connecting the same with any such building,
13 and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout
14 house may be erected, shall not exceed \$15,000, with
15 the exception that any building erected, purchased, or
16 acquired, the cost of which was \$15,000 or more, may
17 be improved out of the appropriations made under this
18 Act for the Forest Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per
19 centum of the cost of such building as certified by the
20 Chief of the Forest Service; to protect, administer, and
21 improve the national forests, including tree planting and other
22 measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste,
23 and the formation of floods, and to conserve water; to ascer-
24 tain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national for-
25 ests, to transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock

1 the national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest,
2 report, and illustrate the results of experiments and investiga-
3 tions made by the Forest Service, as follows:

4 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-
5 tration, including the salary of the Chief Forester at
6 \$10,330 per annum, and for expenses of the National Forest
7 Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the
8 Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514), \$655,000.

9 National forest protection and management: For the
10 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,
11 and development of the national forests, including the es-
12 tablishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, includ-
13 ing the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by pur-
14 chase, production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting
15 and the care of plantations and young growth; the opera-
16 tion and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to
17 exceed four; the maintenance of roads and trails and the
18 construction and maintenance of all other improvements
19 necessary for the proper and economical administration, pro-
20 tection, development, and use of the national forests, includ-
21 ing experimental areas under Forest Service administration,
22 except that where direct purchases will be more economical
23 than construction, improvements may be purchased; the con-
24 struction (not to exceed \$15,000 for any one structure), equip-
25 ment, and maintenance of sanitary and recreational facilities;

1 timber cultural operations; development and application of
 2 fish and game management plans; propagation and trans-
 3 planting of plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions
 4 of the national forests; estimating and appraising of timber
 5 and other resources and development and application of
 6 plans for their effective management, sale, and use; exami-
 7 nation, classification, surveying, and appraisal of land inci-
 8 dent to effecting exchanges authorized by law and of lands
 9 within the boundaries of the national forests that may be
 10 opened to homestead settlement and entry under the Act of
 11 June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S.
 12 C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4, 1913
 13 (16 U. S. C. 512) ; investigation and establishment of water
 14 rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or interests
 15 in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of water
 16 rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the admin-
 17 istration and public use of the national forests; and all
 18 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,
 19 protection, and general administration of the national forests,
 20 ~~(39)\$24,971,000~~ \$26,752,000, of which not to exceed
 21 \$25,000 shall be available for the purchase of one nursery
 22 site ~~(40)~~, and not to exceed \$36,000 shall be available for
 23 the construction of one building at Horseshoe Organization
 24 Camp, West Virginia: Provided, That appropriations for
 25 the Forest Service shall be available hereafter for the cor-

1 rection of inductive interference on Forest Service telephone
 2 lines caused by transmission lines constructed by organiza-
 3 tions financed by loans from the Rural Electrification
 4 Administration.

5 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
 6 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service administra-
 7 tion, including lands under contract for purchase or in process
 8 of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, \$100,000,
 9 which amount shall also be available for meeting obligations
 10 of the preceding fiscal year.

11 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
 12 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act
 13 approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581,
 14 581a, 581f-581i), including the construction and mainte-
 15 nance of improvements, as follows:

16 Forest and range management investigations: Fire, silvi-
 17 cultural, watershed, ~~(41)~~shelterbelts, and other forest investi-
 18 gations and experiments under said section 2, as amended,
 19 and investigations and experiments to develop improved
 20 methods of management of forest and other ranges under
 21 section 7, at forest or range experiment stations or else-
 22 where, ~~(42)\$2,808,500~~ \$2,818,500.

23 Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests
 24 of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products
 25 Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$1,172,000.

1 Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest
 2 survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics
 3 under section 10, \$866,000.

4 FOREST DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

5 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
 6 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved Novem-
 7 ber 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relating
 8 to forest development roads and trails, including the con-
 9 struction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and
 10 trails on experimental areas under Forest Service adminis-
 11 tration, ~~(43)\$9,748,000~~ \$10,748,000, which sum is author-
 12 ized to be appropriated by the Acts of December 20, 1944
 13 (Public Law 521), and June 29, 1948 (Public Law 834),
 14 including not to exceed ~~(44)\$111,188~~ \$121,188 for personal
 15 services in the District of Columbia and including not to
 16 exceed \$150,000 for the construction by contract or other-
 17 wise of a railroad spur to facilitate the loading and removal of
 18 timber products, to be immediately available and to remain
 19 available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation
 20 shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or
 21 alteration of buildings necessary for the storage and repair of
 22 equipment and supplies used for road and trail construction
 23 and maintenance, but the total cost of any such building
 24 purchased, altered, or constructed under this authorization
 25 shall not exceed \$15,000 with the exception that any build-

1 ing erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was
2 \$15,000 or more, may be improved within any fiscal year by
3 an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such
4 buildings certified by the Chief of the Forest Service.

5 FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

6 For cooperation with the various States or other appro-
7 priate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and
8 the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance
9 with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act approved
10 June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-566),
11 \$9,000,000, of which not to exceed \$83,384 shall be avail-
12 able for personal services in the District of Columbia.

13 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

14 To enable the Secretary through the Forest Service to
15 advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using in-
16 dustries or other appropriate agencies in the application of
17 forest management principles to federally owned lands leased
18 to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain sustained-
19 yield management, the conservation of the timber resources,
20 the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of
21 employment and economic continuance of forest industries,
22 and to carry into effect, through such agencies of the Depart-
23 ment as he may designate, the provisions of the Cooperative
24 Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C.
25 568b), (not to exceed \$950,534) and the provisions of

1 sections 4 (not to exceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed
 2 \$65,766) of the Act approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C.
 3 567-568), and Acts supplementary thereto; in all, not
 4 to exceed \$1,100,000, of which not to exceed \$64,653 may
 5 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

6 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

7 Weeks Act: For the acquisition of forest lands under
 8 the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as
 9 amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$401,000, to be
 10 available only for payment toward the purchase price of any
 11 lands acquired, including the cost of surveys in connection
 12 with such acquisition: *Provided*, That no part of such funds
 13 shall be used for the purchase of lands in the counties of
 14 Adair, Cherokee, and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma,
 15 without the specific approval of the Board of County Com-
 16 missioners of the county in which such lands are situated.

17 (45) *Superior National Forest: For the acquisition of forest*
 18 *land within the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, under*
 19 *the provisions of the Act approved June 22, 1948 (Public*
 20 *Law 733), \$100,000, to remain available until expended.*

21 Special Acts: For the acquisition of land to facilitate
 22 the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating
 23 within the exterior boundaries of the following national
 24 forests, in accordance with the provisions of the following
 25 Acts authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts

1 for such purposes, and in not to exceed the following
 2 amounts from such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National
 3 Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337),
 4 as amended, \$40,000; Cache National Forest, Utah, Act
 5 of May 11, 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended \$10,000;
 6 San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside
 7 County, California, Act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634),
 8 as amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests,
 9 Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as
 10 amended, \$10,000; Angeles National Forest, California,
 11 Act of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleve-
 12 land National Forest, San Diego County, California, Act of
 13 June 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National
 14 Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law 637),
 15 \$35,000; in all \$142,000.

16 FLOOD CONTROL

17 Flood control: For expenses necessary, in accordance
 18 with the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936
 19 (Public Law 738, Seventy-fourth Congress; 33 U. S. C.
 20 701a), as amended and supplemented, to make preliminary
 21 examinations and surveys, and to perform works of improve-
 22 ments, ~~(46)\$8,975,000~~ \$10,000,000, including not to exceed
 23 \$161,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
 24 to be immediately available and to remain available until
 25 expended, with which shall be merged the unexpended bal-

ances of funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to the Department for flood-control purposes: *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval of the county board of supervisors of the county in which such lands are situated, nor shall any part of such funds be used for the purchase of lands in the counties of Adair, Cherokee, and Sequoyah, in the State Oklahoma, without the specific approval of the Board of County Commissioners of the county in which such lands are situated: *Provided further*, That the Secretary is hereby empowered to substitute other suitable measures and procedures in the Little Tallahatchie and Yazoo River watersheds in lieu of acquisition of land in those watersheds as originally contemplated.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), which provides for a national program of erosion control and soil and water conservation, including not to exceed \$983,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, furnishing of subsistence to employees, operation and maintenance of aircraft, and the purchase and erection or alteration of permanent buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as im-

1 proved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply
2 or sanitary system and connecting the same with any such
3 building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where buildings
4 are acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for
5 other purposes and except for eight buildings to be con-
6 structed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Pro-*
7 *vided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act shall
8 be available for the construction of any such building on
9 land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*, That
10 in the State of Missouri where the State has established a
11 central State agency authorized to enter into agreements
12 with the United States or any of its agencies on policies
13 and general programs for the saving of its soil by the exten-
14 sion of Federal aid to any soil conservation district in such
15 State, the agreements made by or on behalf of the United
16 States with any such soil conservation district shall have
17 the prior approval of such central State agency before they
18 shall become effective as to such district, as follows:

19 Soil conservation research: For research and investiga-
20 tions into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects of
21 erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil and
22 water conservation (including the construction and hydro-
23 logic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage, and water
24 regulation to conserve the soil and reduce fire hazards in the
25 Everglades region of Florida, except that expenditures for

1 all work in the Everglades region shall be limited to a sum
 2 not in excess of funds made available for such work by the
 3 State of Florida, or political subdivisions thereof) ; and for
 4 construction, operation, and maintenance of experimental
 5 watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installations,
 6 ~~(47)\$994,000~~ \$1,751,000.

7 Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preven-
 8 tive measures to conserve soil and water, including such
 9 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods
 10 and the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improve-
 11 ment of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establish-
 12 ment and operation of conservation nurseries, the making
 13 of conservation plans and surveys, and the dissemination of
 14 information, \$50,773,800: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-
 15 propriation may be expended for soil and water conservation
 16 operations in demonstration projects.

17 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF

18 SUBMARGINAL LAND

19 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
 20 title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
 21 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and the provisions
 22 of the Act approved August 11, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 1011,
 23 note), including not to exceed ~~(48)\$29,100~~ \$32,150 for
 24 personal services in the District of Columbia, ~~(49)\$1,124,-~~
 25 ~~000~~ \$1,327,000.

1 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

2 ADMINISTRATION

3 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

4 RESOURCES

5 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
6 sions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation
7 and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936,
8 as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including personal
9 services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$6,000
10 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such
11 displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within
12 the United States; and for the replacement of one passenger
13 motor vehicle for use of the Production and Marketing
14 Administration; \$257,043,439, to remain available until
15 December 31 of the next succeeding fiscal year for com-
16 pliance with the program of soil-building practices and
17 soil- and water-conserving practices authorized under this
18 head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act,
19 1949, carried out during the period July 1, 1948, to Decem-
20 ber 31, 1949, inclusive: *Provided*, That not to exceed
21 \$25,846,439 of the total sum provided under this head
22 shall be available during the current fiscal year for salaries
23 and other administrative expenses for carrying out such
24 program, the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to
25 be charged to such limitation; but not more than \$5,200,000

1 shall be transferred to the appropriation account, "Adminis-
2 trative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act
3 of 1938": *Provided further, That payments to claimants*
4 *hereunder may be made upon the certificate of the claimant,*
5 *which certificate shall be in such form as the Secretary may*
6 *prescribe, that he has carried out the conservation practice*
7 *or practices and has complied with all other requirements*
8 *as conditions for such payments and that the statements*
9 *and information contained in the application for payment*
10 *are correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and*
11 *belief, under the penalties of title 18, United States Code*
12 **(50):** *Provided further, That none of the funds herein appro-*
13 *-priated or made available for the functions assigned to the*
14 *Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive*
15 *Order Numbered 9069, of February 23, 1942, shall be*
16 *used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional infor-*
17 *mation employees or any State or county information employ-*
18 *ees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries*
19 *or supplying of information to individual farmers: Provided*
20 *further, That such amount shall be available for salaries and*
21 *other administrative expenses in connection with the formu-*
22 *lation and administration of the 1950 program of soil-build-*
23 *ing practices and soil- and water-conserving practices, under*
24 *the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended (amounting to*
25 **(51)** ~~\$262,500,000~~ *\$300,000,000, including administration,*

1 and formulated on the basis of a distribution of the funds
 2 available for payments and grants among the several States
 3 in accordance with their conservation needs as determined by
 4 the Secretary, except that the proportion allocated to any
 5 State shall not be reduced more than 15 per centum from
 6 the 1946 distribution, and no participant shall receive more
 7 than ~~(52)\$2,500~~ \$1,500) ; but the payments or grants under
 8 such programs shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land
 9 with respect to which such payments or grants are to be made
 10 in conformity with farming practices which will encourage
 11 and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving
 12 practices in the most practical and effective manner and
 13 adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined
 14 and approved by the State committees appointed pursuant
 15 to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic
 16 Allotment Act, as amended, for the respective States: *Pro-*
 17 *vided further*, That the Secretary may, in his discretion,
 18 from time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office
 19 such sums as may be necessary to pay administrative
 20 expenses of said office in auditing payments under this head
 21 ~~(53):~~ *Provided further*, That the county agricultural conser-
 22 vation committee in any county may allot not to exceed 10
 23 per centum of its allocation for the agricultural conservation
 24 program to the Soil Conservation Service for services of
 25 its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricul-

1 tural conservation program and the funds so allotted shall
2 be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for technical
3 and other assistance in such county: *Provided further*, That
4 such amounts shall be available for the purchase of seeds,
5 fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or
6 any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to
7 agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming
8 practices approved by the Secretary under programs pro-
9 vided for herein: *Provided further*, That no part of any
10 funds available to the Department, or any bureau, office,
11 corporation, or other agency constituting a part of such
12 Department, shall be used in the current fiscal year for the
13 payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who
14 has been convicted of violating the Act entitled "An Act
15 to prevent pernicious political activities", approved August
16 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in accordance
17 with the provisions of title 18, United States Code, section
18 1913, to have violated or attempted to violate such section
19 which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the
20 payment of personal services or other expenses designed to
21 influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor
22 or oppose any legislation or appropriation by Congress
23 except upon request of any Member or through the proper
24 official channels.

1 ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

2 To enable the Secretary to formulate and carry out
 3 acreage allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant
 4 to the provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment
 5 Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), includ-
 6 ing personal services in the District of Columbia, \$30,150,-
 7 774, of which not more than \$5,270,000 shall be trans-
 8 ferred to the appropriation account "Administrative ex-
 9 penses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938".

10 SUGAR ACT

11 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
 12 visions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160),
 13 \$60,000,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next
 14 succeeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (in-
 15 cluding transfers) from this appropriation for other than
 16 payments to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,493,723.

17 SECTION 32 FUNDS

18 EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRI-

19 CULTURAL COMMODITIES

20 Not to exceed ~~(54)\$500,000~~ \$150,000 of the appro-
 21 priation made available by section 32 of the Act of August
 22 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)), shall be used to pay any
 23 subsidy, benefit, or indemnity to manufacturers of or dealers
 24 in insulation products.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760), ~~(55)\$75,000,000~~ \$87,500,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said Act.

MARKETING SERVICES

For expenses necessary, including not to exceed \$2,255,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, in conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, as follows:

Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely information on the market supply and demand, commercial movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy and poultry products (including broilers), fruits and vegetables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds, and other agricultural products, ~~(56)\$1,864,000~~ \$1,900,000.

Market inspection of farm products: For the investigation and certification, in one or more jurisdictions, to shippers and other interested parties of the class, quality, and condition of any agricultural commodity or food product, whether

1 raw, dried, canned, or otherwise processed, and any product
2 containing an agricultural commodity or derivative thereof
3 when offered for interstate shipment or when received at
4 such important central markets as the Secretary may from
5 time to time designate, or at points which may be con-
6 veniently reached therefrom under such rules and regulations
7 as he may prescribe, including payment of such fees as will
8 be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the cost for
9 the service rendered, \$758,000.

10 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
11 among the people of the United States useful information
12 relative to the needed supplies, ~~(57)standardization~~ *standard-*
13 *ization*, classification, grading, preparation for market, han-
14 dling, transportation, storage, and marketing of farm and food
15 products, including the demonstration and promotion of the
16 use of uniform standards of classification of American farm
17 and food products throughout the world, for making analyses
18 of cotton fiber as provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (7
19 U. S. C. 473d), for carrying out the provisions of section 201
20 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Ad-
21 justment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291), and for coordinat-
22 ing nutrition services made available by Federal, State, and
23 other agencies, including not to exceed \$10,000 for employ-
24 ment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a), of
25 the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by

1 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
2 and not to exceed \$20,000 for transportation and other neces-
3 sary expenses including not to exceed \$10 per diem of persons
4 serving without compensation while away from their homes
5 or regular places of business; purchase of one passenger
6 motor vehicle for use in the District of Columbia for re-
7 placement only; and not to exceed \$150 for newspapers,
8 \$1,152,500: *Provided*, That the Secretary may make
9 available to any bureau, office, or agency of the Depart-
10 ment such amounts from this appropriation as may be
11 necessary to carry out the functions for which this appro-
12 priation is made, and any such amounts shall be in addition
13 to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to appro-
14 priation items in this Act.

15 Tobacco Acts: To carry into effect the provisions of the
16 Act to establish and promote the use of standards of classifica-
17 tion for tobacco, to provide and maintain an official tobacco-
18 inspection service, approved August 23, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
19 511-511q), the Act to provide for the collection and publi-
20 cation of statistics of tobacco by the Department, approved
21 January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501-508), as amended, and
22 the Act to prohibit the exportation of tobacco seed and plants,
23 approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516), \$1,602,000.

24 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts:
25 To carry into effect the provisions of the Act authorizing the

1 Secretary to collect and publish statistics of the grade and
2 staple length of cotton, approved March 3, 1927, as amended
3 by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 471-476), and to
4 perform the duties imposed upon him by chapter 14 of the
5 Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton futures (26
6 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into effect the provisions
7 of the United States Cotton Standards Act, approved March
8 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C. 51-65), \$1,656,000:
9 *Provided*, That hereafter appropriations available for class-
10 ing or grading any agricultural commodity without charge
11 to the producers thereof may be reimbursed from non-
12 administrative funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation
13 for the cost of classing or grading any such commodity for
14 producers who obtain Commodity Credit Corporation price
15 support.

16 Marketing regulatory acts: For expenses necessary to
17 carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural
18 Commodities Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), the
19 Act to prevent the destruction or dumping of farm produce
20 (7 U. S. C. 491-497), the Act to provide standards for bas-
21 kets and containers for fruits and vegetables, as amended (15
22 U. S. C. 251-256), the Act to fix standards for hampers,
23 round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits and vege-
24 tables (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), the Act to provide export
25 standards for apples and pears (7 U. S. C. 581-589), the

1 United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71-87), the
 2 United States Warehouse Act (7 U. S. C. 241-273), the
 3 Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C. 1551-1610), the Packers and
 4 Stockyards Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 181-229), the
 5 Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C. 91-99), and the Federal In-
 6 secticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U. S. C.
 7 135-135k), \$3,400,000.

8 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

9 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary
 10 to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Ex-
 11 change Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), including
 12 not to exceed \$165,000 for personal services in the District
 13 of Columbia, \$558,200.

14 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

15 For expenses necessary, including personal services in
 16 the District of Columbia, to carry into effect the provisions
 17 of titles I, II, and the related provisions of title IV of the
 18 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C.
 19 1000- ~~(58)1023~~ 1032), the Farmers' Home Administration
 20 Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1001, note; 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12
 21 U. S. C. 371; 35 U. S. C. 535; 60 Stat. 1079, 1080) : the
 22 Act of July 30, 1946 (40 U. S. C. 436-439), and the Act of
 23 August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x,
 24 590z-5), for the development of facilities for water storage

1 and utilization in the arid and semiarid areas of the United
2 States, as follows:

3 Loans: Title I and section 43 of title IV (including
4 payments in lieu of taxes and taxes under section 50),
5 \$15,000,000; title II, \$85,000,000; Act of August 28, 1937,
6 \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing
7 several amounts shall be borrowed in one account from the
8 Secretary of the Treasury on the request of the Secretary of
9 Agriculture, (59)~~either without interest or~~ at such rate of
10 interest as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treas-
11 ury, but not in excess of 3 per centum per annum; and the
12 Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed
13 to lend such sums to the Secretary upon the security of any
14 obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under the provi-
15 sions of said Acts: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may
16 utilize proceeds from payments of principal and interest
17 under such Acts (60)~~on any loans made hereunder~~ to repay
18 the Secretary of the Treasury the amounts borrowed there-
19 from for the purposes of such Acts: *Provided further*, That
20 for the purpose of making loans pursuant to this paragraph,
21 the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use as a public-
22 debt transaction the proceeds from the sale of any securities
23 issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended,
24 and the purposes for which securities may be issued under
25 that Act are extended to include such loans to the Secretary:

1 *Provided further*, That repayments to the Secretary of the
 2 Treasury on such loans shall be treated as a public-debt
 3 transaction.

4 Salaries and expenses: For the making, servicing, and
 5 collecting of loans, insuring mortgages, the servicing and
 6 collecting of loans made under prior authority, and the
 7 liquidation of assets transferred to Farmers' Home Admin-
 8 istration pursuant to the Farmers' Home Administration Act
 9 of 1946 (61)~~\$23,249,000~~ \$23,649,000, together with a
 10 transfer to this appropriation item of not to exceed \$40,000
 11 of the fees and administrative expense charges made avail-
 12 able by subsections (d) and (e) of section 12 of the Bank-
 13 head-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

14 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

15 To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Elec-
 16 trification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-915),
 17 as follows:

18 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses, in-
 19 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia; not
 20 to exceed \$500 for newspapers; and not to exceed \$500 for
 21 financial and credit reports; \$6,063,000.

22 Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and
 23 5 of said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of sec-
 24 tion 7 thereof, \$350,000,000, to be borrowed from the
 25 Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions

1 of section 3 (a) of said Act, and such additional amounts,
2 not to exceed a total of \$150,000,000, to be borrowed under
3 the same terms and conditions if and to the extent that the
4 Secretary of Agriculture shall certify, from time to time,
5 to the Secretary of the Treasury that such additional
6 amounts are required during the fiscal year 1950, under
7 the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and orderly
8 development of the program.

9 ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL CROP
10 INSURANCE ACT

11 Operating expenses: For operating and administrative
12 expenses, and not to exceed \$700 for newspapers,
13 \$4,054,000.

14 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

15 For necessary expenses, including personal services in
16 the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$5,000 for
17 attendance at meetings or conventions of members of
18 organizations at which matters of importance to the
19 work of the Farm Credit Administration are to be discussed
20 or transacted; not to exceed \$750 for periodicals and news-
21 papers; library membership fees or dues in organizations
22 which issue publications to members only or to members at
23 a lower price than to others, payment for which may be
24 made in advance; not to exceed \$20,000 for expenditures
25 authorized by section 602 of the Organic Act of 1944 (12

1 U. S. C. 833) ; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle
2 (for replacement only) for use in the District of Columbia
3 and elsewhere; garage rental in the District of Columbia;
4 payment of actual transportation and other necessary ex-
5 penses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence
6 of persons serving, while away from their homes, without
7 other compensation from the United States, in an advisory
8 capacity to the Farm Credit Administration, except that
9 such expenditures shall not exceed \$10,000; examination
10 of corporations, banks, associations, and institutions operated,
11 supervised, or regulated by the Farm Credit Administration
12 \$500,000, together with not to exceed \$2,294,000 of collec-
13 tions from Federal Farm Credit agencies of assessments and
14 charges, to be advanced by transfer and counter warrant to
15 this appropriation, to cover the cost of Farm Credit Admin-
16 istration facilities, examinations, and other services rendered
17 to such agencies; in all, \$2,794,000.

18 TITLE II

19 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
20 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the
21 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each
22 such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and
23 to make such contracts and commitments without regard to
24 fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the
25 Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may

1 be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the
2 Budget for the fiscal year 1950 for each such corporation
3 or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

4 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

5 Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this Act
6 shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit
7 Corporation from carrying out any activity or any pro-
8 gram authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed
9 \$12,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
10 of the Corporation and not to exceed \$400 for period-
11 icals, maps, and newspapers: *Provided further*, That
12 all necessary expenses (including legal and special serv-
13 ices performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including
14 other personal services) in connection with the acquisition,
15 operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any
16 real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or
17 in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections
18 of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative
19 expenses for the purposes hereof.

20 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed
21 \$1,500,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of
22 the funds of the Corporation shall be available for ad-
23 ministrative expenses, including employment on a contract
24 or fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the per-
25 formance of special services, including legal services, and

1 the use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks,
2 national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and
3 agencies of the Government as authorized by the Act of
4 January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h) ; and said
5 total sum shall be exclusive of services and facilities furnished
6 and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration
7 central office, interest expense, and expenses in connection
8 with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement,
9 protection, or disposition of real or personal property belong-
10 ing to the Corporation or in which it has an interest: *Pro-*
11 *vided*, That promptly after June 30 of each fiscal year all
12 cash funds in excess of the estimated operating requirements
13 for the current fiscal year shall be declared as dividends and
14 paid into the general fund of the Treasury: *Provided further*,
15 That the aggregate amount of bonds the Corporation may
16 issue and have outstanding at any one time shall not exceed
17 \$500,000,000.

18 Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed
19 \$1,398,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis), of the
20 funds of the banks shall be available for administrative ex-
21 penses, including the purchase of not to exceed two passenger
22 motor vehicles for replacement only, services performed for
23 the banks by other Government agencies (except services
24 and facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm
25 Credit Administration central office, and services performed

1 by any Federal Reserve bank and by the United States
 2 Treasury in connection with the financial transactions of the
 3 banks) ; and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest
 4 expense, legal and special services performed on a contract
 5 or fee basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition,
 6 operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposi-
 7 tion of real or personal property belonging to the banks or
 8 in which they have an interest.

9 Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,328,000
 10 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the
 11 corporations shall be available for administrative expenses,
 12 including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for
 13 replacement only, and services performed for the corpora-
 14 tions by other Government agencies (except services and
 15 facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm
 16 Credit Administration central office) ; and said total sum
 17 shall be exclusive of interest expense, legal and special serv-
 18 ices performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in
 19 connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, im-
 20 provement, protection, or disposition of real or personal
 21 property belonging to the corporations or in which they have
 22 an interest.

23 ~~(62)Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Wash-~~
 24 ~~ington, District of Columbia: Not to exceed \$90,000 (to be~~
 25 ~~computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the Corpora-~~

1 tion shall be available for administrative expenses, including
 2 services performed for the Corporation by other Government
 3 agencies (except services and facilities furnished and
 4 examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration
 5 central office); and said total sum shall be exclusive of
 6 interest expense, legal and special services performed on a
 7 contract or fee basis, and expenses in connection with the
 8 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, protec-
 9 tion, or disposition of real or personal property belonging
 10 to the Corporation or in which it has an interest: *Provided*,
 11 That for the current fiscal year, the revolving fund in the
 12 Treasury of the United States created by section 84 of the
 13 Act of June 16, 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1148a), for invest-
 14 ment in any regional agricultural credit corporation shall be
 15 available only in the amount of \$25,000,000: *Provided*
 16 *further*, That notwithstanding any provisions of law to the
 17 contrary, in addition to the foregoing the Corporation is
 18 authorized to utilize, from the revolving fund created by
 19 section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (12 U. S. C.
 20 1148a), such sums as may be necessary (a) to make loans,
 21 during a period of four years, to bona fide fur farmers in
 22 accordance with the provisions of section 201 (c) of the
 23 Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended
 24 (12 U. S. C. 1148), all such loans to carry full personal
 25 liability of the borrowers and to be secured by such collateral

1 as is deemed by the Corporation to be necessary to afford
 2 reasonable assurance of repayment, the aggregate principal
 3 amount of which loans shall not exceed \$4,000,000 outstand-
 4 ing at any one time.

5 REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS

6 Amounts available from appropriations are hereby re-
 7 duced in the sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be car-
 8 ried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury im-
 9 mediately upon the approval of this Act:

10 FEDERAL LAND BANKS

11 The total amount of \$189,000,000 in the revolving fund
 12 appropriated to the Office of the Secretary, Treasury De-
 13 partment, for subscriptions to the paid-in surplus of the
 14 Federal land banks, as authorized by the Federal Farm
 15 Loan Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 781 (Tenth)).

16 TITLE III.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

17 (63) SEC. 301. No funds appropriated or made available under
 18 this Act shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses
 19 of any officer or employee of the Department or any bureau,
 20 office, agency, or service of the Department, or any corpora-
 21 tion, institution, or association supervised thereby, who
 22 makes or approves, or directs or authorizes the approval of,
 23 any loan or advance by the Regional Agricultural Credit
 24 Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, unless such
 25 loan or advance (1) is for the purpose of protecting the

1 security for or assisting in the collection of a loan or advance
 2 theretofore made by the Corporation, or ~~(2)~~ is for use in
 3 and confined to a specific area or region in which the Secere-
 4 tary of Agriculture shall have found that such loans for speci-
 5 fied agricultural purposes and for limited time periods are
 6 necessary because of economic emergencies or production
 7 disasters. All loans and advances made pursuant to this
 8 section will carry the full personal liability of the borrower,
 9 shall be secured by crops or livestock and such additional
 10 collateral as is deemed necessary to afford reasonable assur-
 11 ance of repayment, and will be accompanied by a certificate
 12 of refusal of the loan or advance by a local bank or the pro-
 13 duction credit association serving the area: *Provided, how-*
 14 *ever,* That the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the
 15 Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to reenter an area
 16 or region where an economic emergency or production dis-
 17 aster has occurred, in conformity with the provisions of
 18 section 201 (c) of the Emergency Relief and Construction
 19 Act of 1932, as amended (title 12, U. S. C. 1148).

20 SEC. (64)302 301. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by
 21 law the lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for
 22 the Department under this Act shall be available for the
 23 purchase of passenger motor vehicles, and for the hire of
 24 such vehicles, necessary in the conduct of the work of the
 25 Department outside the District of Columbia, but

1 the number of such vehicles purchased or otherwise
2 acquired for all the activities of the Department for which
3 appropriations and authorizations are made under such Act
4 shall not exceed two-thirds of the total number indicated for
5 purchase by the Department under the statements of pro-
6 posed expenditures for purchase and hire of passenger motor
7 vehicles in the Budget: *Provided*, That any such number
8 shall be increased proportionately (as nearly as may be)
9 as the amount appropriated or made available under the
10 particular heading involved may exceed the budget estimate.

11 SEC. ~~(65)~~~~303~~ 302. Provisions of law prohibiting or re-
12 stricting the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the
13 temporary employment of translators when competent citi-
14 zen translators are not available; (2) employment in cases
15 of emergency of persons in the field service of the Depart-
16 ment for periods of not more than sixty days; and (3)
17 employment under the appropriation for the Office of Foreign
18 Agricultural Relations.

19 SEC. ~~(66)~~~~304~~ 303. Appropriations and authorizations
20 made in this Act shall be available for health service pro-
21 grams as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150).

22 SEC. ~~(67)~~~~305~~ 304. Funds available to the Department
23 during the current fiscal year shall be available for the pay-
24 ment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort
25 Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672).

1 SEC. ~~(68)306~~ 305. No part of any appropriation con-
2 tained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure
3 by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay
4 the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
5 against the Government of the United States or who is a
6 member of an organization of Government employees that as-
7 serts the right to strike against the Government of the United
8 States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization
9 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
10 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That such ad-
11 ministrative or supervisory employees of the Department as
12 may be designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby
13 authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affida-
14 vits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee for
15 so doing: *Provided further*, That for the purposes hereof an
16 affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
17 person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
18 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
19 the United States, is not a member of an organization of Gov-
20 ernment employees that asserts the right to strike against the
21 Government of the United States, or that such person does
22 not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
23 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
24 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any
25 person who engages in a strike against the Government of

1 the United States or who is a member of an organization
2 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
3 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
4 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
5 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
6 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
7 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
8 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
9 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
10 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
11 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
12 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
13 *vided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed
14 to require an affidavit from any person employed for less
15 than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the
16 loss of human life or destruction of property, the payment
17 of salary or wages may be made to such persons from appli-
18 cable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency
19 without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this
20 section.

21 SEC. ~~(69)~~ 307 306. Limitations on amounts to be ex-
22 pended for personal services under appropriations in this
23 Act shall not apply to lump-sum leave payments pursuant
24 to the Act of December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61b-e).

1 SEC. (70) 308 307. Funds available to the Department
2 of Agriculture may be used for printing and binding.

3 SEC. (71) 309 308. This Act may be cited as the “De-
4 partment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1950”.

Passed the House of Representatives April 5, 1949.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments May 19 (legislative day, April 11), 1949.

Attest: LESLIE L. BIFFLE,
Secretary.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 3997

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1950, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 19, 1949

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1949

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Blessed Lord God, as we face the urgent call to duty this day, we pray for mental poise, that all our works shall show forth a balance in our thought and in our decisions. Lead us in honesty of purpose and deed, helping us so to live that we can stand unashamed before Thee. If we are inclined to doubt, steady our faith; if we are tempted, make us strong to resist; if we should miss the mark, give us courage to try again.

Grant, our Father, that no entanglements may deter or defeat us, but that the path shall be made plain by the presence of Thy spirit divine. Let the words of our mouths and the meditations of our hearts be always acceptable in Thy sight, our strength and our Redeemer. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on June 7, 1949, the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 738. An act for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Minerva C. Davis; and

H. R. 1057. An act for the relief of John Keith.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McDaniel, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2663) entitled "An act to provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 714) entitled "An act to provide for comprehensive planning, for site acquisition in and outside of the District of Columbia, and for the design of Federal building projects outside of the District of Columbia; to authorize the transfer of jurisdiction over certain lands between certain departments and agencies of the United States; and to provide certain additional authority needed in connection with the construction, management, and operation of Federal public buildings; and for other purposes."

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1950

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. WHITTEN, STIGLER, KRUSE, CANNON, H. CARL ANDERSEN, and HORAN.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska (at the request of Mr. STEFAN) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include in one an address delivered by Dr. Marvin.

Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the International Children's Fund and include a table.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. BURDICK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. ELLSWORTH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances in the RECORD, in one to include an editorial and in the second to include a resolution from the National Wildlife Federation.

Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial on the basing-point system.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous material.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

THE LATE HONORABLE WILLIS G. SEARS

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call the attention of the membership of this House that yesterday I received unanimous consent to address the House for 20 minutes at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders to be entered.

I shall at that time pay tribute to the memory of a very fine Republican friend of mine, Willis G. Sears, who represented the Second Nebraska District in this House for four consecutive terms, from 1922 to 1930, and who died at Omaha, Nebr., on June 1, 1949, and I hope that those who remember him favorably will be there, if possible, to add their tribute to mine.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ELLIOTT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain extraneous matter.

Mr. BATTLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement made before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include therein certain statements and excerpts.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Speaker, I take the floor at this time to call your attention to the wheat situation. The Eightieth Congress, when it tied the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation so that they could not provide wheat storage for this crop, sowed to the wind, and now they will have an opportunity to contend with the whirlwind. The combines are rolling in southern Texas, and it will not be long before they will be in Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. Much of that wheat will go on the ground and, if the weather is unfavorable, it will rot, and farmers will be forced to take 30 or 40 or maybe 50 cents less than the loan price for their wheat because they will not have storage for it. I want the people who are responsible for that condition to accept that responsibility, and I am laying it flatly at their door this morning.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Certainly.

Mr. RICH. The Democrats have been in power for the last 20 years. Why have you not done something about it if you think it is so great? Why do you single out the Eightieth Congress? You ought to be ashamed.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Every time we try to do something there are enough men who get up to try to keep us from

doing it. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is one of the very gentlemen who always objects.

Mr. RICH. What I object to is the spending.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I would like to invite the attention of the Members of this House to the fact that we have only recently emerged from the shooting stage of the greatest war in all history. We emerged from the conflict victorious only because we bent every energy and resource of this Nation to accomplish victory. Steel was vitally needed in the war effort; other building material was either scarce or impossible to obtain. Until 1947, building of additional grain storage was either impossible or impractical. Grain storage could have been built, and should have been built, last year, but the Eightieth Congress so tied the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation that it was impossible for them to do so under the law, and many Members of that party tried again on the floor of this House to pass a bill that would leave the Commodity Credit Corporation without power to provide storage in the future. But because we have a Democratic majority, we restored to the Commodity Credit Corporation the power to provide storage, which is the only way to make the loan program effective, but that power has probably come too late for this crop.

A recent issue of the Kansas City Star reports that many Texas grain elevators which have available storage for wheat are refusing to store grain for Texas farmers. They have all the storage needed for wheat that they can buy for 32 to 40 cents per bushel below the loan figure. Wheat is reported selling in Wichita Falls, Tex., for \$1.55 per bushel, and it is freely predicted that it will go as low as \$1.25 before combines have finished the harvest. The Star reports that a large number of elevators are denying farmers storage space for wheat, and it is estimated that Texas farmers alone stand to lose thirty to forty million dollars on this year's wheat crop alone. Those same conditions will apply in Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, and all because the Eightieth Congress took the position it would be communistic, socialistic, and unjust for the Commodity Credit Corporation to be allowed to buy, lease, and build storage for loan grain. This same condition prevailed last fall when the corn pickers were gathering a great corn crop.

The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] is reported by the Kansas City Star as saying:

Reports by the railroads indicate that there are 217,000,000 bushels of available grain-storage space east of the Rocky Mountains.

The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] is further reported as saying that—

Railroad figures indicate that public elevator space east of the Rocky Mountains totals 336,313,000 bushels and is now carrying 150,355,000 bushels, or 40 percent of its capacity.

The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] says that he thinks it ridiculous that people do not know about the stor-

age situation. One thing the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] failed to tell us is what percent of that 217,000,000 bushels of storage was available for loan wheat. It is my opinion that most of that storage space will be filled with distressed wheat on which the grain trade will, no doubt, make a profit of 30 to 50 cents per bushel and thereby defraud the American farmer of the just reward of his toil. If the Commodity Credit Corporation had been given the power to buy, build, or lease grain storage a year ago and had failed to do so, then the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Democratic administration and the Secretary of Agriculture could be held responsible for the present deplorable situation, but the fact remains that the Eightieth Congress denied the Commodity Credit Corporation those powers and must therefore stand accountable for what happened last fall with corn and what is happening again now with wheat.

How many times will the American farmer have to go through things like this before he realizes that their basic philosophy makes it impossible for the Republican Party to ever be a friend of the farmer and the laboring man?

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1950

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3333) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, do the minority members of the committee know that this action was to be taken today?

Mr. FOGARTY. I notified the ranking minority member of the committee, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] this morning.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Did he have any objection?

Mr. FOGARTY. No; he has no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. FOGARTY, HEDRICK, McGRATH, CANNON, KEEFE, and SCRIVNER.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JONES of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, revise and extend

my remarks and include certain extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to read the substance of a resolution which the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] and I are introducing today. We regard this as a matter of considerable importance, as I believe the Members will agree.

We are joined in the resolution on the majority side by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDS], the gentleman from New York [Mr. BYRNE], the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST], and the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], and on the minority side, by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS], the gentleman from Maine [Mr. HALE], the gentleman from New York [Mr. GWINN], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

The resolution (H. Con. Res. 64) is as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that it should be a fundamental objective of the foreign policy of the United States to support and strengthen the United Nations and to seek its development into a world federation, open to all nations, with defined and limited powers adequate to preserve peace and prevent aggression through the enactment, interpretation, and enforcement of world law.

I am also authorized by 97 other Members of the House to state they are also sponsoring this resolution. A list by States follows:

Alabama: BATTLE, Democrat.
 Arizona: PATTEN, Democrat.
 Arkansas: HAYS, Democrat; MILLS, Democrat; TRIMBLE, Democrat.
 California: ANDERSON, Republican; HAVENNER, Democrat; HOLIFIELD, Democrat; JACKSON, Republican; JOHNSON, Republican; MCKINNON, Democrat; MILLER, Democrat; PHILLIPS, Republican; SCUDDER, Republican; WELCH, Republican; WHITE, Democrat.
 Colorado: ASPINALL, Democrat; CARROLL, Democrat.
 Connecticut: LODGE, Republican; RIBICOFF, Democrat; WOODHOUSE, Democrat.
 Florida: HERLONG, Democrat; SIKES, Democrat; SMATHERS, Democrat.
 Georgia: LANHAM, Democrat; WHEELER, Democrat.
 Illinois: DAWSON, Democrat; MACK, Democrat; VELDE, Republican; YATES, Democrat.
 Indiana: CROOK, Democrat; JACOBS, Democrat; NOLAND, Democrat.
 Maine: HALE, Republican.
 Maryland: MILLER, Republican.
 Massachusetts: DONOHUE, Democrat; FURCOLO, Democrat; HERTER, Republican; HESLTON, Republican; KENNEDY, Democrat.
 Michigan: FORD, Republican.
 Minnesota: BLATNIK, Democrat; JUDD, Republican.
 Missouri: BOLLING, Democrat; KARST, Democrat.
 Montana: MANSFIELD, Democrat.
 Nevada: BARING, Democrat.
 New Hampshire: COTTON, Republican.
 New Jersey: ADDONIZIO, Democrat; AUCHINCLOSS, Republican; CASE, Republican; EATON, Republican; HOWELL, Democrat; RODINO, Democrat; TOWE, Republican.
 New York: BYRNE, Democrat; CELLER, Democrat; DAVIES, Democrat; GWINN, Republican; HELLER, Democrat; JAVITS, Republican; KEARNEY, Republican; KLEIN, Democrat; KEATING,

June 23

June 23

AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1950

JUNE 23, 1949.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. WHITTEN, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3997]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 5, 6, 12, 13, 31, 41, 48, and 52.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 14, 15, 17, 21, 25, 26, 27, 33, 42, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, and 71, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert \$19,000,000, of which not less than \$45,000 shall be available for work under Title II for the development of new and expanded market outlets for oilseeds, fats and oils and their products, and not less than \$180,000 shall be used under section 10 (a) for additional research on fats and oils, of which latter sum not less than \$45,000 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies as authorized by the said Act of August 14, 1946; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$713,293; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$518,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,390,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,236,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,694,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,464,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$401,740; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,966,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment, insert *and the provisions of the Forest Pest Control Act (\$250,000 which may be transferred to and made a part of the appropriation "Forest Pest Control Act")*,; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$243,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$645,525; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$575,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,645,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$565,350; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,920,050; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,159,600; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$26,300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert , *and the limit of cost for not to exceed one building constructed at Horseshoe Organization Camp, West Virginia, shall be \$22,500;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$10,348,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$117,188; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$75,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$9,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,400,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,225,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert : *Provided further, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State information employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information at the county level to individual farmers;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert \$300,000,000, of which not to exceed \$15,000,000 may be used for acreage allotments and marketing quotas; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert : *Provided further, That the county agricultural conservation committee in any county with the approval of the State committee may allot not to exceed 5 per centum of its allocation for the agricultural conservation program to the Soil Conservation Service for services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricultural conservation program and the funds so allotted shall be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for technical and other assistance in such county;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$83,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 22, 23, and 24.

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
WILLIAM G. STIGLER,
EDWARD H. KRUSE, Jr.,
CLARENCE CANNON,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
WALT HORAN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CARL HAYDEN,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
PAT McCARRAN,
ELMER THOMAS,
CLYDE M. REED,
CHAN GURNEY,
HOMER FERGUSON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2: The House authorized a transfer of \$11,000 from the appropriation for flood control to the Office of the Secretary; the Senate authorized a transfer of \$24,000; the House recedes.

RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946

Amendment No. 3, for the improvement and development of systems for the distribution and marketing of agricultural products under title II of the act: The House appropriated \$6,000,000; the Senate, \$6,020,000; the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 4, total for the Research and Marketing Act: The House total is \$19,000,000; the Senate total is \$19,020,000. The conferees have agreed upon:

\$19,000,000, of which not less than \$45,000 shall be available for work under title II for the development of new and expanded market outlets for oilseeds, fats and oils and their products, and not less than \$180,000 shall be used under section 10 (a) for additional research on fats and oils, of which latter sum not less than \$45,000 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies as authorized by the said Act of August 14, 1946.

It is the intention of the conferees that the sums provided under the appropriation for the Research and Marketing Act for research on fats and oils shall be available for the same purposes as are set forth under the heading "Research on Fats and Oils" in Senate Report No. 362, Eighty-first Congress.

Amendments Nos. 5 and 6: The Senate has added language permitting the use of Research and Marketing Act funds for development of inspection, grading, and standards of fish, shellfish, and products thereof; the Senate recedes.

LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 7: The Senate has restored a House cut of \$22,400; of which (a) \$4,186 represents the cost of moving a portion of the library collection to an annex building, as to which the House recedes, and (b) \$18,214 is an increase for salaries and expenses of the library as a whole, as to which the conferees have agreed upon \$9,107.

Amendment No. 8: The House authorized \$515,775 for personal services in the District of Columbia; the Senate, \$520,840; the conferees have agreed upon \$518,800.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Amendment No. 9, personal services in the District of Columbia: The House authorized \$2,370,000; the Senate, \$2,419,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$2,390,000.

Amendment No. 10, economic investigations: The Senate has restored the House cut of \$330,000 below the budget; the conferees have agreed upon \$2,000,000.

SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND

Amendment No. 11: The Senate appropriated \$12,000, not provided by the House, for more effective tobacco research at Florence, S. C.; the conferees have agreed upon \$6,000.

RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS

Amendments Nos. 12 and 13: The Senate restored a House cut of \$173,000 for guayule production and processing investigations, including purchase of not to exceed 60 acres of land in Texas; the Senate recedes.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Amendment No. 14: The Senate appropriated \$50,000 under animal husbandry for liquidation of the Agricultural Remount Service; the House made no additional appropriation for the purpose but in the House report \$50,000 of the general appropriation was earmarked for this work; the House recedes.

Diseases of animals: The House report earmarked \$50,000 of this appropriation for work on the cattle grub. In the Senate report the Senate committee "believes the Bureau should have discretion in allocating the funds available to the projects of investigation most needed." The House conferees have concurred with the views of the Senate.

Amendment No. 15, meat inspection: The House appropriated \$11,995,000; the Senate, \$12,577,000, the House recedes.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL
ENGINEERING

Amendment No. 16, field crops: The House appropriated \$2,498,000; the Senate, \$2,805,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$2,694,000.

Amendment No. 17: The Senate included authority, not provided by the House, to use \$85,000 of the appropriation for field crops for the construction of an office and laboratory building at the Southern Great Plains Field Station, Woodward, Okla.; the House recedes.

Amendment No. 18, fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: The House appropriated \$2,347,000; the Senate, \$2,581,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$2,464,000. In lieu of an earmarking of a definite amount for research on diseases affecting gladioli and other flowers, the conferees direct that the Department shall give the problem appropriate study within the amount granted. The conferees deem the work on potatoes and onions to be of special importance.

Amendment No. 19, forest diseases: The House appropriated \$383,480; the Senate, \$420,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$401,740. Under this amount the Department will give appropriate attention to the problems for which the Senate increases were granted.

Amendment No. 20, soils, fertilizers, and irrigation, primarily in the Missouri River Basin: (a) The Senate restored the House cut of \$100,000 for soil management and crop production research, the conferees have agreed upon \$66,000; (b) the Senate restored the House cut of \$50,000 for soil surveys; the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 21, construction at Mandan, N. Dak.: The Senate included authorization, not provided by the House, for the use of \$16,000 of the appropriation for soils, fertilizers, and irrigation, for remodeling two structures at the United States Northern Great Plains Field Station, Mandan, N. Dak.; the House recedes.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Amendments Nos. 22, 23, and 24, relating to insect investigations, are in disagreement.

Amendment No. 25, insect and plant disease control: The House appropriated \$3,364,000; the Senate, \$3,564,000; the House recedes.

Amendment No. 26, foreign plant quarantines: The House appropriated \$2,296,000; the Senate, \$2,325,000; the House recedes.

CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES

Amendment No. 27: The Senate struck out the language, included by the House, "to enable the Secretary, through such agencies as he may determine." The House recedes.

Amendment No. 28: The Senate struck out the House language "and of section 1 of the Forest Pest Control Act (16 U. S. C. 594-1)," in lieu of which the conferees have inserted: "and the provisions of the Forest Pest Control Act (\$250,000 which may be transferred to and made a part of the appropriation, 'Forest Pest Control Act'),". It is the purpose of the conferees that the \$250,000 provided for the Forest Pest Control Act shall be deducted from the total appropriation of \$1,745,000 under this head and transferred to and consolidated with the appropriation of \$750,000 carried elsewhere in the bill for the Forest Pest Control Act.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

Amendment No. 29, personal services in the District of Columbia: The House authorized \$242,622; the Senate, \$251,870; the conferees have agreed upon \$243,000.

Amendment No. 30, agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations: The House appropriated \$637,550; the Senate, \$653,500; the conferees have agreed \$645,525.

Amendment No. 31, Regional Research Laboratories: The House appropriated \$5,016,000; the Senate \$5,196,000, of which \$180,000 was for research on fats and oils; the Senate recedes. The action of the conferees on Senate amendment No. 4 makes \$180,000 of the Research and Marketing Act funds available for the fats and oils research stricken from the bill here.

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

Amendment No. 32, gypsy and brown-tail moths: The House appropriated \$550,000; the Senate, \$601,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$575,000.

Amendments Nos. 33 and 34, Forest Pest Control Act: The House appropriated \$272,300 for surveys under the act; the Senate appropriated \$1,000,000 for both surveys and insect control; the House recedes on all but the amount of the appropriation, as to which the conferees have agreed upon \$750,000. The latter amount is augmented by a transfer of \$250,000 from the appropriation for the control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases, making in all, for the Forest Pest Control Act, \$1,000,000.

Amendments Nos. 35 through 38, white pine blister rust control: The House appropriated \$3,595,000; the Senate, \$3,695,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$3,645,000, which will be allotted as follows: To the Department of the Interior, \$565,350; to the Forest Service, \$1,920,050; and to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, including work on State and privately owned lands, \$1,159,600.

FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 39, national-forest protection and management: The House appropriated \$24,971,000; the Senate, \$26,752,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$26,300,000. The House conferees have not concurred in the amounts earmarked for the development of the improvements listed on page 19 of the Senate report. However, it is agreed by the conferees that the Department will, out of the total of the appropriation, allot to those projects and to Mount Baker Lodge in the Mount Baker National Forest, to the forest areas adjacent to Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, and to Holly Springs National Forest sums which will be appropriate to the special emphasis given herein to the foregoing.

Amendment No. 40, Horseshoe Organization Camp, W. Va., limit of cost of building: The Senate inserted language fixing the limit at \$36,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$22,500.

Amendment No. 41, forest and range management investigations: The Senate struck out the word "shelterbelts" which had been inserted by the House; the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 42, forest and range management investigations: The House appropriated \$2,808,500; the Senate, \$2,818,500; the House recedes.

Amendment No. 43, forest development roads and trails: The House appropriated \$9,748,000; the Senate \$10,748,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$10,348,000.

Amendment No. 44, limitation for personal services in the District of Columbia: The House authorized \$111,188; the Senate, \$121,188; the conferees have agreed upon \$117,188.

Amendment No. 45, acquisition of forest land, Superior National Forest, Minn.: The Senate appropriated \$100,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$75,000.

FLOOD CONTROL

Amendment No. 46: The House appropriated \$8,975,000; the Senate, \$10,000,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$9,500,000.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 47, soil-conservation research: The House appropriated \$994,000; the Senate, \$1,751,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$1,400,000, including an unspecified amount for the establishment of a station and initiation of studies of land drainage and soil structure in the Flatwoods area of Georgia.

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND

Amendment No. 48, personal services in the District of Columbia: The House authorized \$29,100; the Senate, \$32,150; the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 49, expenses necessary in connection with land utilization and retirement of submarginal land: The House appropriated \$1,124,000; the Senate, \$1,327,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$1,225,000.

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

Amendment No. 50: The Senate inserted language, not included by the House, as follows:

Provided further, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State or county information employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information to individual farmers.

The conferees have agreed upon:

Provided further, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State information employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information at the county level to individual farmers.

The conferees have agreed upon this language in order to enable the county committees without solicitation or request to disseminate information among the farmers of their respective counties concerning the farm program.

Amendment No. 51, authorizing the amount of the farm-program payments for the crop year 1950: The House authorized \$262,500,000; the Senate, \$300,000,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$300,000,000, of which not to exceed \$15,000,000 may be used for acreage allotments and marketing quotas.

Amendment No. 52, maximum farm payment to any one participant in the farm program: The House provided \$2,500; the Senate, \$1,500; the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 53, allotments to the Soil Conservation Service for services of technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricultural program: The Senate struck out the provision inserted by the House permitting the county agricultural committee in any county to so allot not to exceed 10 percent of its allocation for the agricultural conservation program. The conferees have agreed upon permission for the allotment of 5 percent of such funds with the approval of the State committee. It is the intention of the conferees that any county

committee desiring to avail itself of this authority shall specify to the Soil Conservation Service the particular job or services it wishes to have performed. The county committee and the Soil Conservation Service will then enter into a written agreement for the performance of the work and the Soil Conservation Service would be governed by the specifications in the agreement and payment by the county committee to the Soil Conservation Service will be conditioned upon the observance of the provisions of the agreement.

SECTION 32 FUNDS

Amendment No. 54: The House provided a limit of \$500,000 for subsidies to manufacturers of insulation products; the Senate, \$150,000; the House recedes.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

Amendment No. 55: The House appropriated \$75,000,000; the Senate, \$87,500,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$83,500,000.

MARKETING SERVICES

Amendment No. 56, market news service: The House appropriated \$1,864,000; the Senate, \$1,900,000; the House recedes. The conferees concur in the directives of the Senate report in the matter of local contributions and respecting the submission in connection with the estimate for 1951 of a proposal for the attainment of uniformity in local contributions toward the expenses of the market news service stations.

Amendment No. 57: Corrects the spelling of a word; the House recedes.

Amendment No. 58: Corrects a transposition of figures in a code citation; the House recedes.

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 59, interest to be paid by Secretary on moneys borrowed from the Treasury: The House authorized the loans to be with or without interest not to exceed 3 percent in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury; the Senate struck out the option of the Treasury to forego interest; the House recedes.

Amendment No. 60: The House provided that the Secretary may utilize proceeds from payments of principal and interest "on any loans made hereunder" to repay the Secretary of the Treasury the amounts borrowed therefrom pursuant to the authority contained in this bill; the Senate struck out the words "on any loans made hereunder" making it clear that all collections of principal and interest on loans made by the Farmers' Home Administration and its predecessor agencies, whether such loans were made from appropriated funds or from funds borrowed from the Treasury may be utilized to repay amounts borrowed from the latter. The House recedes.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 61, salaries and expenses: The House appropriated \$23,249,000; the Senate, \$23,649,000; the House recedes.

REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATION

Amendments Nos. 62 and 63: The Senate struck out House provisions relating to the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, since this agency was abolished by an Act of Congress approved subsequently to the passage of the bill by the House; the House, therefore, recedes.

CORRECTIONS OF SECTION NUMBERS

Amendments Nos. 64 through 71: The Senate has corrected the numbers of sections following a section which has been deleted from the bill; the House recedes.

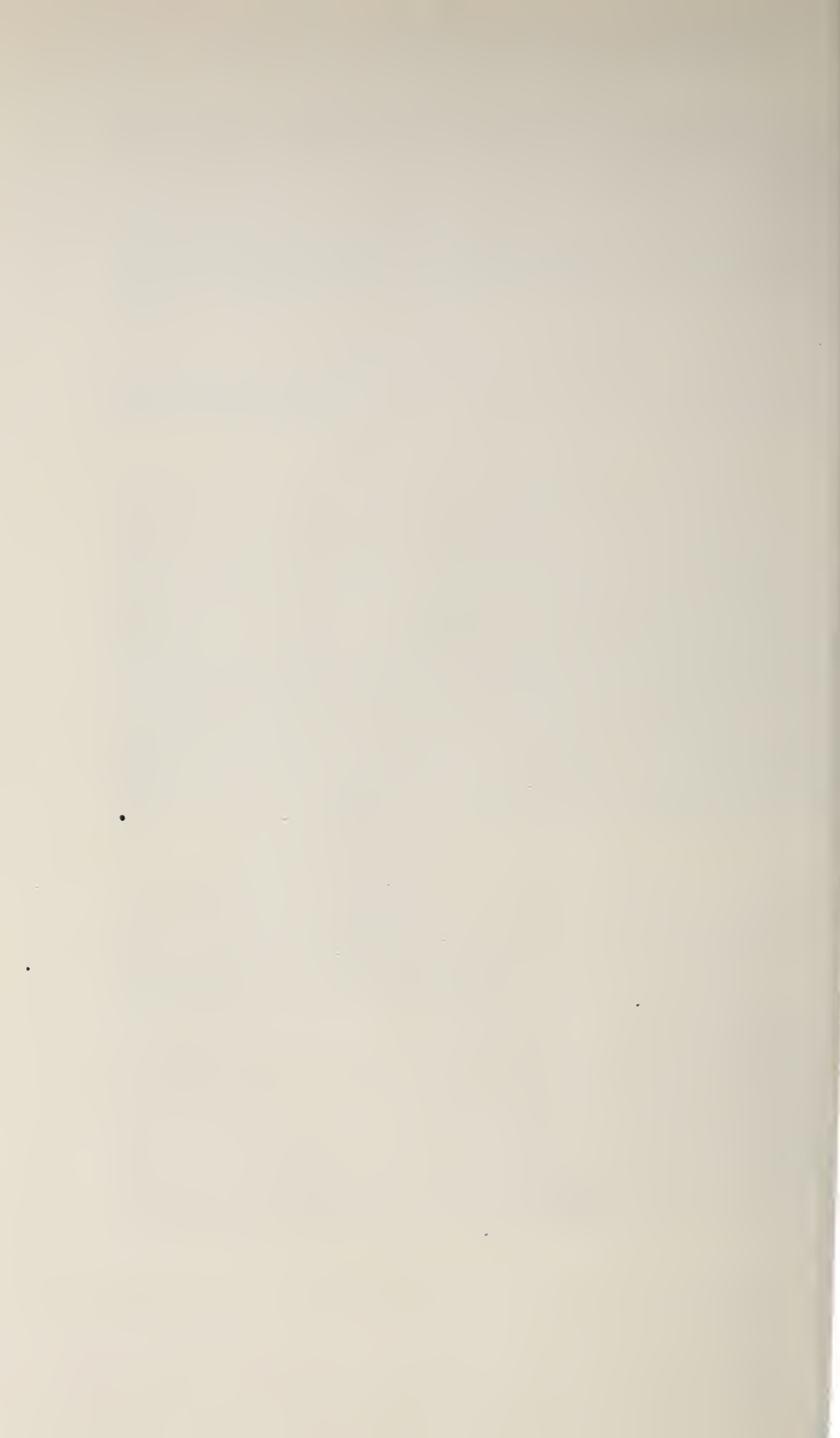
AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The conferees report in technical disagreement Amendments Nos. 22, 23, and 24, relating to the appropriation for insect investigations. For this item the House appropriated \$2,993,000; the Senate, \$3,-921,600; and the Senate added language allotting \$800,000 for work on the Oriental fruit fly, of which \$500,000 should be available for contracts with public or private agencies.

The House managers will move that the House recede with an amendment, providing \$3,502,300, of which \$173,500 is for work on bees. For work on the Oriental fruit fly, \$450,000 is allotted, of which \$250,000 is available for contracts with public or private agencies, \$25,000 is available for transfer to and consolidation with the appropriations "insect and plant disease control" and "foreign plant quarantines" in such proportion as the Secretary may deem best for inspection and/or control work on this pest.

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
WILLIAM G. STIGLER,
EDWARD H. KRUSE, Jr.,
CLARENCE CANNON,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
WALT HORAN,
Managers on the Part of the House.





Conference Report -- Agricultural Appropriation Bill, 1950

(Reported June 23, 1949)

Funds and Principal Language Changes

| Amend- ment No. | Item | Increases and Decreases | |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| | | Senate Compared with House | Conference Report Compared with House Bill |
| 1 | OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY: Provision inserted by House limiting the amount which may be transferred to the Office of the Secretary from the appropriation for flood con- trol to the amount shown in the Budget sched- ules for 1948 | Senate struck | House recedes |
| 2 | Total amount authorized to be transferred to this appropriation | +\$13,516: | +\$13,516 |
| 3 | RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946: Marketing research and services (Title II of the Act): Fats and oils research | +20,000: | Senate recedes |
| 4 | Total for Research and Marketing Act The Conferees have agreed that \$180,000 shall be used under section 10(a) for additional research on fats and oils, of which not less than \$45,000 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies; and \$45,000 on fats & oils outlets under Title II. (See No. 31) | +20,000: | Senate recedes |
| 5 & 6 | Provision authorizing use of funds for develop- ment of inspection, grading, and standards on fish and shellfish | Senate Inserted | Senate recedes |
| 7 | LIBRARY: Salaries and expenses | +22,400: | +13,293 |
| 8 | D. C. salary limitation | +5,065: | +3,025 |
| 9 | BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS: D. C. salary limitation | +49,000: | +20,000 |
| 10 | Economic investigations | +330,000: | +150,000 |
| 11 | SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND: Tobacco research at Florence, S. C. | +12,000: | +6,000 |
| 12 | RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS: House deleted Budget language providing for pur- chase of land in Texas for nursery and other production tests on guayule. | Senate restored | Senate recedes |

| Amend- ment No. | Item | Increases and Decreases | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| | | Senate Compared with House | Conference Report Compared with House Bill |
| 13 | Total for Research on Strategic and Critical Agri- cultural Materials | +\$173,000 | Senate recedes |
| | BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY: | | |
| 14 | Animal husbandry | +50,000 | +\$50,000 |
| | Diseases of animals: | | |
| | The House Report earmarked \$50,000 for work on cattle grub. The Senate Report stated the Bureau should have discretion in allocating the funds available to the projects of in- vestigation most needed. The House Conferees have concurred with the views of the Senate. | | |
| 15 | Meat inspection | +582,000 | +582,000 |
| | BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING: | | |
| 16 | Field crops: | | |
| | Restoration of House cut | +222,000 | +111,000 |
| | Senate allowance of increase requested in S. Doc. 36 for replacement of a building at Woodward, Oklahoma | +85,000 | +85,000 |
| 17 | Language authorizing construction of building at Woodward, Oklahoma | Senate | House |
| 18 | Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: | Inserted | Agrees |
| | Restoration of House cut | +209,000 | +117,000 |
| | Research on diseases affecting gladioli and other flowers | +25,000 | 1/ |
| 19 | Forest diseases | +36,520 | +18,260 |
| 20 | Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: | | |
| | For work primarily in the Missouri River Basin: | | |
| | Soil management and crop production research | +100,000 | +66,000 |
| | Soil surveys | +50,000 | Senate |
| 21 | Language authorizing \$16,000 for the remodel- ing of two structures at Mandan, North Dakota | Senate | House |
| | | Inserted | Agrees |

1/ In lieu of earmarking a definite amount for research on diseases affecting gladioli and other flowers, the Conferees direct that the Department give the problem appropriate study within the amount granted. The Conference Report also states that the Conferees deem the work on potatoes and onions to be of special importance.

| Amend- ment No. | Item | Increases and Decreases | |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| | | Senate Compared with House | Conference Report Compared with House Bill |
| | BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE: | | |
| 22 | D. C. salary limitation | +\$8,200: | * |
| 23 | Insect investigations: | | |
| | Restoration of House cut | +118,600: | * |
| | Research on tobacco insects | +10,000: | * |
| | Research on wheat stem sawfly | +50,000: | * |
| | Research on oriental fruitfly | +750,000: | * |
| 24 | Provision authorizing \$800,000 for work on oriental fruitfly, of which not to exceed \$500,000 (amount obligated to remain avail- able until expended) may be used for contrac- tual work. | | |
| | The Conference Report states that the House: | Senate | * |
| | managers will move that the House recede | Inserted | |
| | with an amendment, providing \$3,502,300 | | |
| | (increase of \$509,300 over House Bill), | | |
| | of which \$173,500 is for work on bees; | | |
| | \$450,000 for work on Oriental fruitfly, | | |
| | of which \$250,000 is available for con- | | |
| | tracts with public or private agencies | | |
| | and \$25,000 is available for transfer to | | |
| | "Insect and plant disease control" and | | |
| | "Foreign plant quarantines" in such pro- | | |
| | portion as the Secretary may deem best. | | |
| 25 | Insect and plant disease control | +200,000: | +200,000 |
| 26 | Foreign plant quarantines | +29,000: | +29,000 |
| | Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases: | | |
| 27 & 28: | Language inserted by House which provided for: | | |
| | financing from this appropriation control | | |
| | operations against forest pests; Senate | | |
| | deleted language; Conferees inserted lan- | | |
| | guage providing for transfer of \$250,000 to | | |
| | the appropriation for "Forest Pest Control | | |
| | Act". (See related amendments No. 33 & 34): | | |
| | BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY: | | |
| 29 | D. C. salary limitation | +9,248: | +378 |
| 30 | Agricultural chemical and naval stores investi- gations | +15,950: | +7,975 |
| | Regional research laboratories: | | |
| 31 | Fats and oils research | +180,000: | Senate recedes |
| | Provision authorizing \$180,000 for expanding research on fats and oils, of which not to exceed \$45,000 (amount obligated to remain available until expended) may be used for contractual work. (See related Amendment No. 4, above) | Senate Inserted | Senate recedes |

* Reported in technical disagreement.

| Amend- ment No. | Item | Increases and Decreases | |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| | | Senate Compared with House | Conference Report Compared with House Bill |
| | CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS: | | |
| 32 | Gypsy and brown-tail moths | +51,000: | +25,000 |
| | Forest Pest Control Act: | | |
| 33 | House revised Budget language to restrict use of funds to survey work. Senate amended lang- uage to include survey and control operations. Conferees agreed upon an appropriation of \$750,000 under this item and in addition pro- vided for transfer of \$250,000 from "Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases" (see related amendments no. 27 and 28). | | |
| 34 | Total for Forest Pest Control Act | +727,700: | +477,700 |
| 35 | White pine blister rust | +100,000: | +50,000 |
| 36 | Control operations by Department of Interior .. | +15,000: | +7,500 |
| 37 | Control operations by Forest Service | +51,000: | +25,500 |
| 38 | Leadership, general coordination of program, and cooperative control operations by Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine | +34,000: | +17,000 |
| | FOREST SERVICE: | | |
| 39 | National forest protection and management:..... | +1,781,000: | +1,329,000 |
| | Senate increase included \$262,500 for develop- ment of recreational facilities as follows: Lake Tahoe, Nevada (\$82,500); Aspen Basin, New Mexico (\$20,000); Cornelia Lake, Georgia (\$97,000); George Washington Carver, Georgia (\$27,000); and Horseshoe Organization Camp, West Virginia (\$36,000); the Conference Report states that the House conferees have not concurred in the amounts earmarked but that "it is agreed by the conferees that the Department will allot to these projects and to Mount Baker Lodge in the Mount Baker National Forest, to the forest areas adjacent to Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, and to Holly Springs National Forest sums which will be appropriate to the special emphasis given herein to the foregoing." | | |
| 40 | Senate inserted language authorizing not to exceed \$36,000 for construction of building at Horseshoe Organization Camp, West Virginia The conferees agreed upon \$22,500. | | |

1/ In addition, \$250,000 available by transfer from the appropriation for "Control of emergency outbreaks of insect and plant diseases".

| Amend- ment No. | Item | Increases and Decreases | |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| | | Senate Compared with House | Conference Report Compared with House Bill |
| | FOREST SERVICE: Cont. | | |
| | Forest and range management investigations: | | |
| 41 | House inserted the word "shelterbelts" to provide for shelterbelt research | Senate struck | Senate recedes |
| 42 | For research at the forest experimental station at Dukes, Michigan | +10,000: | +10,000 |
| 43 | Forest development roads and trails | +1,000,000: | +600,000 |
| 44 | D. C. salary limitation | +10,000: | +6,000 |
| | Acquisition of lands for national forests: | | |
| 45 | Superior National Forest:..... | +100,000: | +75,000 |
| 46 | FLOOD CONTROL | +1,025,000: | +525,000 |
| | SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE: | | |
| 47 | Soil conservation research | +757,000: | +406,000 |
| | LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND: | | |
| 48 | D. C. salary limitation | +3,050: | Senate recedes |
| 49 | Total for Land utilization and retirement of sub-marginal land | +203,000: | +101,000 |

| Amendment No. | Item | Increases and Decreases | |
|------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| | | Senate Compared with House | Conference Report Compared with House Bill |
| 50 | CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES: <u>House</u> deleted Budget provision prohibiting the employment of regional, State or county information employees. <u>Senate</u> restored language, <u>Conferees</u> have agreed to restoration of language with deletion of prohibition on information employees at the county level. | | |
| 51 | Advance authorization for the formulation and development of 1950 Agricultural Conservation Programs. <u>House</u> authorized \$262,500,000; <u>Senate</u> , \$300,000,000. In each instance the authorization excluded formulation and administration of acreage allotment and marketing quota programs. <u>Conferees</u> have agreed upon \$300,000,000 of which not to exceed \$15,000,000 may be used for acreage allotments and marketing quotas. | | |
| 52 | Provision relating to the maximum amount of payments to be received by any participant for the 1950 crop year (House, \$2,500; Senate, \$1,500; <u>Conferees</u> , \$2,500). | | |
| 53 | <u>House</u> inserted provision authorizing county agricultural conservation committee in any county to allot not to exceed 10 per cent of its allocation to the Soil Conservation Service for technical and other assistance to the Agricultural Conservation Program; <u>Senate</u> struck; <u>conferees</u> have agreed upon permission for the allotment of 5 per cent of such funds with the approval of the state committee. | | |
| | EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES: | | |
| 54 | <u>Senate</u> reduced from \$500,000 (House Bill) to \$150,000 the limitation on the amount of Section 32 funds which might be used for subsidy, benefit or indemnity payments to manufacturers of or dealers in cotton insulation products. <u>House</u> recedes. | | |

| Amend- ment No. | Item | Increases and Decreases | |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| | | Senate Compared with House | Conference Report Compared with House Bill |
| 55 | NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT | +12,500,000 | +8,500,000 |
| | MARKETING SERVICES: | | |
| 56 | Market news service: | | |
| | For expansion of market news service at Fayette- | | |
| | ville, Arkansas; Thomasville, Georgia; Frank- | | |
| | fort, Kentucky; and Tulsa, Oklahoma | +36,000 | +36,000 |
| | Marketing farm products: | | |
| 57 | Senate corrects spelling of word "standardiza- | | |
| | tion". House recedes. | | |
| | FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION: | | |
| 58 | Senate corrects a transposition of figures in a | | |
| | code situation. House recedes. | | |
| 59 | Loans: | | |
| & | House inserted language providing authorization: | | |
| 60 | to borrow from the Secretary of the Treasury | | |
| | in lieu of direct appropriation. Senate | | |
| | amended House language by deleting the words | | |
| | "either without interest or " and "on any | | |
| | loans made hereunder". House recedes. | | |
| 61 | Salaries and expenses | +400,000 | +400,000 |
| | REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATION OF | | |
| | WASHINGTON, D. C. | | |
| 62 | Language relating to the activities of the | | |
| | Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation | Senate | House |
| | | struck | recedes |
| | GENERAL PROVISIONS: | | |
| 63 | Language relating to the activities of the | | |
| | Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation | Senate | House |
| | | struck | recedes |
| 64 | Senate changed section numbers because of deleting | | |
| 71 | section relating to Regional Agricultural | | |
| | Credit Corporation. House recedes. | | |

EXCERPTS FROM STATEMENT OF HOUSE CONFEREES ON H.R. 3997, AGRICULTURAL
APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1950:

Conservation and Use of Agricultural Land Resources--Amendment 53: Allocation of funds by County Agricultural Conservation Committees to Soil Conservation Service for technical and other assistance to the Agricultural Conservation Program: "It is the intention of the conferees that any county committee desiring to avail itself of this authority shall specify to the Soil Conservation Service the particular job or services it wishes to have performed. The county committee and the Soil Conservation Service will then enter into a written agreement for the performance of the work and the Soil Conservation Service would be governed by the specifications in the agreement and payment by the county committee to the Soil Conservation Service will be conditioned upon the observance of the provisions of the agreement."

Market News Service--Amendment 56: Local contributions toward maintenance cost of news service: "The conferees concur in the directives of the Senate report in the matter of local contributions and respecting the submission in connection with the estimate for 1951 of a proposal for the attainment of uniformity in local contributions toward the expenses of the market news service stations."

Senate instead of \$11,387,000 as proposed by the House, of which amount \$2,888,000 is earmarked for operation of the Fort Worth and Lexington hospitals as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,663,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$167,000 for expenses of the Public Health Service in connection with Federal employee health service programs as proposed by the House instead of \$267,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$12,075,000 for operating expenses of the National Institutes of Health as proposed by the Senate instead of \$11,800,000 as proposed by the House. Of the increase allowed, \$50,000 is to be used, as intended by the Senate, for direct research in gastroenterology and coordinated with research on carcinoma of the stomach under the National Cancer Institute.

Amendments Nos. 21 and 22: Appropriate \$18,900,000 for the National Cancer Institute, instead of \$16,400,000 as proposed by the House and \$21,650,000 as proposed by the Senate, and in addition provide \$6,000,000 contractual authority for research and training grants instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 23 and 24: Appropriate \$10,725,000 for the National Heart Institute, instead of \$7,725,000 as proposed by the House and \$16,392,000 as proposed by the Senate, and in addition provide \$5,350,000 contractual authority for research and training grants instead of \$3,850,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,725,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25, relating to the National Institute of Dental Research, is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 26: Strikes out a new item of appropriation proposed by the Senate for special vital statistics projects.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$1,200,000 for salaries and expenses, water-pollution control, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$1,820,000 for salaries and expenses, St. Elizabeths Hospital, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,750,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 29, relating to grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration, authorizes apportionment and obligation of the appropriation during the first 9 months of fiscal year 1950 at an annual rate not in excess of \$157,500,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$160,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate have discussed the facts and circumstances underlying the comments contained in the reports of the committees on this bill with respect to activities of the Interstate Conference, an organization of State employment security administrators. The conferees of both Houses desire to supplement those comments by stating that they were not intended to disturb the cooperative working relationship existing among the State agencies and between the conference and the Federal agencies concerned as regards problems of administration of this Federal-State program. It is agreed, also, that the status quo of the office of the secretary to the conference should be preserved until opportunity is available next year for further consideration of this aspect of the arrangement. The committees are, however, interested in assuring that the efforts of the conference are in the zone of dealing with common problems arising in administration of the program in the States, and therefore in the States' interest, and will wish to review periodically the practical application of the arrangement.

Amendments Nos. 30 and 31: Appropriate \$4,675,000 for salaries and expenses, Bureau

of Employment Security, instead of \$4,450,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,900,000 as proposed by the Senate, of which \$1,575,000 is allocated for carrying into effect title IV (except sec. 602) of the GI bill of 1944, instead of 1,850,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 32 and 33: Appropriate \$2,367,000 for salaries for the Office of the Administrator instead of \$2,292,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,418,000 as proposed by the Senate, together with transfer from the Federal old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund of not to exceed \$325,000 instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House and \$335,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$996,800 for salaries and expenses for the Division of Service Operations instead of \$944,600 as proposed by the House and \$1,043,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35: Strikes out a section, proposed by the Senate, authorizing the Administrator to make transfers of funds related to administrative consolidations of functions in the Office of the Administrator.

Amendments Nos. 36 and 37: Relate to section numbers.

TITLE IV—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Amendments Nos. 38, 39, and 40, relating to military service credits under the Railroad Retirement Act: The Senate provided for an appropriation of the full amount of \$166,852,000 estimated to be due for these credits as of June 30, 1948, such amount to become available to the Board in four equal payments of \$41,713,000 in each of the fiscal years 1950, 1951, 1952, and 1953. The Senate has receded on amendments Nos. 38 and 40 in view of the course of action agreed upon with respect to amendment No. 39, which is reported in disagreement and explained subsequently herein.

AMENDMENTS REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

Amendment No. 25, relating to the National Institute of Dental Research: The managers have directed that a motion be made that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 25 and concur therein with an amendment, the substance of which will be to provide \$100,000 for plans and specifications for buildings and facilities in lieu of the Senate proposal to appropriate the entire amount of \$2,000,000 for plans, construction, and equipment.

Amendment No. 39, relating to military service credits under the Railroad Retirement Act: The managers have directed that a motion be made that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 39 and concur therein with an amendment, the substance of which will be to appropriate only \$33,000,000 for fiscal year 1950, and an equal amount for each of the years 1951, 1952, and 1953, and in addition not more than \$34,852,000 for 1954 with provision making payment of the latter amount subject to final determination of the actual total amount due the account for these credits. This is in lieu of the Senate proposal to appropriate the full amount with provision for payment over a 4-year period.

In conjunction with the motion to be offered, language already in the bill would provide a total of \$748,889,000 available in fiscal year 1950 for making benefit payments and trust fund investments. The motion would also appropriate, in the future years specified, funds for military-service credits and thereby supplement the regular appropriation of retirement taxes for payments and investments.

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
E. H. HEDRICK,
CHRISTOPHER C. MCGRATH,
CLARENCE CANNON,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
ERRETT P. SCRIVNER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill, H. R. 3333, making appropriations for the Department of Labor, Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island for the immediate consideration of the conference report?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 25, page 25, line 3, insert: "Research facilities, National Institute of Dental Research: For the erection and equipment of suitable and adequate buildings and facilities for the use of the National Institute of Dental Research, as authorized by section 5 of the National Dental Research Act, approved June 24, 1948 (Public Law 755, 80th Cong.), \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended, which amount, except such part as may be necessary for incidental expenses for the Public Health Service, shall be transferred to the Federal Works Agency for the performance of the work for which the appropriation is made."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I submit a motion, which is on the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 25, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert the following:

"Research facilities, National Institute of Dental Research: For the preparation of plans and specifications for suitable and adequate buildings and facilities for the use of the National Institute of Dental Research, as authorized by section 5 of the National Dental Research Act, approved June 24, 1948 (Public Law 755, 80th Cong.), \$100,000, to remain available until expended, which amount, except such part as may be necessary for incidental expenses for the Public Health Service, shall be transferred to the Federal Works Agency for the performance of the work for which the appropriation is made."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 39: Page 41, line 21, insert the following language: "of the amount of \$166,852,000, included herein as an appropriation for military service credits under the Railroad Retirement Act, \$41,713,000 shall become available in the fiscal year 1950, and \$41,713,000 shall become available in each of the fiscal years 1951, 1952, and 1953: Provided further, That."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 39 and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert the following: "there is further appropriated for such account \$33,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1950, 1951, 1952, and 1953, and not to exceed \$34,852,000 for the fiscal year 1954, in all not to exceed \$166,852,000 for military-service credits under the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, and before the final payment hereunder the Railroad Retirement Board shall certify to the Bureau of the Budget the total amount due on account of such military service credits: *Provided further, That.*"

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point on the conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I should like to make a brief statement summarizing the results of the conference report on this bill. I believe the conference recommendations represent a satisfactory settlement of the differences between the House and Senate versions, taking all factors into consideration. This bill, as Members know, contains many items which directly affect the health and welfare of the people. Items for cancer, heart, dental, and mental health just to mention a few, are very appealing and I feel sure most of us agree that they are very worth while. In total much of the money in this bill is virtually beyond the control of the appropriating committees.

In addition to appropriated funds, the bill carries substantial amounts in the form of contract authorizations and, therefore, in my explanation I shall recite figures dealing with both classes of authorities. In summary, the bill as it came from the Senate carried increases totaling \$199,133,180 of appropriated funds above the House bill. In contract authorizations the Senate increased the House bill by \$19,375,000, or a total increase above the House bill of \$218,508,180. The Senate bill was also \$204,142,980 in excess of the budget estimates for the items embraced by the bill. These summary comparisons will give some indication of the difficulty confronting the House conferees in attempting to hold the total close to the total of the House bill.

As I said, I believe we have brought in a report which will meet with approval, especially after the totals are considered. For example, of the total increase of \$218,508,180 by the Senate, the House conferees have agreed to \$45,753,800, and the Senate conferees have receded to the extent of \$172,754,380 insofar as actual appropriations and contract authoriza-

tions for the fiscal year 1950 are concerned. The following tabulation shows

the various totals and comparisons thereof:

Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill, 1950—summary comparison of conference recommendations

| Agency | House | Senate | Conference | Conference compared with— | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | House | Senate |
| Labor Department..... | \$16,550,000 | \$16,766,200 | \$16,766,200 | +\$216,200 | ----- |
| FSA..... | 1,478,426,585 | 1,510,491,565 | 1,488,464,185 | +10,067,600 | -\$22,027,380 |
| Mediation Board..... | 928,500 | 928,500 | 928,500 | ----- | ----- |
| Railroad Retirement Board..... | 715,889,000 | 882,741,000 | 1,748,889,000 | +35,000,000 | -\$133,852,000 |
| Total..... | 2,211,794,085 | 2,410,927,265 | 2,255,047,885 | +43,253,800 | -155,879,380 |
| Contracts: | | | | | |
| FSA..... | 106,707,300 | 126,082,300 | 109,207,300 | +2,500,000 | -16,875,000 |
| Grand total..... | 2,318,501,385 | 2,537,009,565 | 2,364,255,185 | +45,753,800 | -172,754,380 |

¹ Represents actual appropriation to be available in fiscal year 1950.

It will be noted from the foregoing tabulation that the conferees recommend an increase of \$216,200 over the House bill for the Department of Labor. That is for work in the international labor relations field which the House committee did not have time to give full consideration to when the hearings were held last February.

As to the Federal Security Agency, the conferees recommend \$10,037,600 more than was in the House bill but \$22,027,380 below the Senate bill. Various items are embraced within those two amounts and are identified in more detail in the statement accompanying the conference report.

The largest single item in conference, appropriation-wise, was the item of \$166,852,000 added by the Senate to the appropriation for the Railroad Retirement Board for military service credits. That item was not included in the budget estimates or the House bill, although when the hearings were held by our committee last February, consideration was given to the item. It was the feeling of our committee at that time that after careful consideration it would be more advisable under all the circumstances to go along with the budget recommendations and not appropriate at this time. However, the Senate believed otherwise and included the full appropriation of \$166,852,000 with language providing that \$41,713,000 of the total should become available to the Railroad Retirement Board in fiscal year 1950 and an equal amount in each of the fiscal years 1951, 1952, and 1953. In conference we did not agree that the full amount should be appropriated for 1950. Also, we felt that there should be some provision made for a report to the Bureau of the Budget, and subsequently to the Congress, as to the exact amount due the retirement trust fund for these credits before the final appropriation is made. Therefore, the conference proposal is to appropriate only \$33,000,000 for the fiscal year 1950, rather than appropriate the full amount, and to make an equal appropriation for each of the years 1951, 1952, and 1953, and, in addition, not more than \$34,852,000 for 1954, subject, as I have previously indicated, to a final determination of the actual amount due the Board for these military service credits.

AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1950

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Managers on the part of the House may have until midnight to night to file a conference report on the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 899)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 5, 6, 12, 13, 31, 41, 48, and 52.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 14, 15, 17, 21, 25, 26, 27, 33, 42, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, and 71, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "\$19,000,000, of which not less than \$45,000 shall be available for work under Title II for the development of new and expanded market outlets for oilseeds, fats and oils and their products, and not less than \$180,000 shall be used under section 10 (a) for additional research on fats and oils, of which latter sum not less than \$45,000 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies as authorized by the said Act of August 14, 1946"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$713,293"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$518,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,390,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,236,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,694,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,464,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$401,740"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,966,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert "and the provisions of the Forest Pest Control Act (\$250,000 which may be transferred to and made a part of the appropriation 'Forest Pest Control Act')"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$243,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$645,525"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$575,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,645,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$565,350"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,920,050"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,159,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$26,300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert ", and the limit of cost for not to exceed one building constructed at Horse-shoe Organization Camp, West Virginia, shall be \$22,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,348,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$117,188"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$75,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$9,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,225,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert ": *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State information employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information at the county level to individual farmers"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert "\$300,000,000, of which not to exceed \$15,000,000 may be used for acreage allotments and marketing quotas"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert ": *Provided further*, That the county agricultural conservation committee in any county with the approval of the State committee may allot not to exceed 5 per centum of its allocation for the agricultural conservation program to the Soil Conservation Service for services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricultural conservation program and the funds so allotted shall be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for technical and other assistance in such county"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$83,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 22, 23, and 24.

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
WILLIAM G. STIGLER,
EDWARD H. KRUSE, JR.,
CLARENCE CANNON,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
WALT HORAN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CARL HAYDEN,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
PAT MCCARRAN,
ELMER THOMAS,
CLYDE M. REED,
CHAN GURNEY,
HOMER FERGUSON.

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2: The House authorized a transfer of \$11,000 from the appropriation for flood control to the Office of the Secretary; the Senate authorized a transfer of \$24,000; the House recedes.

Research and Marketing Act of 1946

Amendment No. 3, for the improvement and development of systems for the distri-

bution and marketing of agricultural products under title II of the act: The House appropriated \$6,000,000; the Senate, \$6,020,000; the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 4, total for the Research and Marketing Act: The House total is \$19,000,000; the Senate total is \$19,020,000. The conferees have agreed upon: "\$19,000,000, of which not less than \$45,000 shall be available for work under title II for the development of new and expanded market outlets for oilseeds, fats and oils and their products, and not less than \$180,000 shall be used under section 10 (a) for additional research on fats and oils, of which latter sum not less than \$45,000 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies as authorized by the said Act of August 14, 1946."

It is the intention of the conferees that the sums provided under the appropriation for the Research and Marketing Act for research on fats and oils shall be available for the same purposes as are set forth under the heading "Research on Fats and Oils" in Senate Report No. 362, Eighty-first Congress.

Amendments Nos. 5 and 6: The Senate has added language permitting the use of Research and Marketing Act funds for development of inspection, grading, and standards of fish, shellfish, and products thereof; the Senate recedes.

LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 7: The Senate has restored a House cut of \$22,400; of which (a) \$4,186 represents the cost of moving a portion of the library collection to an annex building, as to which the House recedes, and (b) \$18,214 is an increase for salaries and expenses of the library as a whole, as to which the conferees have agreed upon \$9,107.

Amendment No. 8: The House authorized \$515,775 for personal services in the District of Columbia; the Senate, \$520,840; the conferees have agreed upon \$518,800.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Amendment No. 9, personal services in the District of Columbia: The House authorized \$2,370,000; the Senate, \$2,419,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$2,390,000.

Amendment No. 10, economic investigations: The Senate has restored the House cut of \$330,000 below the budget; the conferees have agreed upon \$2,000,000.

SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND

Amendment No. 11: The Senate appropriated \$12,000, not provided by the House, for more effective tobacco research at Florence, S. C.; the conferees have agreed upon \$6,000.

RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS

Amendments Nos. 12 and 13: The Senate restored a House cut of \$173,000 for guayule production and processing investigations, including purchase of not to exceed 60 acres of land in Texas; the Senate recedes.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Amendment No. 14: The Senate appropriated \$50,000 under animal husbandry for liquidation of the Agricultural Remount Service; the House made no additional appropriation for the purpose but in the House report \$50,000 of the general appropriation was earmarked for this work; the House recedes.

Diseases of animals: The House report earmarked \$50,000 of this appropriation for work on the cattle grub. In the Senate report the Senate committee "believes the Bureau should have discretion in allocating the funds available to the projects of investigation most needed." The Houses conferees have concurred with the views of the Senate.

Amendment No. 15, meat inspection: The House appropriated \$11,995,000; the Senate, \$12,577,000; the House recedes.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Amendment No. 16, field crops: The House appropriated \$2,498,000; the Senate, \$2,805,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$2,694,000.

Amendment No. 17: The Senate included authority, not provided by the House, to use \$85,000 of the appropriation for field crops for the construction of an office and laboratory building at the Southern Great Plains Field Station, Woodward, Okla.; the House recedes.

Amendment No. 18, fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: The House appropriated \$2,347,000; the Senate, \$2,581,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$2,464,000. In lieu of an earmarking of a definite amount for research on diseases affecting gladioli and other flowers, the conferees direct that the Department shall give the problem appropriate study within the amount granted. The conferees deem the work on potatoes and onions to be of special importance.

Amendment No. 19, forest diseases: The House appropriated \$383,480; the Senate, \$420,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$401,740. Under this amount the Department will give appropriate attention to the problems for which the Senate increases were granted.

Amendment No. 20, soils, fertilizers, and irrigation, primarily in the Missouri River Basin: (a) the Senate restored the House cut of \$100,000 for soil management and crop-production research, the conferees have agreed upon \$66,000; (b) the Senate restored the House cut of \$50,000 for soil surveys; the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 21, construction at Mandan, N. Dak.: The Senate included authorization, not provided by the House, for the use of \$16,000 of the appropriation for soils, fertilizers, and irrigation, for remodeling two structures at the United States Northern Great Plains Field Station, Mandan, N. Dak.; the House recedes.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Amendments Nos. 22, 23, and 24, relating to insect investigations, are in disagreement.

Amendment No. 25, insect and plant disease control: The House appropriated \$3,364,000; the Senate, \$3,564,000; the House recedes.

Amendment No. 26, foreign plant quarantines: The House appropriated \$2,296,000; the Senate, \$2,325,000; the House recedes.

CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES

Amendment No. 27: The Senate struck out the language, included by the House, "to enable the Secretary, through such agencies as he may determine". The House recedes.

Amendment No. 28: The Senate struck out the House language "and of section 1 of the Forest Pest Control Act (16 U. S. C. 594-1)," in lieu of which the conferees have inserted: "and the provisions of the Forest Pest Control Act (\$250,000 which may be transferred to and made a part of the appropriation, 'Forest Pest Control Act')". It is the purpose of the conferees that the \$250,000 provided for the Forest Pest Control Act shall be deducted from the total appropriation of \$1,745,000 under this head and transferred to and consolidated with the appropriation of \$750,000 carried elsewhere in the bill for the Forest Pest Control Act.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

Amendment No. 29, personal services in the District of Columbia: The House authorized \$242,622; the Senate, \$251,870; the conferees have agreed upon \$243,000.

Amendment No. 30, agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations: The House

appropriated \$637,550; the Senate, \$653,500; the conferees have agreed \$645,525.

Amendment No. 31, Regional Research Laboratories: The House appropriated \$5,016,000; the Senate \$5,196,000, of which \$180,000 was for research on fats and oils; the Senate recedes. The action of the conferees on Senate amendment No. 4 makes \$180,000 of the Research and Marketing Act funds available for the fats and oils research stricken from the bill here.

Control of Forest Pests

Amendment No. 32, gypsy and brown-tail moths: The House appropriated \$550,000; the Senate, \$601,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$575,000.

Amendments Nos. 33 and 34, Forest Pest Control Act: The House appropriated \$272,300 for surveys under the act; the Senate appropriated \$1,000,000 for both surveys and insect control; the House recedes on all but the amount of the appropriation, as to which the conferees have agreed upon \$750,000. The latter amount is augmented by a transfer of \$250,000 from the appropriation for the control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases, making in all, for the Forest Pest Control Act, \$1,000,000.

Amendments Nos. 35 through 38, white pine blister rust control: The House appropriated \$3,595,000; the Senate, \$3,695,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$3,645,000, which will be allotted as follows: To the Department of the Interior, \$565,350; to the Forest Service, \$1,920,050; and to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, including work on State and privately owned lands, \$1,159,600.

FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 39, national-forest protection and management: The House appropriated \$24,971,000; the Senate, \$26,752,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$26,300,000. The House conferees have not concurred in the amounts earmarked for the development of the improvements listed on page 19 of the Senate report. However, it is agreed by the conferees that the Department will, out of the total of the appropriation, allot to those projects and to Mount Baker Lodge in the Mount Baker National Forest, to the forest areas adjacent to Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, and to Holly Springs National Forest sums which will be appropriate to the special emphasis given herein to the foregoing.

Amendment No. 40, Horseshoe Organization Camp, W. Va., limit of cost of building: The Senate inserted language fixing the limit at \$36,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$22,500.

Amendment No. 41, forest and range management investigations: The Senate struck out the word "shelterbelts" which had been inserted by the House; the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 42, forest and range management investigations: The House appropriated \$2,808,500; the Senate, \$2,818,500; the House recedes.

Amendment No. 43, forest development roads and trails: The House appropriated \$9,748,000; the Senate \$10,748,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$10,348,000.

Amendment No. 44, limitation for personal services in the District of Columbia: The House authorized \$111,188; the Senate, \$121,188; the conferees have agreed upon \$117,188.

Amendment No. 45, acquisition of forest land, Superior National Forest, Minn.: The Senate appropriated \$100,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$75,000.

FLOOD CONTROL

Amendment No. 46: The House appropriated \$8,975,000; the Senate, \$10,000,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$9,500,000.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 47, soil-conservation research: The House appropriated \$994,000;

the Senate, \$1,751,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$1,400,000, including an unspecified amount for the establishment of a station and initiation of studies of land drainage and soil structure in the Flatwoods area of Georgia.

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND

Amendment No. 48, personal services in the District of Columbia: The House authorized \$29,100; the Senate, \$32,150; the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 49, expenses necessary in connection with land utilization and retirement of submarginal land: The House appropriated \$1,124,000; the Senate, \$1,327,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$1,225,000.

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

Amendment No. 50: The Senate inserted language, not included by the House, as follows:

: "Provided further, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State or county information employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information to individual farmers."

The conferees have agreed upon:

: "Provided further, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State information employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information at the county level to individual farmers."

The conferees have agreed upon this language in order to enable the county committees without solicitation or request to disseminate information among the farmers of their respective counties concerning the farm program.

Amendment No. 51, authorizing the amount of the farm-program payments for the crop year 1950: The House authorized \$262,500,000; the Senate, \$300,000,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$300,000,000, of which not to exceed \$15,000,000 may be used for acreage allotments and marketing quotas.

Amendment No. 52, maximum farm payment to any one participant in the farm program: The House provided \$2,500; the Senate, \$1,500; the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 53, allotments to the Soil Conservation Service for services of technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricultural program: The Senate struck out the provision inserted by the House permitting the county agricultural committee in any county to so allot not to exceed 10 percent of its allocation for the agricultural conservation program. The conferees have agreed upon permission for the allotment of 5 percent of such funds with the approval of the State committee. It is the intention of the conferees that any county committee desiring to avail itself of this authority shall specify to the Soil Conservation Service the particular job or services it wishes to have performed. The county committee and the Soil Conservation Service will then enter into a written agreement for the performance of the work and the Soil Conservation Service would be governed by the specifications in the agreement and payment by the county committee to the Soil Conservation Service will be conditioned upon the observance of the provisions of the agreement.

SECTION 32 FUNDS

Amendment No. 54: The House provided a limit of \$500,000 for subsidies to manufacturers of insulation products; the Senate, \$150,000; the House recedes.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

Amendment No. 55: The House appropriated \$75,000,000; the Senate, \$87,500,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$83,500,000.

MARKETING SERVICES

Amendment No. 56, market news service: The House appropriated \$1,864,000; the Senate, \$1,900,000; the House recedes. The conferees concur in the directives of the Senate report in the matter of local contributions and respecting the submission in connection with the estimate for 1951 of a proposal for the attainment of uniformity in local contributions toward the expenses of the market news service stations.

Amendment No. 57: Corrects the spelling of a word; the House recedes.

Amendment No. 58: Corrects a transposition of figures in a code citation; the House recedes.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 59, interest to be paid by Secretary on moneys borrowed from the Treasury: The House authorized the loans to be with or without interest not to exceed 3 percent in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury; the Senate struck out the option of the Treasury to forego interest; the House recedes.

Amendment No. 60: The House provided that the Secretary may utilize proceeds from payments of principal and interest "on any loans made hereunder" to repay the Secretary of the Treasury the amounts borrowed therefrom pursuant to the authority contained in this bill; the Senate struck out the words "on any loans made hereunder" making it clear that all collections of principal and interest on loans made by the Farmers' Home Administration and its predecessor agencies, whether such loans were made from appropriated funds or from funds borrowed from the Treasury may be utilized to repay amounts borrowed from the latter. The House recedes.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 61, salaries and expenses: The House appropriated \$23,249,000; the Senate, \$23,649,000; the House recedes.

Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation

Amendments Nos. 62 and 63: The Senate struck out House provisions relating to the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, since this agency was abolished by an Act of Congress approved subsequently to the passage of the bill by the House; the House, therefore, recedes.

Corrections of Section Numbers

Amendments Nos. 64 through 71: The Senate has corrected the numbers of sections following a section which has been deleted from the bill; the House recedes.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The conferees report in technical disagreement Amendments Nos. 22, 23, and 24, relating to the appropriation for insect investigations. For this item the House appropriated \$2,993,000; the Senate, \$3,921,600; and the Senate added language allotting \$800,000 for work on the Oriental fruitfly, of which \$500,000 should be available for contracts with public or private agencies.

The House managers will move that the House recede with an amendment, providing \$3,502,300, of which \$173,500 is for work on bees. For work on the Oriental fruitfly, \$450,000 is allotted, of which \$250,000 is available for contracts with public or private agencies, \$25,000 is available for transfer to

and consolidation with the appropriations "insect and plant disease control" and "foreign plant quarantines" in such proportion as the Secretary may deem best for inspection and/or control work on this pest.

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
WILLIAM G. STIGLER,
EDWARD H. KRUSE, JR.,
CLARENCE CANNON,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
WALT HORAN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—SALARIES OF CERTAIN OFFICIALS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS (H. DOC. NO. 222)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States which was read and together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I have today approved H. R. 4583, relating to telephone and telegraph service and clerk hire for Members of the House of Representatives. This act provides an additional allowance of \$3,000 a year for each Member of the House of Representatives for clerk hire and authorizes an allowance of \$500 a year for each Member for sending telephone and telegraph communications.

I have signed this act willingly, for I believe that it is in the interest of the Government and of the people to provide for the efficient conduct of the public business. I have no doubt that the benefits derived from this legislation will fully justify its cost, which is relatively small in the light of the magnitude of the problems confronting the Government.

I feel constrained to point out to the Congress again, however, an opportunity which it has for a greater improvement of the public service than will be accomplished by this legislation, and at approximately the same cost. I have heretofore recommended that the Congress enact legislation to raise the salary scales for the heads and assistant heads of executive departments and other officials of the executive branch having comparable responsibilities. Bills for this purpose have been reported from committees in both Houses of Congress and have been on their respective calendars for weeks. Though the salaries provided in these bills are not, in my judgment, fully commensurate with the great responsibilities of the positions involved, they would substantially better the present demoralizing situation. The cost of this legislation would be approximately \$1,300,000 annually, compared with \$1,314,000 for clerk hire alone under H. R. 4583, which I have just signed.

Important as it is for Members of the Congress to have adequate clerical assistance, it is at least of equal importance to have men of ability in the key executive positions in the Government. The best of laws can be ruined by poor administration. The success or failure of all the things the United States Government undertakes to do depends in large

measure upon the wisdom and ability of these executives. It is upon them that we must rest most of our hopes for economy and efficiency in the Government. Even a small improvement in the economy and efficiency of the vast operations under the direction of these men is obviously of much greater consequence than the cost of the proposed salary increases. The soundness of this principle has been demonstrated in American business concerns, where it is well recognized that the success or failure of an enterprise depends largely upon its executive officers, and their salaries are fixed accordingly.

The relative salary position of Federal executives has become increasingly worse during recent years. There has been no increase in the salaries of Cabinet officers since 1925. Members of important commissions whose salaries were set at \$10,000 many years ago still get the same amount. For example, the salaries of Federal Trade Commission members were fixed at \$10,000 in 1914 and have never been raised, although in terms of real income that amount, even before taxes, is less than half of what it was 35 years ago. The absurdity of the present situation is illustrated by the fact that many Federal executives now have assistants who receive higher salaries than they do.

The Congress has already recognized the need for greater compensation for other groups of Federal officers and employees, including the Members of Congress themselves. Prior to 1925 Senators and Representatives received an annual salary of \$7,500 each. At the same time Cabinet officers received \$12,000 and members of important boards and commissions received \$10,000. In 1925 the salaries of Senators and Representatives were increased to \$10,000 and those of Cabinet officers were increased to \$15,000. No corresponding general increase was made in the salaries of other executive officers. In 1946 the Congress further increased the salaries of Senators and Representatives to \$12,500, and at the same time provided for each of them a tax-free expense allowance of \$2,500. Because this allowance is tax-free, the compensation of Members of Congress is now equivalent to approximately \$16,000 a year. Thus the compensation of Senators and Representatives has been more than doubled in the last 25 years while there has been no general increase at all in the salaries of the executive officials here in question.

Over this same 25-year period the salaries of Federal judges have also been substantially increased. The salaries of district and circuit judges have been doubled, and those of Supreme Court Justices have been increased by more than two-thirds.

The Congress has also raised the compensation of the President, the Vice President, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The annual salary of the President was increased from \$75,000 to \$100,000 earlier this year, and at the same time he was provided with a \$50,000 tax-free expense allowance. While this increase was made without any recommendation or suggestion on my part, I am grateful to the Congress for the spirit

which moved it to enact the increase speedily in order that I might receive its benefits. Nevertheless the proposed increases for other officers in the executive branch, besides resulting in far greater public benefit than the increase in the President's salary, would actually do more to improve the President's personal situation than the increase in his own salary. For one of the greatest burdens of the Presidency is in finding and keeping good men for big jobs, and under present conditions that is a most difficult task.

The Congress has already recognized the need for increased compensation for Federal employees below the top executive level. Since 1945 the rates of compensation for these employees have been increased three times, largely to meet increased living costs. These increases have been proportionately greater in the lower grades than in the higher, and in the lower grades the total increases range up to 96 percent. The salary schedules for Federal employees still need revision, and I have recommended such revision to the Congress.

I thoroughly approve of adequate salaries for all our Federal employees. Increased prosperity for our Nation depends upon the constant betterment of the living standards of the great body of our citizens. In the promotion of the general welfare, Federal employees should not be neglected. However, I am urging increased compensation for Federal executives not primarily as a matter of equity—although it is well justified on equitable grounds—but primarily as a matter of good business from the standpoint of the Government.

It is customary in private industry for an executive to be paid many times as much as he would be paid for comparable work in Government service. Salaries of \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year in private industry are not uncommon. In 1948, General Motors Corp. paid to 53 of its officers and directors an average salary of \$51,760 each. The 15 top executives of the du Pont Co. were paid an average salary of \$213,175 each—an aggregate amount for these 15 men greater than the total salaries now paid to all the 250 or so Federal officers whose salaries would be increased by the legislation before the Congress.

When it is considered that the responsibilities of many top Government executives are far greater than those of any private executive in the Nation, it is evident why the Government has great difficulty in obtaining and keeping the best men. Even when they are prevailed upon as a matter of public duty to serve in the Government, too often they find that they can afford to serve for a limited time only. Thus men are lost to the Government just when they have had the experience which brings them to the peak of their effectiveness. Such a process is obviously poor business and any apparent saving in funds for salaries is obviously a disservice to the taxpayers.

These truths were clearly recognized by the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch. That Commission urged more realistic salaries for Federal executives as a means of achieving greater economy and efficiency in

governmental activities. The legislation for increased executive salaries now pending in the Congress is fully supported by the recommendations of that Commission. So long as the Congress fails to take this simple and obvious step to improve the Government service, there will be an important gap in our efforts to achieve economy and efficiency.

For the compelling reasons set forth above, I believe that the legislation now pending to increase the salaries of officers in the executive branch is a fundamental step toward the more effective operation of the Government. Therefore, I again urge the Congress to complete favorable action upon this legislation at an early date.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 23, 1949.

EXPENSES OF INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 237) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of conducting the studies and investigations, authorized by House Resolution 206, Eighty-first Congress, incurred by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$50,000, including expenditures for the employment of such experts, clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee or subcommittee, signed by the chairman of the committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPENSES OF INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 210) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of conducting the studies and investigations authorized by House Resolution 112, Eighty-first Congress, incurred by the Committee on Agriculture, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$50,000, including expenditures for the employment of accountants, experts, investigators, attorneys, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, on vouchers authorized by such committee or subcommittee, signed by the chairman of such committee or subcommittee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

Sec. 2. The official committee reporters may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia, if not otherwise officially engaged.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 8, strike out "or subcommittee."

Page 1, line 10, strike out "or subcommittee."

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$420,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,075,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,189,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,443,989"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,040,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$976,222"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,072,098"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 28, 38, 40, 44, and 45.

LISTER HILL,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
HARLEY M. KILGORE,
LESTER C. HUNT,
MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOE B. BATES,
SIDNEY R. YATES,
FOSTER FURCOLO,
CLARENCE CANNON,
RALPH E. CHURCH,
LOWELL STOCKMAN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the report.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama briefly explain the situation?

Mr. HILL. Yes. The conferees on the part of the Senate, both those representing the majority and those representing the minority, were in unanimous agreement. There was no dissent on the part of either the House conferees or the Senate conferees.

There are two amendments on which we are to vote separately, because the rules of the House require that they be voted on separately. However, there was unanimous agreement on the part of both the House and the Senate conferees, both the majority and the minority members.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the adoption of the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 3082, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.

June 24, 1949.

Resolved, That the House agree to the conference report to the bill (H. R. 3082) entitled "An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes";

That the House recedes and concurs in Senate amendments numbered 28, 38, and 40;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the figure proposed by said amendment insert "3½";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the figure proposed by said amendment insert "3¼."

Mr. HILL. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 44 and 45.

The motion was agreed to.

IMPROVEMENT OF POSTAL SERVICE—
MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 239)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHOEPPLE in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Chief Clerk and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

(For President's message, see today's proceedings of the House of Representatives on pp. 8497-8498.)

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 3997, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1950, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The report was read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed, to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 5, 6, 12, 13, 31, 41, 48, and 52.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 14, 15, 17, 21, 25, 26, 27, 33, 42, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, and 71, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "\$19,000,000, of which not less than \$45,000 shall be available for work under Title II for the development of new and expanded market outlets for oilseeds, fats and oils and their products, and not less than \$180,000 shall be used under section 10 (a) for additional research on fats and oils, of which latter sum not less than \$45,000 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies as authorized by the said Act of August 14, 1946"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$713,293"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$518,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,390,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,236,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,694,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,464,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$401,740"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,966,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment, insert "and the provisions of the Forest Pest Control Act (\$250,000 which may be transferred to and made a part of the appropriation 'Forest Pest Control Act')"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$243,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$645,525"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$575,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,645,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$565,350"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,920,050"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,159,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$26,300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert "and the limit of cost for not to exceed one building constructed at Horse-shoe Organization Camp, West Virginia, shall be \$22,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,348,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$117,188"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$75,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$9,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,225,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert "Provided further, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State information employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information at the county level to individual farmers"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert "\$300,000,000, of which not to exceed \$15,000,000 may be used for acreage allotments and marketing quotas"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert "Provided further, That the county agricultural conservation committee in any county with the approval of the State committee may allot not to exceed 5 per centum of its allocation for the agricultural conservation program to the Soil Conservation Service for services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricultural conservation program and the funds so allotted shall be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for technical and other assistance in such county"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$83,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 22, 23, and 24.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CARL HAYDEN,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
PAT MCCARRAN,
ELMER THOMAS,
CLYDE M. REED,
CHAN GURNEY,
HOMER FERGUSON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
WILLIAM G. STIGLER,
EDWARD H. KRUSE, JR.,
CLARENCE CANNON,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
WALT HORAN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, is this a unanimous report of the conferees?

Mr. RUSSELL. It is. All members of the conference signed the report.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, may we have an explanation?

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. The Senate adopted an appropriation item in the amount of \$50,000 for the control of the wheat sawfly in various northwestern States. I am wondering what happened to it in conference with the House.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young] in committee offered the amendment. The \$50,000 was not included in the budget estimate, but the committee was sufficiently impressed with the statements made by the distinguished Senator to approve the amendment providing an appropriation of \$50,000.

The Senate conferees insisted upon the full amount. Finally, we were compelled to yield \$15,000 of the amount. The bill in its present form, carries \$35,000 of the amount asked in the Senator's amendment, which was \$50,000. It is not specifically earmarked in the report, but it was the clear, definite, unequivocal understanding on the part of the conferees that \$35,000 of that item should be used for the wheat sawfly.

Mr. YOUNG. Is it the opinion of the Senator from Georgia that this amount of money will definitely remain available for that purpose?

Mr. RUSSELL. There is no doubt about it. It is just as definite as is any other item in the bill.

Mr. YOUNG. I appreciate the fight which the Senator made to obtain the full amount, but I realize that the conferees have to yield at times. This \$35,000 together with a \$6,000 carry-over and \$30,000 of research and marketing funds will provide a fairly good program.

Mr. RUSSELL. We were compelled to yield, as in the case of some other items. The Senator offered two other amendments to the bill, in the committee. One was with reference to the construction of two buildings at the experiment station at Mandan, N. Dak., involving \$16,000. The House receded as to that item, and the money is provided for in the bill.

The Senator likewise offered an amendment to increase the soil conservation appropriation to \$300,000,000. The House receded on that amendment, but we were compelled to insert a proviso that at least \$15,000,000 of the amount would be available for the expenses of the elections in connection with the quotas for crops if they were imposed. I might say that I think the Senator came out remarkably well.

Mr. YOUNG. I think the Senator from Georgia did a better job than I

could have done in the matter if I had been a conferee.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. In the brief time I have had to examine the report, I have not been able to find the item for the school-lunch program. Will the Senator state what came out of the conference with reference to that item?

Mr. RUSSELL. The amendment of the Senator from Florida added \$12,500,000 to the \$75,000,000 carried in the House bill. In the conference the Senate was compelled to surrender \$4,000,000 of that amount. We therefore saved the amendment to the extent of \$8,500,000. The total amount in the bill at the present time for the school-lunch program, for the ensuing fiscal year, is \$83,500,000. That is a larger amount than has ever heretofore been appropriated.

Mr. HOLLAND. If the Senator from Florida correctly understands the answer of the Senator from Georgia, it indicates that the appropriation is \$8,500,000 larger.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. There is one more question which I should like to ask. Again, I have not been able to find the item. Will the Senator state to the Senate what was done with reference to the research program regarding the gladiolus industry, which, as the Senator will remember, has been sustaining damage from a new disease.

Mr. RUSSELL. The gladiolus item, for which the Senate allowed \$25,000, was embraced within item No. 18 which the Senator will find on page 8, at the bottom of the page. In reaching an agreement on this item, for which the House appropriated \$2,347,000 and the Senate appropriated \$2,581,000, we finally agreed upon the sum of \$2,464,000.

In lieu of earmarking a given sum as a definite amount for gladiolus, the conference report directs the Department to give the subject appropriate study within the total amount appropriated, which is \$2,464,000.

I may say to the Senator from Florida that I am confident considerable work will be done in the gladiolus field. It is a problem which should commend itself especially to the Department. It has been a great education to me to sit on the committee. I have been privileged to be on the committee for a number of years, and every year something new comes up. Until this disease attacked gladiolus plants I had no idea that this was a \$100,000,000 industry, and that thousands of small farmers throughout the land depend upon the gladiolus for their livelihood, selling them sometimes at retail.

I am very confident that the Department will give attention to the matter, because the committee earmarked it in specific language in the report.

Mr. HOLLAND. If the Senator will yield for one additional question, am I correct in my understanding that the gladiolus item is to be taken care of out of the total excess of the item, for which

the bill now carries \$2,464,000 as compared to the House appropriation of \$2,347,000, or a total excess of \$117,000? Am I correct in my understanding that it is to be taken care of out of that excess?

Mr. RUSSELL. It is my understanding that it is to be taken care of out of the \$2,464,000 and that the Department is directed to give the problem appropriate study. When we merged the appropriations we directed the Department to take appropriate action. The entire item covers all diseases of fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops. The amount is \$2,464,000.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I desire to express my appreciation and thanks to the distinguished Senator from Georgia and the other conferees for their effective efforts in the items which I have mentioned.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. I want to add my own commendation of the committee for making provision for this research in respect to diseases affecting gladiolus. I appeared before the committee and submitted some data on the subject, showing how very adversely this industry, a large part of which is centered in Florida, is affected by diseases.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Florida further made the point that it was affecting the Treasury of the United States, because the disease had so great an impact upon a constituent of the Senator that the Treasury had lost a large amount.

Mr. PEPPER. The acute memory of the Senator from Georgia discloses itself on the floor. That was one of the things I emphasized. Now that the committee has called attention to it and has directed the Department of Agriculture to address its attention to the difficulty, I am sure it will be treated adequately by the Department.

Mr. RUSSELL. I hope the Department will be able to find some means of dealing with the disease, because, while all the producers are not quite so large as the one which the Senator from Florida represents, yet many are affected.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. McCARRAN. I should like to ask the Senator what was done in conference with reference to the meat inspection item?

Mr. RUSSELL. The House finally receded on that item and allowed the full amount of the budget estimate.

Mr. McCARRAN. With regard to the Forest Service item, an item in connection with which the senior Senator from Nevada especially presented the matter of a public camp ground on Lake Tahoe, how was that taken care of?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, that is a matter which cannot be explained in a few words. The forestry item was the subject of perhaps longer discussion in the several meetings of the conferees

than was any other item. As the Senator will recall, the House appropriated \$24,971,000. The Senate restored the full amount of the budget estimate and added \$262,500 for dealing with various emergency matters within the recreational areas, not only at Lake Tahoe, but in other national forests. Earmarked of that amount was, I believe, \$82,500 for Lake Tahoe, on the motion of the senior Senator from Nevada.

After discussing the matter for hours in the conference, we agreed on a total of \$26,300,000. That was slightly below the budget estimate and the Senate figure. The House conferees would not concur in the use of the exact amount which was earmarked in the Senate report, but they did agree to direct the Department to carry on some work in every one of the areas mentioned specifically in the Senate report. In my judgment it will result, to make a rough estimate, in a reduction in the amount to be expended in the Lake Tahoe area from \$82,000 to perhaps \$50,000. That amount is not earmarked in the report, but it was about the proportion the Senate conferees had in mind in dealing with this matter, and we have directed the Department to do certain work in the Lake Tahoe area.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. One very minor but important item to certain sections of my State was the pecan experiment station at Freeport, La. Will the Senator state whether that experiment station will be continued?

Mr. RUSSELL. It is intended that the station will be continued.

Mr. LONG. We are also interested in items for additional tree nurseries for reforestation.

Mr. RUSSELL. I regret that there will be no new forest nurseries established, though there is a substantial increase in the funds for that purpose.

Mr. LONG. My State was interested in simply using existing nurseries for investigation.

Mr. RUSSELL. There is money in the bill for increased activity in the nurseries. I do not know what the capacity of the nurseries in the Senator's State is.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the senior Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. I notice that \$83,500,000 was saved for the school-lunch program, which is \$8,500,000 more than we have been able to get in the past.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. PEPPER. May I ask the Senator if there was retained the provision which I believe was in both bills, that it is now to be an appropriation out of the Treasury, and not from the use of section 32 funds?

Mr. RUSSELL. There was no issue between the two Houses on that. All section 32 funds are available for expenditure. None of them are earmarked for the school-lunch program. The ap-

propriation is to be a direct appropriation from the Treasury.

Mr. PEPPER. I wish warmly to commend the able Senator from Georgia and his committee for what they have done in these two items with respect to the school-lunch program. To have gotten in this bill an appropriation out of the general treasury fund rather than out of section 32 funds, and to have added \$8,500,000 to the gross amount, is a very splendid achievement in the school-lunch program.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator. I deeply regret we could not gain the whole \$12,500,000, but in view of all the circumstances, I think we were fortunate.

Mr. PEPPER. If we make as much progress next year as we made this year, we will be moving along.

Now I should like to ask the Senator a question as to rural electrification.

Mr. RUSSELL. There was no conflict between the House and the Senate on that. Both bills carried \$500,000,000 for loans, and something above \$6,000,000 for administrative expenses. So there was no issue between the two Houses on that item.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BALDWIN. On page 26 and succeeding pages of the Senate bill, which I take it is the one which the Senator took to conference, and the one which was passed with amendments by the Senate, there were substantial appropriations for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. I should like to ask the Senator whether, in connection with those appropriations, any consideration was given to the expenditure of funds for the eradication or the combating of the Dutch-elm disease.

Mr. RUSSELL. Indeed, there is an item in the bill for the Dutch elm disease. It is in the nature of a research appropriation. The field program which has been in effect in prior years will not be in effect in the coming fiscal year, but there is money in the bill for continuing research in an effort to find some means of dealing effectively with this disease other than by digging up the trees. That is the only way we know of at the present time to combat the disease.

Mr. BALDWIN. In other words, there is no money in the bill for the destruction of the trees which are affected by the Dutch elm disease?

Mr. RUSSELL. No, there are no funds in the bill for that purpose.

Mr. BALDWIN. I regret that. I do not wish to appear to criticize the distinguished Senator from Georgia—

Mr. RUSSELL. I should not object at all to the Senator criticizing me. I would have been glad to have carried on the fight for this item. I was tremendously impressed with the irreparable damage being done to the beauty of the American landscape, and almost to the American tradition, by having the elm trees practically eradicated by this disease. I have carried on a fight in the committee for years to get adequate funds for the purpose of investigating the disease,

This year the House made no effort to raise the amount, and there was no effort in the Senate committee, and I finally wearied of well-doing and did not make any fight for the eradication of the Dutch-elm disease in the field. I think it will be a great tragedy if the elm goes the way of the American chestnut. There is scarcely a chestnut tree alive in the country today. The blight has killed them from Maine to Tennessee, and it will be a great tragedy to have the elms, which have graced the campuses and the highways of the United States, eliminated by this disease.

Mr. BALDWIN. I thank the Senator for his efforts, and I join heartily in what he has said. I regret that there could not be an appropriation for actually dealing with this matter beyond an appropriation for study and investigation. In Connecticut we have found that one of the best ways of fighting the disease is, the moment a tree is infested, to cut the tree down and destroy the wood, because apparently, in the process of breeding, the Dutch-elm disease must live in the bark or in the branches of a tree. Many of our cities and towns have put on quite comprehensive programs in that direction, but help from the Federal Government is certainly sorely needed.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BRICKER. There is no limitation on the coordinated activity between the Department of Agriculture and the various research departments of the States in the control of the Dutch-elm disease; is there?

Mr. RUSSELL. Not on research.

Mr. BRICKER. That will continue?

Mr. RUSSELL. That will continue.

Mr. BRICKER. Does the bill also encompass a much more dangerous disease found throughout the Middle West, the phlem necrosis, which is a virus disease, and not in any way connected with the Dutch-elm disease?

Mr. RUSSELL. I cannot say I am completely familiar with that. Is it a fungus?

Mr. BRICKER. It is a virus destroying the great elm trees today far more than the Dutch elm disease.

Mr. RUSSELL. I cannot answer the Senator specifically.

Mr. BRICKER. I only know of the research which has been going on through the experiment stations of my State, and it has been proceeding in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. RUSSELL. If that be the case, it will continue.

Mr. BALDWIN. If I recollect correctly, Mr. President, no doubt due to the efforts of the Senator from Georgia, the appropriations passed by the Senate exceeded those passed by the House?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. BALDWIN. And the Senator from Georgia, by his fine work on the conference committee, was able to get the House to recede and accept the Senate's version of these particular appropriations, as I view it, for which I wish to commend him.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is not altogether correct. We gained the greater part of

the Senate increases, but we did not convince the House conferees as to the necessity of appropriating all the Senate allowed. The House did recede on the insect and plant-disease-control item, but in the item relating to insect investigations, the total amount allowed is \$3,502,300, which is considerably above the amount which was provided by the House.

Mr. BALDWIN. In that amount there no doubt will be a substantial expenditure for dealing with the pests and diseases which affect the elm tree?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, yes. There is an item of more than \$500,000 for dealing with forest insects. Considerable research work will continue to be carried on respecting the Dutch-elm disease. But the field program, under which dead trees were located, were dug up and destroyed so as to prevent the spread of the disease, has been completely relegated to the States. The Federal Government does not continue to take part in that program. The research and the laboratory program will continue.

Mr. BALDWIN. I thank the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield for one more inquiry?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator will recall that the so-called Gillette subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, of which the junior Senator from Florida happens to be a member, was interested in assuring a research program in the field of animal and vegetable fats and oils, because of the distressed marketing situation in that particular field. As I recall, the Senate added \$180,000 to the appropriation for regional research laboratories for that purpose. I am not clear from the conference report as to whether that \$180,000 was or was not retained, as it appears that the original amount of the House appropriation became the final conference amount. Will the Senator state for the record just what is the action of the conference committee in that regard?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. The Senate increased the total appropriation by \$200,000, \$180,000 for research and \$20,000 for trying to develop new markets and outlets for animal and vegetable fats and oils. Incidentally, they are very depressed at the present time. We were able to secure a provision in the bill which will insure that the work will go on exactly as contemplated in the Senate bill. We were compelled, however, to take the \$200,000 away from the other funds already appropriated for research and marketing, whereas the Senate had increased the total amount.

So far as the program to which the Senator from Florida refers is concerned, it will be carried out exactly as contemplated by the Senate. It will be done, however, at the expense of other programs of marketing and research.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator from Georgia. It seemed to all the members of the Gillette subcommittee that there was not a more necessitous

field for research at this time in connection with agriculture, than the one to which I have referred.

Mr. RUSSELL. I agree with the Senator. And the House finally agreed with us in that respect likewise.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the *Record* at this point a letter I received from the Secretary of Agriculture, in which he expresses some concern to what was intended by the conference committee in dealing with the item of the bill relating to the soil-conservation appropriation, which was offered by the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young]. In the House bill there was an item of \$30,150,774, which was provided for the administration of acreage allotments and marketing quotas for the fiscal year 1950. In the item of \$300,000,000 for soil conservation, the conference report earmarks \$15,000,000 for this purpose. The Secretary in his letter expresses concern that the \$15,000,000 might be considered a limitation on the size of the program, and that if next year quotas were necessary in several commodities it might not be possible to finance them out of the same \$15,000,000.

There was no intention on the part of the conference to limit the total appropriation to \$15,000,000. It was the clear intention of the conferees to permit as much as \$15,000,000 of the \$300,000,000 soil-conservation appropriation to be expended for the purpose of quotas if it was necessary to do so, to be effected by transfer from this appropriation to the item in the bill for acreage allotments and marketing quotas. We did not intend to increase it above the \$30,000,000 contained in the House bill, but the intention was that if after the Department had expended \$15,000,000 of the \$30,000,000 item there were any other requirements of funds for the purpose of acreage allotments and marketing quotas, then the limitation of \$15,000,000 might be transferred from the soil-conservation appropriation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the letter to which the Senator from Georgia referred, will be printed in the *Record*.

The letter is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, June 24, 1949.

HON. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Agricultural
Appropriations,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR RUSSELL: My attention has just been called to amendment No. 51 proposed in the conference report (House Rept. No. 899) on the agricultural appropriation bill, fiscal year 1950. I am concerned regarding the intent of the proposed amendment which might be interpreted to limit to \$15,000,000 the program which the Department is developing for acreage allotments and marketing quotas in connection with 1950 crops.

As you know, the bill carries \$30,150,774 for acreage allotments and marketing quotas in fiscal year 1950. As far as it is possible to foresee at this time, there is no reason to believe that a lesser amount will be required in fiscal year 1951. This conclusion is based on the heavy carry-over of 1948 crops and the anticipated large production in 1949 which it now appears will make quotas mandatory on the 1950 crops to be financed from the 1951 appropriation. With

this outlook, we assume that it is not the intent of the conference committee to preclude the Department from carrying out the obligation which it has under existing law for the administration of acreage allotments and marketing quotas. This would be the result, however, if the \$15,000,000 is to be considered as a limitation on the size of the program which the Department can formulate.

On the other hand, if it is the intent of the committee that \$15,000,000 of the \$300,000,000 is to be made available for acreage allotment and marketing quota work but to be supplemented by such additional amount as may be necessary, a clarification of the intent of the Congress is desirable. Inasmuch as we are now considering Department estimates for the fiscal year 1951 which must be submitted, under the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, to the Budget Bureau by September 15, it is essential that we have an early clarification.

I am sending a similar letter to Mr. WHITTEN.

Sincerely,

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 3997, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
June 24, 1949.

Resolved, That the House agree to the conference report to the bill (H. R. 3997) entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$802,000";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$3,502,300";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert "of which \$173,500 is for bee culture: *Provided*, That \$450,000 shall be available for oriental fruitfly, of which \$25,000 may be transferred to and consolidated with the appropriations, "insect and plant disease control" and "foreign plant quarantine", to either or in part to each as may be deemed best, for inspection and/or control work on this pest; and \$250,000 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies for research without regard to provisions of existing law, and the amounts obligated for contract research shall remain available until expended.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 22, 23, and 24.

The motion was agreed to.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I want to commend the President for his message in connection with the post offices of this country, and particularly for the last two paragraphs on page 2 of his message. These paragraphs are as follows:

In order to strengthen further the management of the Post Office Department, I have transmitted a reorganization plan to the

Congress. This plan gives to the Postmaster General essential authority to organize and control his Department by transferring to him the functions of all subordinate officers and agencies of the Department. It also provides for the establishment of the position of Deputy Postmaster General and an Advisory Board for the Post Office Department. These measures are essential to furnish the Postmaster General with much needed assistance and to make available to him the advice of outstanding private citizens.

I call the particular attention of the Senate to the next paragraph:

Legislation is now before the Congress which would authorize the Postmaster General to establish a research and development program. The investigations and studies under this program would be for the purpose of improving and introducing new equipment, methods, and procedures in the postal service in order that the business of the Post Office Department may be more efficiently and economically handled.

Mr. President, I think it can be said without fear of successful contradiction that the reason the Post Office Department has such enormous deficits year after year is due to the fact that the Postmaster General in reality has very little power, as I shall demonstrate later in the course of my remarks.

Before I go into that subject I should like to state that one of the fine jobs done during the Eightieth Congress, although the Eightieth Congress and the Republicans received very little credit for it, was that the members of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service last year, when they went out to speak in different parts of the country, time and time again said that we objected to the Chairman of the Republican Party or the Chairman of the National Democratic Party being appointed Postmaster General. We had witnessed the spectacle, I believe for nearly 30 years, of a politician, whether Republican or Democrat, who happened to help elect the President of the United States, being appointed Postmaster General of the United States. The result was that he would usually appoint another politician, and those two politicians would get a third man really to operate the office. The situation became worse and worse, more and more desperate, and the deficits became larger and larger as the years went by. So we introduced certain legislation.

We wanted two things: First, we wanted a career man, a man who rose from the bottom, a man who knew all about the Post Office Department, from the lowest rung of the ladder up to the very top. For the first time in the history of the country the President of the United States appointed a man of that character when he appointed Jesse M. Donaldson Postmaster General. Mr. Donaldson had been a common, ordinary, every-day letter carrier. From letter carrier he had advanced by merit until finally he came to Washington and became First Assistant Postmaster General.

When the La Follette-Monroney Act came along providing for experts to committees at \$10,000 a year, one of the very first things the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service did was to offer the biggest staff job of all to Jesse M. Donaldson. We asked him to come with the committee, to see whether or not, by having the benefit of his advice, we could do

something to get rid of the deficit in the Post Office Department. Mr. Donaldson declined. Later we were all very happy unanimously to confirm the appointment of Jesse M. Donaldson to be Postmaster General.

We are now engaged in trying to devise legislation to get rid of the deficit. That brings me to the second point, the second thing which the Eightieth Congress tried to do well under Republican control. At the present time a man in the city of Detroit, Mich., for example, may have risen from the very bottom. He may have been in the Post Office Department for 30 or 35 years. He may be the most efficient man in the entire city of Detroit. Yet out of a clear sky the Post Office Department can name some ward heeler, a man who knows nothing about the Post Office Department, a man who has had no business dealings with it except that perhaps once in a while he might have bought a postage stamp. Such a man can be named postmaster, and there is nothing the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the Senate can do about it. We can refuse to confirm the nomination, but if we do that, we find from experience that he is put in the office as acting postmaster, and he serves as acting postmaster month after month, and year after year.

So we introduced legislation in the Eightieth Congress to provide that in the first-, second-, and third-class post offices the postmaster should be appointed from the ranks. We provided that he should be appointed from the ranks of the men who actually do the work and actually know about the conditions in the particular office. Unfortunately we were unable to have such legislation passed. Unfortunately we still have a situation in which, for example, even the veterans' preference is laughed at in the Post Office Department.

It is a simple matter to keep a veteran from becoming a postmaster in any town. For example, in a town in Connecticut there may be an acting postmaster. Three persons take the examination. The acting postmaster is preferred by the Postmaster General. There is nothing in the law which says that after an examination is held, within a certain time a postmaster must be appointed. So we have a situation in which, if three persons take the examination, one who may be a nonveteran, is acting postmaster, and the other two may be veterans. After the examination is over, 6 months, a year, or a year and a half may go by. I know of an instance in Maryland of two veterans standing by for 2½ years. The question was asked, "When are we going to find out who is to be named postmaster?" The result was that the two veterans finally became tired of waiting. They went into other businesses. One of them left the State. Finally only the acting postmaster was left, and the acting postmaster at that time is today the postmaster of that town.

Likewise, during the Eightieth Congress we tried very hard to enact legislation which would make the post office self-sustaining. I wonder if Members of the Senate know that today there are

four magazines of such large circulation and great weight that to send them through the mails costs the taxpayers of the United States \$9,000,000 in subsidies. In other words, the taxpayers pay \$9,000,000 a year more to have those magazines sent to the people of the country than the publishers of the magazines actually pay in postage to the United States Government.

I was interested at the time the distinguished Postmaster General testified before the Senate committee. After he had testified the Postmaster General wrote me a letter, which I received this morning, in which he said:

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: The enclosed statement before the House committee on the rate issue is a little more complete than the one before the Senate committee. I hope you can find the time to read it.

I read it, Mr. President, and I thought it so interesting, so full of facts that I believe every Senator should know, that I concluded the best way to handle this testimony of the Postmaster General was to bring it to the floor of the Senate and go into it in detail. This testimony was given by the Postmaster General 4 or 5 weeks ago. He said:

In my previous appearance before this committee (the House committee) I made a general statement concerning the necessity for a readjustment of postal rates. I feel that it is important to point out briefly some of the facts previously related, and the urgent necessity for some action upon the part of Congress to eliminate the major portion of the huge deficit in the operation of the Postal Service.

The Post Office Department is today faced with the largest deficit in all its history. This large deficit is brought about by and through things over which the Post Office Department has little or no control.

That is why it is so important that the recommendation in the message sent to Congress today by the President of the United States asking for the adoption of the report of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, so far as the Post Office is concerned, should be adopted as soon as we can possibly do so. The Postmaster General said:

Long-deserved wage increases have been granted the postal personnel, beginning with July 1, 1945.

Let me say in passing that those postal employees got no increase in salary from 1925 to 1945. For 20 years, in spite of the increased cost of living those postal employees struggled along, doing the best kind of a job they possibly could on their salaries, which were becoming lower and lower every day because of the increased cost of living.

Let me say further, Mr. President, that up until the Eightieth Congress the postal employees and the other Federal Government employees did not even have a decent retirement system. It is due to the Eightieth Congress and to the Republican Party that today a rural mail carrier or letter carrier knows, when he leaves his home in the morning, that if he is killed during the day, his wife and children will receive \$1,500 a year. That is not as much as it should be, but at least they will have for their support \$1,500 which they would not have had

before the Eightieth Congress was able to make that provision for them.

Mind you, Mr. President, when we succeeded in obtaining the first increase in postal employees' salaries, a strange thing happened: We found that instead of increasing the pay of Federal Government employees, in many instances the amount of take-home pay they had was actually decreased. Up until that time, Federal employees were paid for overtime, and they worked 6 days a week. But less than 2 weeks after we obtained the first increase in pay for them, the President of the United States by Executive order abolished overtime pay and created the 5-day week. Income taxes were also increased. The result was that, as a matter of fact, in a great many instances such employees had less money than they actually had before.

Of course, Mr. Donaldson is correct when he says that the increase in salaries has added to the postal costs in this fiscal year approximately \$625,000,000, which was not in the picture prior to July 1, 1945. However, I may add that a great deal of that money went back to the Government in the form of income taxes.

I call further attention to the Postmaster General's statement that—

Transportation costs in the current fiscal year are approximately \$125,000,000 more than they were in the fiscal year 1945. The estimated deficit for the current fiscal year is about \$550,000,000.

In other words, the deficit is over half a billion dollars. As I proceed to read from the statement of the Postmaster General made before the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, I shall make very clear why we have this enormous deficit.

The Postmaster General further said:

Over the years there have been many times in which the postal deficit was discussed and some questions raised concerning the elimination of this deficit. Up to the close of the fiscal year 1945 there were only two or three occasions over the last 100 years in which the postal deficit was of such proportion to really agitate and urge increased postal rates. From 1852 to 1921 the postal deficits ranged from a few thousand dollars to a high of \$17,000,000, and during that time there were 10 surplus years. The deficit in any one year during that time was not of such proportion to be alarming or to justify increased postal rates. A deficit in the fiscal year 1921 was \$157,000,000, but in the 9 years following it ranged from a low of \$14,000,000 to a high of \$98,000,000 in the fiscal year 1930. The deficit for the fiscal year 1931 was \$146,000,000. The deficit for the fiscal year 1932 was \$205,500,000, and this large deficit was of concern not only to the President and to the Postmaster General, but to the Congress.

As was stated by Postmaster Donaldson, the estimated deficit for the current fiscal year is approximately \$550,000,000. We can judge from the empty seats around us here in the Senate Chamber that not very many Members of the Senate are concerned about that.

I read further from the Postmaster General's statement:

As a result of this deficit the postage on letter mail was increased from 2 cents to 3 cents, and therefore the letter mail was required to bear the burden, and the costs of the Post Office Department were not equal-

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 28, 38, 40, 44, and 45.

JOE B. BATES,
SIDNEY R. YATES,
FOSTER FURCOLO,
CLARENCE CANNON,
RALPH E. CHURCH,
LOWELL STOCKMAN.

Managers on the Part of the House.

LISTER HILL,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
HARLEY M. KILGORE,
LESTER C. HUNT,
MILTON E. YOUNG.

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3082) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2, relating to general administration, executive office: Authorizes limitation of \$10,000 for emergency use, and appropriates \$222,400 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$212,400 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 3, relating to general administration, Office of the Corporation Counsel: Appropriates \$260,000 instead of \$245,100 as proposed by the House and \$271,660 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4, relating to fiscal service, Assessor's office: Appropriates \$767,000 instead of \$602,328 as proposed by the House and \$777,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5, relating to fiscal service, Collector's office: Appropriates \$351,300 instead of \$310,400 as proposed by the House and \$354,300 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6, relating to District government employees' compensation: Appropriates \$110,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7, relating to workmen's compensation administrative expenses: Appropriates \$128,200 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$120,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 8, relating to District government employees' retirement: Appropriates \$1,779,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9, relating to regulatory agencies, License Bureau: Appropriates \$46,100 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$45,395 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 10, relating to regulatory agencies, Office of Administrator of Rent Control: Appropriates \$125,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11, relating to regulatory agencies, Office of Recorder of Deeds: Appropriates \$201,338 as proposed by the House instead of \$207,200 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12, relating to public schools, general supervision and instruction: Appropriates \$14,150,000 instead of \$14,088,490 as proposed by the House and \$14,155,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorizes \$10,000 for employment of experts and consultants as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13, relating to public schools, operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of equipment: Appropriates \$2,868,000 instead of \$2,846,868 as proposed by the House and \$2,888,900 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14, relating to public schools, repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds: Appropriates \$1,154,260 instead of \$1,114,260 as proposed by the House and \$1,155,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15, relating to public schools, capital outlay: Includes the furnishing and equipping of Park View Elementary School, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16, relating to public schools, capital outlay: Appropriates \$420,000 instead of \$320,170 as proposed by the House and \$427,470 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17, relating to public schools, preparation of plans and specifications: Appropriates \$29,400 for preparations of plans and specifications and establishes a limit of cost of \$1,960,000 on Hine Junior High School building as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18, relating to public schools, capital outlay: Increases contract authorization for the Spingarn Senior High School to \$3,600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19, relating to public schools, capital outlay: Deletes provision of the Senate providing for \$225,000 for alterations and additions at the Bell Vocational High School building.

Amendment No. 20, relating to public schools, construction: Adjusts the construction total to \$2,075,250.

Amendment No. 21, relating to the Public Library: Appropriates \$1,212,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,198,750 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 22, relating to the Recreation Department, operating expenses: Appropriates \$1,109,000 instead of \$1,163,878 as proposed by the House and \$1,246,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23, relating to the Recreation Department, capital outlay: Appropriates \$180,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$90,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 24, relating to Metropolitan Police: Appropriates \$6,443,989 instead of \$6,334,844 as proposed by the House and \$6,468,989 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25, relating to Metropolitan Police: Appropriates \$10,000 for ceremonies under act of July 11, 1947 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26, relating to policemen's and firemen's relief: Appropriates \$2,900,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 27, relating to the municipal court: Appropriates \$504,759 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$502,759 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 28, relating to the Health Department, operating expenses: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 29, relating to the Health Department, operating expenses: Appropriates \$2,100,593 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,087,282 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 30, relating to the Health Department, Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium: Includes dentists as consultants as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31, relating to Health Department, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: Appropriates \$4,040,000, for operating expenses, instead of \$3,753,274 as proposed by the House and \$4,051,824 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32, relating to Gallinger Municipal Hospital: Includes fixed equipment under "Capital outlay," as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33, relating to Gallinger Municipal Hospital: Clarifies language, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34, relating to Health Department, capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: Deletes language of the House

which authorizes the Commissioners to enter into certain contracts for equipping a building.

Amendment No. 35, relating to Health Department, capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: Appropriates \$382,900 for the pediatrics and crippled children building, as proposed by the Senate, instead of contract authority as proposed by the House, and corrects the total for capital outlay.

Amendment No. 36, relating to Health Department, medical charities: Appropriates \$745,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$735,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 37, relating to operating expenses of the Department of Corrections: Appropriates \$2,905,112 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,872,878 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 38, relating to capital outlay, Department of Corrections: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 39, relating to public welfare, agency services: Appropriates \$3,849,790 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,543,559 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 40, relating to public welfare, operating expenses, protective institutions: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 41, relating to public welfare, operating expenses, protective institutions: Appropriates \$2,338,613 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,231,203 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 42, relating to public works, office of Chief Clerk: Appropriates \$57,906, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$56,606 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 43, relating to public works, office of Municipal Architect: Appropriates \$109,636 and includes limitation for test borings and soil investigations, as proposed by the Senate, instead of appropriating \$92,036, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 44 and 45, relating to public works: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 46, relating to public works, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings: Appropriates \$957,200 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$951,700 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 47, relating to public works, Surveyor's office: Appropriates \$138,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$130,717 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 48, relating to public works, Department of Inspections: Appropriates \$670,600 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$651,861 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 49, relating to public works, operating expenses, Electrical Division: Appropriates \$1,258,612 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,254,112 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 50, relating to public works, capital outlay, Electrical Division: Appropriates \$181,400 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$140,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 51, relating to public works, Central Garage: Appropriates \$118,008 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$91,713 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 52, relating to public works, Department of Vehicles and Traffic: Appropriates \$929,800 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$924,800 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 53 and 54, relating to public works, reimbursement of other appropriations: Appropriates \$976,222 for reimbursement to Metropolitan Police instead of \$950,475, as proposed by the House and \$979,972 as proposed by the Senate; and adjust the total to reflect the increase.

Amendment No. 55, relating to public works, operating expenses, Division of Sanitation: Appropriates \$3,351,700 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,209,801 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 56 and 57, relating to public works, operating expenses, Sewer Division: Authorize a contribution to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin of \$7,200 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,400 as proposed by the House; and appropriate \$1,192,190 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,182,590 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 58, relating to public works, capital outlay, Sewer Division: Appropriates \$2,134,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,355,800 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 59, relating to public works, operating expenses, Water Division: Appropriates \$2,051,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,045,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 60, relating to the National Guard: Appropriates \$90,700 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$85,024 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 61, relating to National Capital Parks: Appropriates \$1,628,018 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,608,018 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 62, relating to National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Appropriates \$84,700 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$81,500 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 63, relating to the National Zoological Park: Appropriates \$544,700 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$532,800 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 64 deletes provision of the House providing for return to the general fund of the District of Columbia funds appropriated for the Spingarn Senior High School, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 65: Corrects section number.

AMENDMENTS REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement:

Amendment No. 28, relating to an increase in travel allowance for dairy-farm inspectors in the Health Department, from a present 4 cents to 7 cents per mile. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 38, relating to capital outlay, Department of Corrections: Authorizes transfer of one diesel locomotive from Transportation Corps, Department of the Army, to the District of Columbia, and appropriates \$6,900 for same. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 40, relating to public welfare operating expense, protective institutions: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

Amendments Nos. 44 and 45, relating to Public Works, Office of Municipal Architect: The House managers will move to recede and concur with amendments.

JOE B. BATES,
SIDNEY R. YATES,
FOSTER FURCOLO,
CLARENCE CANNON,
RALPH E. CHURCH,
LOWELL STOCKMAN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report and that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 28: Page 25, line 16, after the word "and", strike out the remainder of the line and insert "7 cents per mile but not more than \$840."

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BATES of Kentucky moves that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 38: Page 29, line 21, insert the following: "Capital outlay: For the purchase of a Diesel locomotive, \$6,900; and the Transportation Corps, Department of the Army, is hereby authorized to transfer to the District of Columbia one Diesel locomotive at not to exceed \$6,900."

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BATES of Kentucky moves that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 40: Page 32, line 24, after the word "School", insert the following: "Temporary home for former soldiers, sailors, and marines."

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BATES of Kentucky moves that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 44: On page 35, line 4, strike out "3" and insert "4."

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BATES of Kentucky moves that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the figure proposed by the said amendment insert "3½."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 45: Page 35, line 7, strike out "2¾" and insert "3¾."

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BATES of Kentucky moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 45 and concur in the same with an amendment as follows:

Page 35, line 7, strike out "3¾" and insert "3¾."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1950

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the report of the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is the gentleman going to explain this report?

Mr. WHITTEN. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I just want to ask one question: Did the Senate approve the provision for rural electrification that was passed by the House?

Mr. WHITTEN. The report carries the House provision.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 23, 1949.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 22: Page 27, line 16, strike out "\$797,600" and insert "\$85,800."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22 and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$802,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 23: Page 28, line 9, strike out "\$2,993,000" and insert "\$3,921,600."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$3,502,300."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 24: Page 28, line 9, insert "": *Provided*, That \$800,000 of this amount shall be available for oriental fruit-fly, of which not to exceed \$500,000 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies for research without regard to provisions of existing law, and the amounts obligated for contract research shall remain available until expended."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24 and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert "": of which \$173,500 is for bee culture: *Provided*, That \$450,000 shall be available for oriental fruit-fly, of which \$25,000 may be transferred to and consolidated with the appropriations, 'insect and plant disease control' and 'foreign plant quarantine,' to either or in part to each as may be deemed best, for inspection and/or control work on this pest; and \$250,000 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies for research without regard to provisions of existing law, and the amounts obligated for contract research shall remain available until expended."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, this conference report has the unanimous support of the managers on the part of the House. We have been able to clear up the differences with the Senate and the matter is completely settled. I think the gentleman from Minnesota will be glad to say that this is satisfactory to all of the managers, and there is no reason we should discuss the matter further at this time.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I think the gentleman from Mississippi should use some time to explain the action taken by the conferees with regard to the most important items, for instance, soil conservation and meat inspection. I think it would be of interest to the House for him to do so.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to discuss this bill as suggested by my colleague from Minnesota, but first I would like to take this time to express my appreciation to the members of our committee for their untiring efforts and cooperation in bringing you a conference report agreed to by all the conferees. As you know, this is my first time to serve as chairman of the committee handling agricultural appropriations. On this committee with me are Mr. STIGLER of Oklahoma and Mr. KRUSE of Indiana, Democrats; Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota and Mr. HORAN of Washington, Republicans. Mr. Speaker, we do not have any finer Members of the House of Representatives than these four Members. They are able, sincere, and industrious. They are vitally interested in agriculture and in the welfare of those engaged in agriculture, keeping always in mind the national interest. Mr. STIGLER and Mr.

KRUSE are serving on this committee for the first time. Mr. STIGLER, an outstanding Member of Congress for a number of years, brought to the committee his knowledge of congressional operations and his lifetime interest in agriculture. Mr. KRUSE, a new Member of the House, as well as of the committee, has proven himself to be a keen student of the Agriculture Department and of agriculture generally. Both of these gentlemen have made substantial contributions to this bill which we have before you for final passage. The ranking Republican member of our committee is CARL ANDERSEN of Minnesota. Independent in his thinking, experienced in agriculture himself, a man of real ability and having a real interest in the well-being of agriculture, Mr. ANDERSEN has worked just as hard as possible on this measure. He deserves a great deal of the credit for the bill, in its final form. Mr. HORAN, also a farmer with a splendid educational background and experience in agricultural matters has also applied himself for the joint good of agriculture and the Nation. We bring you today a bill that is free of politics, a bill which all five of us on the committee support. True it is that in places there are sums for particular work of the Department that would be changed by one individual member or another of the committee if given his preference. But realizing that in these troubled times we must all stand together for the benefit of the whole we have solved our differences and because of that desire I think almost every phase of the bill is in better shape than it would have been otherwise. Certainly I know that is true in many instances, while in some respects we have not appropriated as much money for particular projects as we would have liked. I do think that, having gone into this matter with a real interest in agriculture we at the same time had to keep cognizance of falling revenues and of the real necessity to keep our expenditures at a minimum for the maximum results. Much credit for the success of our efforts must go to the clerk of our committee, Mr. Arthur Orr, a man of many years experience with the Appropriations Committee and one on whom all members of the committee have relied in bringing this bill before you. He is a splendid and able right hand to the committee.

Now with regard to some of the major provisions of the bill as finally approved in this conference report, we have authorized the Rural Electrification Administration to loan to local REA cooperatives the sum of \$350,000,000. In addition, for the first time we provide that in the event all of these funds are loaned as provided by law the REA may lend an additional \$150,000,000. These are not appropriations but loan authorizations. The record of this agency shows that less than three-tenths of 1 percent of the loans outstanding are in arrears. Many, many loans are way ahead of schedule in repayment. The interest which the Government collects by far exceeds any amount of probable losses. The committee has urged all local cooperatives to accept their responsibility

and to make application for loans that the local distribution system may give area coverage and provide electricity to all farmers in a given area. Most local cooperatives are doing that whether or not we urged the REA to insist to the local cooperatives that expansion be made. Now, Mr. Speaker, if electric lines are not built to farm homes, it will be because of nonaction on the part of the boards of directors of local REA cooperatives. We have provided the funds herein if they will only ask for the loan. I hope that all of them will accept their responsibility to expand the great benefits of electricity which they themselves enjoy to their neighbors. We on this committee have done all we can do. It is now up to the local REA cooperatives. They can if they will.

This bill announces a soil conservation program during the next year of \$300,000,000. This is not a grant but is a Federal contribution of approximately one dollar in three toward the expense of restoring the fertility of our soil, certainly one of our greatest national assets. We provide that of that announced program not more than \$15,000,000 can be used for quota costs. This would not preclude payment from other sources of actual costs. The committee has increased the limit on the contribution to any one farm from \$750 as in the present year to \$2,500. The lifting of this limitation will enable some larger projects to be performed and will enable the tenants on the larger farms to participate in this program.

The final version of our bill provides that the Soil Conservation Service shall provide technicians to the 171 new soil-conservation districts. We have provided additional funds for soil-conservation work in connection with flood control. This item is vital to many areas of the country and particularly is that true in my area where the War Department has dammed up two rivers and is in the process of damming up two others with the resulting ill-effects on the bottom lands and foothills in the area above these dams. With regard to the Little Tallahatchie and Yazoo watersheds in my own area we have authorized the Soil Conservation Service to do other soil work when approved by the Secretary instead of acquiring additional Federal lands as set out in their original authorization. It is my own view and the committee has approved my recommendation that the Federal Government should not acquire additional lands but other soil-conservation measures should be performed.

In many sections of our country many friends of agriculture believe that what is needed with regard to soil conservation work is more technical advice and planning and other sections of the country find that the production and marketing contribution toward the cost approach is the more desirable. In an effort to assist in those areas where additional planning and technical advice may be desired we have for the first time included a provision where the local agriculture committee may contract for additional technical and planning and may pay for such service from their allot-

ment from the PMA payments. This provision is permissive only. This we believe will help to coordinate the activities of these agencies and result in more soil conservation in some areas.

With regard to the Forest Service we have tried to make adequate provision for this service. The final figure is not as high as our Members from the large forest areas would have liked but should enable the Service to substantially carry on its work. Certainly, it was the desire of all members of the committee that adequate provision be made for the preservation of our forests and also for the cutting of timber on a consistent-yield basis.

We have provided in this bill the sum of \$83,500,000 for the school-lunch program. Many organizations and many Members of Congress were before the committee urging that this appropriation be increased to as much as \$150,000,000. In view of the financial situation of our Government it is the belief of the committee that we are unable to provide such a sum at this time. However, commodities purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation will be available in addition to this amount and will substantially raise the size of the program that can be carried on with these funds.

I am much gratified to report that the final version of our bill retains all of section 32 funds for the purposes as set out in section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Act of 1936. As I am sure you are aware, section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1936 provides that 30 percent of the import duty collected on products coming into this country shall be set aside to promote new uses and to provide export subsidies to handle our agricultural surpluses. For several years the Congress has recaptured a part of that fund over my objection and the objections of other members of the committee and used it for other purposes. In the present bill we provide that all the funds estimated at approximately \$125,000,000 shall be retained to help handle our agricultural surpluses.

Mr. Speaker, our committee handles the appropriations for the Farm Credit Administration, including the various farm-loan organizations and the Production Credit Administration. We have tried to make adequate provision for this loan structure. We have urged the officers of this Administration not to urge farmers to go into debt believing that it is not to their interest to incur debts that they can get by without. At the same time it is the feeling of our committee that we must maintain a sound farm-credit structure. We believe that we have provided for that in our bill.

Our committee also handles the Commodity Credit Corporation which finances the price-support program for agricultural products. We fixed the limitations on the amount that may be spent for administration. We tried to fix that limit at such a level that would permit them to carry out the duties set out in the Commodity Credit Corporation Act. In my area, particularly in the cotton area from which I come, last year we had a great deal of trouble due

to the fact that there was inadequate provision for cotton classing. Reports have come to us that the same situation existed with regard to other commodities. While the Commodity Credit Corporation provided loans to farmers, in many areas it took quite a while for farmers to secure such loan and in many cases they sold their products at a loss because of a delay in classing or grading their commodities. While this bill provides an appropriation for cotton classing and other commodity grading it also provides that the Commodity Credit Corporation funds shall be available to meet the needs of classing and grading. Thus during a period of high demand for classers and graders the Commodity Credit Corporation is directed to meet the problem from its corporate funds. There should now be no delay in such service.

Mr. Speaker, when this bill was before the House it was believed by our committee that funds used by the meat packers for overtime could be used by the Department to help pay the cost of meat inspection. Thus it was that the House originally reduced substantially the appropriation for meat inspection. A review of this situation, however, discloses that such funds are not available to meet the costs but are paid directly into the Treasury. The committee fully realizing that adequate meat inspection is essential for the health of the Nation, we have gone along with the Senate increase and have provided fully for such inspection.

One of the greatest hazards to the fruit industry that has appeared in the last few years is the Oriental fruitfly which has virtually destroyed a great part of Hawaiian fruit crops. This fly is a serious threat to the United States and close inspection is now being made to prevent its being brought to the United States. All Hawaiian fruit is being excluded from shipment here. This does not solve the problem and our committee has assigned \$450,000,000 in an effort to find some way to prevent this insect from destroying the great fruit areas of our country. Research work will be done and efforts made to locate pests which may in turn destroy this insect.

The Members on the part of the House have gone along with the Senate in a \$400,000 increase for the Farmers Home Administration in an effort to retain the present personnel. We believe that while the borrowers are able to pay that it is not only to the Federal Government's interest but that it is to the interest of the borrower to keep the payments up to date.

Mr. Speaker, this bill covers the thousand and one phases of American agriculture. Research which has given us the hybrid corn and the 100-acre corn clubs, provides for the 4-H Club work for which we have provided additional funds. We believe that this is one of the finest investments in American youth and an expenditure of funds which shows real results. This bill covers research in agricultural engineering to which is traced much of the farm machinery which is taken for granted by our farmers. It provides for the re-

search from which comes the means of producing penicillin on a large scale whereby the cost per unit has gone down from a number of dollars to 35 cents. From the research program here has come many of the wonderful things which cause American agriculture to lead the world. These various phases are too numerous to be mentioned. In this bill we provide that \$200,000 shall be used for research in oils and fats in an effort to relieve the problem of cotton seed, their storage and use.

As chairman of this committee I am proud to report to the House of Representatives that we have been able to work out a bill which all members of this committee can and do support. We have tried to keep in our minds the absolute necessity for holding down Government expenditures. Against that we have tried to balance the absolute need for a sound agricultural program for prosperous farmers. Unless our farm population has purchasing power our industrial population cannot sell. If the industrial population cannot sell they cannot buy. The budget estimate was \$727,906,903. This bill provides in direct appropriation \$715,601,607 and except for salary raises passed by the Eightieth Congress would have been substantially less. With salaries fixed and services rendered they must of necessity increase the cost of operations. When our bill was before the House for the first time it was considered and passed by the House in a day without substantial amendment. I am told that this was something of a record. We bring you today the final version in which we have been able to resolve all differences among ourselves and with the Senate conferees. We have a bill of which we are proud, which we believe that every Member of the House can and should support. We must maintain a strong agriculture in the year ahead.

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, we have in this conference report the best compromise that we were able to reach with the Senate. This appropriation bill, as it goes to the President, is a fair bill, liberal perhaps in places, but a well-balanced attempt to do justice to agriculture.

May I personally pay tribute to the splendid work of our chairman, Mr. WHITTEN, and his two colleagues, Mr. STIGLER and Mr. KRUSE. My colleague, Mr. HORAN, has been of great assistance in helping to develop a bill fair to all segments of agriculture, forestry included. It has been a pleasure to work with these gentlemen. I will not take time here today to discuss the many features of this appropriation bill. To me it represents 3 months' continuous work and the lack of argument here today gives

evidence of a job well done by the Subcommittee on Appropriations for Agriculture.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1949

Mr. DELANEY, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 265, Rept. No. 901), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3191) to amend the act approved September 7, 1916 (ch. 458, 39 Stat. 742) entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," as amended, by extending coverage to civilian officers of the United States and by making benefits more realistic in terms of present wage rates, and for other purposes. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the Chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GREEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address.

Mr. HARDY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two editorials.

Mr. KEOGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address.

Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in four instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. CLEMENTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech made by Cadet Major Thomas Francis Field.

Mr. DOLLINGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. RODINO (at the request of Mr. ADDONIZIO) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances, and include newspaper articles in each instance.

Mr. WALTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances: in the first, to include an article by William Schoenberg; in the second, a letter from the head of the Philadelphia Housing; and in the third, a radio broadcast by Charles Collingwood.

Mr. GOSSETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BRYSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement made by him before the House Committee on Education and Labor on Federal aid to public education.

Mr. HARRISON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain articles.

Mr. GARY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by Gen. Alexander Vandegrift, former Commandant of the United States Marine Corps on the occasion of the observance of Flag Day ceremonies held at Richmond, Va., on June 12, 1949.

Mr. WALSH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. CHURCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio speech.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. (at the request of Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech delivered by Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio.

Mr. BURDICK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a consensus of opinion of consumers on the Brannan farm plan.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, the RECORD of June 22 at page 8294, on roll call 111, purports to show that I did not answer to my name. I was present and answered "yea."

I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he intends to make in Committee of the Whole this afternoon and include certain correspondence.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SADLAK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks, and include a release from the Labor Department of the State of Connecticut.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

[Mr. SADLAK addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GOODWIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware (at the request of Mr. NICHOLSON) was given per-

mission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, revise and extend my remarks, and include a letter from the Veterans' Administration regarding veterans' insurance.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

VETERANS' LIFE INSURANCE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, Members have asked me if the VA had the money set apart with which to meet insurance dividends or refunds to the veterans. I believe many of the Members of the House will be interested in a letter I have received from the Veterans' Administration. The letter states:

All moneys received on account of national service life insurance are placed in a special trust fund in the Treasury known as the national service life insurance fund. Except for a comparatively small working balance in cash and assets represented by policy loans, the fund is invested in United States Treasury notes. When amounts are to be disbursed which exceed current income, as will be the case in connection with the special dividend payment, the United States Treasury notes are redeemed for cash.

The letter is as follows:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1949.
HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MRS. ROGERS: In regard to your telephone inquiry as to the manner in which funds will be made available for payment of the special dividend on national service life insurance I am pleased to supply you with the following facts.

All moneys received on account of national service life insurance are placed in a special trust fund in the Treasury known as the national service life insurance fund.

Except for a comparatively small working balance in cash and assets represented by policy loans, the fund is invested in United States treasury notes.

When amounts are to be disbursed which exceed current income, as will be the case in connection with the special dividend payment, the United States Treasury notes are redeemed for cash.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD W. BREINING,
Assistant Administrator for Insurance.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MCGREGOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and to include in each case an editorial.

Mr. ARENDS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. DAGUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Mr. Gould Lincoln.

Mr. JONAS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution from the Assembly of the State of Illinois.

Mr. EATON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the

RECORD and include an address by Governor Dewey of New York.

Mr. COTTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by the gentleman from Washington, WALT HORAN.

Mr. ELSTON was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, which appeared in the Washington Herald of June 19.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SANBORN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a copy of a letter.

Mr. McCULLOCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mr. DONOHUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous matter.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct roll call No. 112 to show that I was present. I was present and answered to my name, and I wish the permanent RECORD corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PHILLIPS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

REPAYMENT OF OVERCHARGES ON INSURANCE

Mr. PHILLIPS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Veterans' Committee, I wish to state that in 1947 an investigation was made to determine if overcharges could be paid or returned to the veterans of this country. We are now told there are approximately \$2,800,000,000 in overcharges that were collected from the veterans of this country which has not been returned to those veterans. I cannot think of any better thing that could be done by this Congress than to immediately release this great amount of money and to place it into the economy of America. While we are facing unemployment and while the veterans are having difficulty meeting their bills, they should have it now and not a year later.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HALE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maine?

There was no objection.

[Mr. HALE addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

AGRICULTURE'S NEW ELECTRONIC BRAIN

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the Associated Press reported last night that there has been delivered to the Agriculture Department "a new electronic brain, bigger than an upright piano and looking like a panel of gymnasium lockers" which has already "started thinking big thoughts for the taxpayers."

We have now learned the worst.

Without question, this thinking machine has already begun work on the Brannan electronic farm plan. This new plan will do more than pay the farmer high prices for produce which will be sold to consumers at low prices with no visible increase in the taxpayer's burden. It will undoubtedly devise a method for growing wheat without planting any seeds, for producing milk without feeding any cows and for gathering wool without shearing any sheep.

When this plan is put into operation, the farmers can all retire to the cities, the consumers can move to cottages in the country, the Bureau of Internal Revenue will wither away and die, and the present Secretary of Agriculture can take a well-earned rest, secure in the knowledge that his replacement—the new electronic brain—is efficient, tireless, and scientifically incapable of the slightest error, political or otherwise.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BATTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

ALABAMA SUPPORTS LAW AND ORDER

Mr. BATTLE. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has appointed a subcommittee to investigate recent infractions of the law in Alabama. Since the gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler] did not consult me about this investigation which will take place in my district, I feel it my duty to warn him that any political exploitation of this serious and regrettable situation will deter rather than facilitate justice.

It is my strong feeling that we in Alabama are entitled to an opportunity to take action on a local level and with the proper law enforcement authorities. Ill-considered action on the part of the United States Congress strengthens the hand of lawless groups because they thrive on outside intervention.

The best way that the Congress can help out is to stay out. If we were help-

less to meet the situation or disinterested, it would be different. But our law enforcement officers, backed by a solid force of our citizens, are on the move. A citizens' Committee of Five Hundred has been formed to mobilize our entire community in support of law and order. Veterans' organizations, civic, religious, educational, and industrial groups have united behind the law for the purpose of cleaning house. The newspapers are leading the crusade for justice. These public-spirited groups and law enforcement agents have my full and complete support.

The sense of justice of our people has been greatly aroused. The State senate has just passed a measure by an overwhelming vote to outlaw the wearing of hoods and masks. It is felt certain that the State house of representatives will make this into law when it meets again next Tuesday. A special grand jury has made a careful investigation of the attack on the miners and mine operators which recently occurred 15 miles south of Birmingham. As the presiding judge brought out, this is the first armed violence in this area in more than 40 years. The grand jury has already returned 14 indictments and made 7 arrests in this instance.

I am in constant touch with the FBI and the Justice Department. I have just had a long talk with Attorney General Tom Clark who assured me of his active assistance if any violations of Federal laws are involved. Regardless of what action Congress may take, we in my district are determined to take whatever steps are necessary to clean our house and prevent such lawlessness in the future.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

LOW-COST HOUSING RENTALS

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, in the course of debate on the rule bringing H. R. 4009 to the floor, the distinguished minority leader the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] said—and this appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for Wednesday, June 22, page 8295—that families selected for the public housing contemplated under H. R. 4009—"must expect to pay \$50 or \$60 per month in addition to the Government contribution. No one unable to pay \$50 could qualify. The Government subsidy would bring it down to this rental. People able to pay \$50 a month should find little difficulty in getting a home built by private enterprise. It is the group who cannot afford to pay half that rent we should worry about. There is no relief in this bill for them."

Evidently, the distinguished minority leader was either mistaken or had not studied carefully the provisions of the bill nor the report from the House Banking and Currency Committee.

June 21



[PUBLIC LAW 146—81ST CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 280—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 3997]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For personal services in the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary, in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Department, \$2,143,300, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such services and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined by the Secretary not exceeding a total of \$109,280, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,* That, of appropriations herein made which are available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1

may be expended for each option to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same: *Provided further*, That, except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of August 14, 1946, as amended (7 U. S. C. 427, 427h-427j, 1621-1629), including in addition to the objects for which funds are available for such Act of August 14, 1946, and under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act, as amended, personal services in the District of Columbia; over-all administration, planning, and coordination of research under section 10 pursuant to the provisions of section 10 (c); and necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of title III of the Act, as follows:

For payments to States, Territories, and Puerto Rico for agricultural experiment stations pursuant to section 9 of the Bankhead-Jones Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended by the Act of August 14, 1946, \$5,000,000;

For research on utilization and associated problems pursuant to section 10 (a) of said Act, \$5,000,000;

For cooperative research other than research on utilization of agricultural commodities and the products thereof, pursuant to section 10 (b) of said Act, \$3,000,000;

For the improvement and development, independently or through cooperation among Federal and State agencies, and others, of a sound and efficient system for the distribution and marketing of agricultural products pursuant to the "Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946" (title II of the Act of August 14, 1946), \$6,000,000;

In all, \$19,000,000, of which not less than \$45,000 shall be available for work under Title II for the development of new and expanded market outlets for oilseeds, fats and oils and their products, and not less than \$180,000 shall be used under section 10 (a) for additional research on fats and oils, of which latter sum not less than \$45,000 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies as authorized by the said Act of August 14, 1946: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for beginning construction of any building costing in excess of \$15,000: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may make available to any bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out the functions for which it is made (but amounts made available to the Office of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Information shall not exceed those which the Director of the Bureau

of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine), and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to other appropriation items of the Department: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for work relating to fish or shellfish or any product thereof, except for the support of equitable transportation rates before Federal agencies concerned with such rates and for development of foreign markets.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field service, \$2,235,500, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$157,000, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation; and there may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$1,477,960: *Provided, however*, That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in connection with the publication, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, documents, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and the coordination of informational work in the Department, \$1,248,728, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$15,505 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts not exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$544,130; for preparation and display of exhibits, \$106,425; and the preparation, distribution, and display of motion and sound pictures, \$57,600; for farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out under the

addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct (7 U. S. C. 417) and for reprinting the 1948 Department of Agriculture Yearbook, "Grass", for the use of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, in the ratio of one hundred and ten thousand to three hundred and sixty thousand copies (of which not to exceed \$156,674 shall be available for the yearbook reprint for such use), and including \$166,054 for the preparation, printing, and distribution of a homemakers' food and nutrition handbook, of which \$10,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Agricultural Research Administration", for the preparation of such handbook, \$615,728: *Provided*, That four hundred thousand copies of the homemakers' food and nutrition handbook shall be for the use of the Department and the remainder shall be for the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, in the same ratio as farmers' bulletins: *Provided further*, That if the total amounts of the appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year from which transfers to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*, That when and to the extent that in the judgment of the Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion and sound pictures relating to the authorized programs of the various agencies of the Department can be more advantageously prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of Information, as the central agency of the Department therefor, additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these purposes may be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be available for the objects specified herein, including personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), said Act being elsewhere herein referred to as the Organic Act of 1944, as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field offices or for the compensation of employees in such offices except that not to exceed \$10,000 may be used to maintain the San Francisco radio office.

LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For necessary expenses, including exchange of reference books, law-books, technical and scientific books, periodicals, and expenses incurred in completing imperfect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or

at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; \$713,293, of which not to exceed \$518,800 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$2,390,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including the salary of Chief of Bureau at \$10,330 per annum, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers, as follows:

Economic investigations: For conducting investigations and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the people of the United States, relative to agricultural production, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their broadest aspects, including farm management and practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable demand for the different farm and food products; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends, \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading "Economic investigations" shall be used for State and county land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for the maintenance of regional offices.

Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling, abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and publishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and livestock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton, stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and value of livestock and livestock products on farms, production, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$2,646,900: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for any expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a report stating the intention of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in cotton, or for estimates of apple production for other than the commercial crop.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and for enabling the Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in connection with foreign agricultural work, including personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers, \$576,400.

EXTENSION SERVICE

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts: Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1), \$12,500,000; additional extension work, the Act approved April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000; Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$10,000; Puerto Rico, the Act approved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g), extending the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico, \$408,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts, \$26,966,950.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Administration and coordination of extension work: For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension work of the Department and the several States, Territories, and insular possessions, \$885,500, of which not to exceed \$681,200 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator, including the salary of the Administrator at \$10,330 per annum, and personal services in the District of Columbia, and for the maintenance, operation, and furnishing of facilities and services at the Agricultural Research Center, \$414,400: *Provided*, That the appropriation current at the time services are rendered may be reimbursed (by advance credits or reimbursements based on estimated or actual charges) from applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, including handling and other related services, for equipment rentals (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs); for services, supplies, equipment and materials furnished, stores of which may be maintained at the Center, and for building construction, alteration, and repair performed by the Center in carrying out the purposes of such applicable appropriations and the applicable appropriations may also be charged their proportionate share of the necessary general expenses of the Center not covered by this appropriation: *Provided further*, That of the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Administration, not to exceed \$15,000 shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Administration shall be available for the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and improvements: *Provided, however*, That unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building (excepting head-

houses connecting greenhouses) shall not exceed \$5,000, the total amount for construction of buildings costing more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits of the estimates submitted and approved therefor, and the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the cost of the building as certified by the Research Administrator, whichever is greater.

SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f, 427i); for administration of the provisions of section 5 of the said Act, and for special research work, including the planning, programming, and coordination of such research, to be conducted by such agencies of the Department as the Secretary may designate or establish, and to which he may make allotments from this fund, including personal services in the District of Columbia; \$1,236,000, of which amount \$875,200 shall be available for the maintenance and operation of research laboratories and facilities in the major agricultural regions provided for by section 4 of said Act, including not to exceed \$9,000 for construction of a service building at the regional salinity laboratory, Riverside, California.

RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946 (60 Stat. 596), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$349,000.

RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to conduct research into the basic agricultural needs and problems of the Territory of Alaska, through such agencies of the Department as he may designate, independently or in cooperation with appropriate agencies of the Territory of Alaska, including personal services in the District of Columbia, and the construction or acquisition of necessary buildings and facilities on land owned either by the Federal Government or by the Territory of Alaska or agencies thereof without regard to other restrictions of existing law, \$675,000.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect the provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural experiment stations:

Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369), \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24, 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382), \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,863,708; Hawaii, the Act approved May 16,

1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits of the Hatch Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of section 2 of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a), extending the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the Territory of Alaska, \$27,500; Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, \$7,406,208.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Administration of grants and coordination of research with States: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$192,225 for personal services in the District of Columbia, to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383, 386-386f), relative to their administration and for the administration of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, \$231,850; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Department in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico: For expenses necessary to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation, illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins, and not to exceed \$12,500 for construction of a processing and storage building, \$146,400.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary, including not to exceed \$1,321,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, for carrying out the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts, and for investigations concerned with the livestock and meat industries and the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals, as follows:

Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and breeding, and for carrying out the purposes of section 101 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 429) authorizing cooperation with State authorities in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries, \$1,302,000, including not to exceed \$50,000 (which shall be available for additional personal services in the District of Columbia) for liquidation of the Agriculture Remount Service, on or before December 31, 1949, which amount shall remain available for care of the real property until the Department of Agriculture is relieved of responsibility therefor, the livestock to be sold

by bid, public auction, or through negotiated sales with preference in negotiated sales to the persons having custody of the animals or to others in the same locality: *Provided further*, That the authority of section 3 of the Act of April 21, 1948, shall be continued until December 31, 1949.

Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of diseases of animals, and for investigations of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products, \$1,073,000.

Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's disease of cattle, \$6,229,000: *Provided*, That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating owners of cattle except in cooperation with and supplementary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county, or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall take place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as compensation for or on account of any such animal if at the time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered: *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropriated no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the salvage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county, and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred animal.

Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quarantine work, including the control and eradication of hog cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks, scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the supervision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the inspection and quarantine of imported animals in accordance with the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and the Act of July 24, 1946 (21 U. S. C. 133), and the inspection work relative to the existence of contagious diseases, \$1,154,000: *Provided*, That service shall be maintained at all stockyards having such service during the current fiscal year.

Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food products, \$12,577,000.

Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158), regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or shipment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manufactured in the United States and the importation of such products intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals, \$394,000.

Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum: The sum of \$47,500 of the appropriation made by section 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933 (7 U. S. C. 612), is hereby made available during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made to carry into effect sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of

the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855), including personal services in the District of Columbia.

ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

For expenses necessary, including personal services in the District of Columbia, in the arrest and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry, including the payment of claims growing out of past and future purchases and destruction of animals (including poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with all lawful quarantine regulations; and for foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947 (21 U. S. C. Supp. 1, 114b-114d), and the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C., 391; 21 U. S. C., 111-122), including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Act of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may transfer from other appropriations or funds available to the bureaus, corporations, or agencies of the Department such sums as he may deem necessary, to be available only in an emergency which threatens the livestock or poultry industry of the country, and any unexpended balances of funds transferred under this head in the next preceding fiscal year shall be merged with such transferred amounts: *Provided*, That, except for payments made pursuant to said Act of February 28, 1947, the payment for such animals hereafter purchased may be made on appraisement based on the meat, egg-production, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement based on breeding value no appraisement of any such animal shall exceed three times its meat, egg-production, or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the Secretary, the payment by the United States Government for any such animals shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further*, That poultry may be appraised in groups when the basis for appraisal is the same for each bird.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$548,600 for personal services in the District of Columbia, in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, for carrying out the applicable provisions of the Act of May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c)), relating to process or renovated butter, as amended, and the Act of May 23, 1908 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it relates to the exportation of process or renovated butter, \$1,093,200.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in connection with the production and improvement of farm crops and other plants and plant industries; soils and soil-plant

relationships, and the application of engineering principles to agriculture; plant diseases, including nematodes, and methods for their prevention and control; plant and plant-disease collections, and surveys; the distribution of weeds and means for their control; methods of handling, processing, transportation, and storage of agricultural products; and plants in foreign countries and our possessions for introduction into the United States, including explorations and surveys, and propagation and testing in this country; for the operation and maintenance of airplanes; and for personal services in the city of Washington, as follows:

Field crops: For investigations on the production, improvement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn, cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soybeans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other field crops, \$2,694,000, of which not to exceed \$85,000 shall be available for the construction of an office and laboratory building at the Southern Great Plains Field Station, Woodward, Oklahoma.

Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, vegetable, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and related crops and plants, \$2,464,000.

Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of forest and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their control, \$401,740.

Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of soil management methods to increase and maintain productivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers, fertilizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural use; soil management and crop production on dry and irrigated lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its use by crops; and for the classification of soils in a national system and indication of their extent and distribution on maps, and determination of their potential productivity under adapted cropping and improved soil management; \$1,966,000, including not to exceed \$16,000 for remodeling two structures at the United States Northern Great Plains Field Station, Mandan, North Dakota, to provide laboratory facilities for investigations on lands to be irrigated under the Missouri Basin development program: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall have contractual authority in an amount not to exceed \$100,000 to construct or acquire buildings, facilities, and equipment for the station at Brawley.

Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving the application of engineering principles to agriculture, including farm power and equipment, rural water supply and sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm products, and the preparation and distribution of building plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engineering problems relating to the production, processing, transportation, and storage of agricultural products; \$724,000.

National Arboretum: For the maintenance and development of the National Arboretum established under the provisions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 191-194), \$170,000, of which not to exceed \$15,000 shall be available for the construction of a farm machinery storage and shop building.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C. 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149) and the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), authorizing the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of injurious insects and plant pests; including the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed four, and not to exceed \$802,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management; for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to determine the distribution and abundance of insects; for investigations in connection with introduction of natural enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment, and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases; and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their application, \$3,502,300, of which \$173,500 is for bee culture: *Provided*, That \$450,000 shall be available for oriental fruitfly, of which \$25,000 may be transferred to and consolidated with the appropriations, "insect and plant disease control" and "foreign plant quarantine", to either or in part to each as may be deemed best, for inspection and/or control work on this pest; and \$250,000 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies for research without regard to provisions of existing law, and the amounts obligated for contract research shall remain available until expended.

Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts, pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, and the golden nematode including the enforcement of quarantine regulations and cooperation with States to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the establishment of such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for cooperation with States in the

compensation of growers for losses resulting from the destruction of or for not planting potatoes and tomatoes on lands infested or exposed to infestations of the golden nematode for the purpose authorized by the Golden Nematode Act (Public Law 645, Eightieth Congress, approved June 15, 1948), and for the enforcement of domestic plant quarantines through inspection in transit, including the interception and disposition of materials found to have been transported interstate in violation of Federal plant quarantine laws or regulations, and operations under the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166), \$3,564,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed, except potatoes and tomatoes as authorized under the Golden Nematode Act: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the control of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose, or for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of this purpose, or with respect to the golden nematode except as prescribed in section 4 of the Golden Nematode Act.

Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United States, including the enforcement of foreign-plant quarantines and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quarantines as they pertain to Territories of the United States and enforcement of regulations governing the movement of plants into and from the District of Columbia promulgated under section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, and for inspection and certification of plants and plant products to meet the sanitary requirements of foreign countries, as authorized in section 102 of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$2,325,000.

CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), and the provisions of the Forest Pest Control Act (\$250,000 which may be transferred to and made a part of the appropriation "Forest Pest Control Act"), including the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed three, and surveys and control operations in Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Government or local Canadian authorities, and the employment of Canadian citizens, \$1,745,000.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations hereinafter authorized, including not to exceed \$243,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

Agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations: For conducting the investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the application of chemistry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical, microscopical, and technological investigation of foods, feeds, drugs, plant and animal products, and substances used in the manufacture thereof; for investigations of the physiological effects and for the pharmacological testing of such products and of insecticides; for the investigation and development of methods for the manufacture of sugars, sugar sirups, and starches and the utilization of new agricultural materials for such purposes; and for the technological investigation of the utilization of fruits and vegetables and for frozen-pack investigations; for the investigation of naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components; the investigation and experimental demonstration of improved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval stores; and the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and utilization of naval stores; \$645,525.

Regional research laboratories: For continuing the researches established under the provisions of section 202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research on food products of farm commodities, \$5,016,000.

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$343,550 for personal services in the District of Columbia, for conducting investigations of the relative utility and economy of agricultural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective utilization of such products for these purposes, and such economic investigations, including housing and household buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of the rural home, and for disseminating useful information on this subject, \$853,200.

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

For expenses necessary for carrying out operations, measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases which endanger forest trees on any lands in the United States, and for such quarantine measures relating thereto as may be necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), including personal services in the District of Columbia and the purchase (not to exceed four) and operation and maintenance of airplanes, as follows:

Gypsy and brown-tail moths: Gypsy and brown-tail moths, pursuant to section 102 of the Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$575,000.

Forest Pest Control Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Act approved June 25, 1947 (16 U. S. C. Supp. I, 594-1-594-5), \$750,000.

White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pursuant to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), \$3,645,000, of which amount

\$565,350 shall be available to the Department of the Interior for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the United States; \$1,920,050 of said amount to the Forest Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and \$1,159,600 of said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of the entire program, method development, and for operations conducted under its direction for such control, including, but not confined to, the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary, including not to exceed \$1,210,095 for personal services in the District of Columbia, not to exceed \$10,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); to experiment and make investigations and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used for any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to investigate and test American timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed \$15,000, with the exception that any building erected, purchased; or acquired, the cost of which was \$15,000 or more, may be improved out of the appropriations made under this Act for the Forest Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such building as certified by the Chief of the Forest Service; to protect, administer, and improve the national forests, including tree planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to conserve water; to ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests, to transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the results of experiments and investigations made by the Forest Service, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For general administration, including the salary of the Chief Forester at \$10,330 per annum, and for expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514), \$655,000.

National forest protection and management: For the administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement, and development of

the national forests, including the establishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase, production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the care of plantations and young growth; the operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed four; the maintenance of roads and trails and the construction and maintenance of all other improvements necessary for the proper and economical administration, protection, development, and use of the national forests, including experimental areas under Forest Service administration, except that where direct purchases will be more economical than construction, improvements may be purchased; the construction (not to exceed \$15,000 for any one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sanitary and recreational facilities; timber cultural operations; development and application of fish and game management plans; propagation and transplanting of plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions of the national forests; estimating and appraising of timber and other resources and development and application of plans for their effective management, sale, and use; examination, classification, surveying, and appraisal of land incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law and of lands within the boundaries of the national forests that may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the administration and public use of the national forests; and all expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement, protection, and general administration of the national forests, \$26,300,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall be available for the purchase of one nursery site, and the limit of cost for not to exceed one building constructed at Horseshoe Organization Camp, West Virginia, shall be \$22,500: *Provided*, That appropriations for the Forest Service shall be available hereafter for the correction of inductive interference on Forest Service telephone lines caused by transmission lines constructed by organizations financed by loans from the Rural Electrification Administration.

Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service administration, including lands under contract for purchase or in process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, \$100,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

Forest research: For forest research in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581, 581a, 581f-581i), including the construction and maintenance of improvements, as follows:

Forest and range management investigations: Fire, silvicultural, watershed, shelterbelts, and other forest investigations and experiments under said section 2, as amended, and investigations and experiments to develop improved methods of management of forest and other ranges under section 7, at forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere, \$2,818,500.

Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests of forest

products under section 8, at the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$1,172,000.

Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics under section 10, \$866,000.

FOREST DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relating to forest development roads and trails, including the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under Forest Service administration, \$10,348,000, which sum is authorized to be appropriated by the Acts of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), and June 29, 1948 (Public Law 834), including not to exceed \$117,188 for personal services in the District of Columbia and including not to exceed \$150,000 for the construction by contract or otherwise of a railroad spur to facilitate the loading and removal of timber products, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such building purchased, altered, or constructed under this authorization shall not exceed \$15,000 with the exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$15,000 or more, may be improved within any fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such buildings certified by the Chief of the Forest Service.

FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

For cooperation with the various States or other appropriate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-566), \$9,000,000, of which not to exceed \$83,384 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

To enable the Secretary through the Forest Service to advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using industries or other appropriate agencies in the application of forest management principles to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of the timber resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic continuance of forest industries, and to carry into effect, through such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed \$950,534) and the provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,766) of the Act approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary thereto; in all, not to exceed \$1,100,000, of

which not to exceed \$64,653 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

Weeks Act: For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$401,000, to be available only for payment toward the purchase price of any lands acquired, including the cost of surveys in connection with such acquisition: *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be used for the purchase of lands in the counties of Adair, Cherokee, and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma, without the specific approval of the Board of County Commissioners of the county in which such lands are situated.

Superior National Forest: For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the Act approved June 22, 1948 (Public Law 733), \$75,000, to remain available until expended.

Special Acts: For the acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance with the provisions of the following Acts authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337), as amended, \$40,000; Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended, \$10,000; San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside County, California, Act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634), as amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests, Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as amended, \$10,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleveland National Forest, San Diego County, California, Act of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law 637), \$35,000; in all \$142,000.

FLOOD CONTROL

Flood control: For expenses necessary, in accordance with the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (Public Law 738, Seventy-fourth Congress; 33 U. S. C. 701a), as amended and supplemented, to make preliminary examinations and surveys, and to perform works of improvements, \$9,500,000, including not to exceed \$161,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to the Department for flood-control purposes: *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval of the county board of supervisors of the county in which such lands are situated, nor shall any part of such funds be used for the purchase of lands in the counties of Adair, Cherokee, and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma, without the specific approval of the Board of County Commissioners of the county in which such lands are situated: *Provided further*, That the Secretary is hereby empowered to substitute other suitable measures and procedures in the Little Tallahatchie and

Yazoo River watersheds in lieu of acquisition of land in those watersheds as originally contemplated.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), which provides for a national program of erosion control and soil and water conservation, including not to exceed \$983,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, furnishing of subsistence to employees, operation and maintenance of aircraft, and the purchase and erection or alteration of permanent buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same with any such building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where buildings are acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes and except for eight buildings to be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Provided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act shall be available for the construction of any such building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*, That in the State of Missouri where the State has established a central State agency authorized to enter into agreements with the United States or any of its agencies on policies and general programs for the saving of its soil by the extension of Federal aid to any soil conservation district in such State, the agreements made by or on behalf of the United States with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior approval of such central State agency before they shall become effective as to such district, as follows:

Soil conservation research: For research and investigations into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil and water conservation (including the construction and hydrologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage, and water regulation to conserve the soil and reduce fire hazards in the Everglades region of Florida, except that expenditures for all work in the Everglades region shall be limited to a sum not in excess of funds made available for such work by the State of Florida, or political subdivisions thereof); and for construction, operation, and maintenance of experimental watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installations, \$1,400,000.

Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preventive measures to conserve soil and water, including such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and operation of conservation nurseries, the making of conservation plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information, \$50,773,800: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for soil and water conservation operations in demonstration projects.

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C.

1010-1012), and the provisions of the Act approved August 11, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 1011 note), including not to exceed \$29,100 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,225,000.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within the United States; and for the replacement of one passenger motor vehicle for use of the Production and Marketing Administration; \$257,043,439, to remain available until December 31 of the next succeeding fiscal year for compliance with the program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conserving practices authorized under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, carried out during the period July 1, 1948, to December 31, 1949, inclusive: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,846,439 of the total sum provided under this head shall be available during the current fiscal year for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out such program, the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to be charged to such limitation; but not more than \$5,200,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation account, "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to claimants hereunder may be made upon the certificate of the claimant, which certificate shall be in such form as the Secretary may prescribe, that he has carried out the conservation practice or practices and has complied with all other requirements as conditions for such payments and that the statements and information contained in the application for payment are correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief, under the penalties of title 18, United States Code: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State information employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information at the county level to individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1950 program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conserving practices, under the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended (amounting to \$300,000,000, of which not to exceed \$15,000,000 may be used for acreage allotments and marketing quotas, including administration, and formulated on the basis of a distribution of the funds available for payments and grants among the several States in accordance with their conservation needs as determined by the Secretary, except that the proportion allocated to any State shall not be reduced more than 15 per centum from the 1946 distribution, and no participant shall receive more than \$2,500); but the payments or grants under

such programs shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with respect to which such payments or grants are to be made in conformity with farming practices which will encourage and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving practices in the most practical and effective manner and adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined and approved by the State committees appointed pursuant to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, for the respective States: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may, in his discretion, from time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office such sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses of said office in auditing payments under this head: *Provided further*, That the county agricultural conservation committee in any county with the approval of the State committee may allot not to exceed 5 per centum of its allocation for the agricultural conservation program to the Soil Conservation Service for services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricultural conservation program and the funds so allotted shall be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for technical and other assistance in such county: *Provided further*, That such amounts shall be available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary under programs provided for herein: *Provided further*, That no part of any funds available to the Department, or any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency constituting a part of such Department, shall be used in the current fiscal year for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who has been convicted of violating the Act entitled "An Act to prevent pernicious political activities", approved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in accordance with the provisions of title 18, United States Code, section 1913, to have violated or attempted to violate such section which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services or other expenses designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legislation or appropriation by Congress except upon request of any Member or through the proper official channels.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

To enable the Secretary to formulate and carry out acreage allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant to the provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$30,150,774, of which not more than \$5,270,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation account "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938".

SUGAR ACT

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160), \$60,000,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next succeeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (including transfers) from this appropriation for other than payments to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,493,723.

SECTION 32 FUNDS

EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES

Not to exceed \$150,000 of the appropriation made available by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)), shall be used to pay any subsidy, benefit, or indemnity to manufacturers of or dealers in insulation products.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760), \$83,500,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said Act.

MARKETING SERVICES

For expenses necessary, including not to exceed \$2,255,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, in conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, as follows:

Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely information on the market supply and demand, commercial movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy and poultry products (including broilers), fruits and vegetables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds, and other agricultural products, \$1,900,000.

Market inspection of farm products: For the investigation and certification, in one or more jurisdictions, to shippers and other interested parties of the class, quality, and condition of any agricultural commodity or food product, whether raw, dried, canned, or otherwise processed, and any product containing an agricultural commodity or derivative thereof when offered for interstate shipment or when received at such important central markets as the Secretary may from time to time designate, or at points which may be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including payment of such fees as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the cost for the service rendered, \$758,000.

Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful information relative to the needed supplies, standardization, classification, grading, preparation for market, handling, transportation, storage, and marketing of farm and food products, including the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform standards of classification of American farm and food products throughout the world, for making analyses of cotton fiber as provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d), for carrying out the provisions of section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291), and for coordinating nutrition services made available by Federal, State, and other agencies, including not to exceed \$10,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a), of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed \$20,000 for transportation

and other necessary expenses including not to exceed \$10 per diem of persons serving without compensation while away from their homes or regular places of business; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for use in the District of Columbia for replacement only; and not to exceed \$150 for newspapers, \$1,152,500: *Provided*, That the Secretary may make available to any bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out the functions for which this appropriation is made, and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to appropriation items in this Act.

Tobacco Acts: To carry into effect the provisions of the Act to establish and promote the use of standards of classification for tobacco, to provide and maintain an official tobacco-inspection service, approved August 23, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 511-511q), the Act to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department, approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501-508), as amended, and the Act to prohibit the exportation of tobacco seed and plants, approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516), \$1,602,000.

Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts: To carry into effect the provisions of the Act authorizing the Secretary to collect and publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton, approved March 3, 1927, as amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 471-476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him by chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards Act, approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C. 51-65), \$1,656,000: *Provided*, That hereafter appropriations available for classing or grading any agricultural commodity without charge to the producers thereof may be reimbursed from nonadministrative funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the cost of classing or grading any such commodity for producers who obtain Commodity Credit Corporation price support.

Marketing regulatory Acts: For expenses necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), the Act to prevent the destruction or dumping of farm produce (7 U. S. C. 491-497), the Act to provide standards for baskets and containers for fruits and vegetables, as amended (15 U. S. C. 251-256), the Act to fix standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits and vegetables (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), the Act to provide export standards for apples and pears (7 U. S. C. 581-589), the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71-87), the United States Warehouse Act (7 U. S. C. 241-273), the Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C. 1551-1610), the Packers and Stockyards Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 181-229), the Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C. 91-99), and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U. S. C. 135-135k), \$3,400,000.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), including not to exceed \$165,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$558,200.

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary, including personal services in the District of Columbia, to carry into effect the provisions of titles I, II, and the related provisions of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1000-1032), the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1001, note; 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C. 371; 35 U. S. C. 535; 60 Stat. 1079, 1080); the Act of July 30, 1946 (40 U. S. C. 436-439), and the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), for the development of facilities for water storage and utilization in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States, as follows:

Loans: Title I and section 43 of title IV (including payments in lieu of taxes and taxes under section 50), \$15,000,000; title II, \$85,000,000; Act of August 28, 1937, \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing several amounts shall be borrowed in one account from the Secretary of the Treasury on the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, at such rate of interest as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, but not in excess of 3 per centum per annum; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sums to the Secretary upon the security of any obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under the provisions of said Acts: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may utilize proceeds from payments of principal and interest under such Acts to repay the Secretary of the Treasury the amounts borrowed therefrom for the purposes of such Acts: *Provided further*, That for the purpose of making loans pursuant to this paragraph, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use as a public-debt transaction the proceeds from the sale of any securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the purposes for which securities may be issued under that Act are extended to include such loans to the Secretary: *Provided further*, That repayments to the Secretary of the Treasury on such loans shall be treated as a public-debt transaction.

Salaries and expenses: For the making, servicing, and collecting of loans, insuring mortgages, the servicing and collecting of loans made under prior authority, and the liquidation of assets transferred to Farmers' Home Administration pursuant to the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, \$23,649,000, together with a transfer to this appropriation item of not to exceed \$40,000 of the fees and administrative expense charges made available by subsections (d) and (e) of section 12 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-915), as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; and not to exceed \$500 for financial and credit reports; \$6,063,000.

Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and 5 of said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section 7 thereof, \$350,000,000, to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with

the provisions of section 3 (a) of said Act, and such additional amounts, not to exceed a total of \$150,000,000, to be borrowed under the same terms and conditions if and to the extent that the Secretary of Agriculture shall certify, from time to time, to the Secretary of the Treasury that such additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1950, under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and orderly development of the program.

ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

Operating expenses: For operating and administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$700 for newspapers, \$4,054,000.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings or conventions of members of organizations at which matters of importance to the work of the Farm Credit Administration are to be discussed or transacted; not to exceed \$750 for periodicals and newspapers; library membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be made in advance; not to exceed \$20,000 for expenditures authorized by section 602 of the Organic Act of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 833); purchase of one passenger motor vehicle (for replacement only) for use in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental in the District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm Credit Administration, except that such expenditures shall not exceed \$10,000; examination of corporations, banks, associations, and institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the Farm Credit Administration \$500,000, together with not to exceed \$2,294,000 of collections from Federal Farm Credit agencies of assessments and charges, to be advanced by transfer and counter warrant to this appropriation, to cover the cost of Farm Credit Administration facilities, examinations, and other services rendered to such agencies; in all, \$2,794,000.

TITLE II

The following corporations and agencies, respectively, are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1950 for each such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit Corporation from carry-

ing out any activity or any program authorized by law : *Provided*, That not to exceed \$12,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Corporation and not to exceed \$400 for periodicals, maps, and newspapers : *Provided further*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed \$1,500,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the Corporation shall be available for administrative expenses, including employment on a contract or fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the performance of special services, including legal services, and the use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks, national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government as authorized by the Act of January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h) ; and said total sum shall be exclusive of services and facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration central office, interest expense, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest : *Provided*, That promptly after June 30 of each fiscal year all cash funds in excess of the estimated operating requirements for the current fiscal year shall be declared as dividends and paid into the general fund of the Treasury : *Provided further*, That the aggregate amount of bonds the Corporation may issue and have outstanding at any one time shall not exceed \$500,000,000.

Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed \$1,398,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis), of the funds of the banks shall be available for administrative expenses, including the purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, services performed for the banks by other Government agencies (except services and facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration central office, and services performed by any Federal Reserve bank and by the United States Treasury in connection with the financial transactions of the banks) ; and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense, legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the banks or in which they have an interest.

Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,328,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the corporations shall be available for administrative expenses, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, and services performed for the corporations by other Government agencies (except services and facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration central office) ; and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense, legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition,

operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the corporations or in which they have an interest.

REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS

Amounts available from appropriations are hereby reduced in the sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act:

FEDERAL LAND BANKS

The total amount of \$189,000,000 in the revolving fund appropriated to the Office of the Secretary, Treasury Department, for subscriptions to the paid-in surplus of the Federal land banks, as authorized by the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 781 (Tenth)).

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for the Department under this Act shall be available for the purchase of passenger motor vehicles, and for the hire of such vehicles, necessary in the conduct of the work of the Department outside the District of Columbia, but the number of such vehicles purchased or otherwise acquired for all the activities of the Department for which appropriations and authorizations are made under such Act shall not exceed two-thirds of the total number indicated for purchase by the Department under the statements of proposed expenditures for purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles in the Budget: *Provided*, That any such number shall be increased proportionately (as nearly as may be) as the amount appropriated or made available under the particular heading involved may exceed the budget estimate.

SEC. 302. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary employment of translators when competent citizen translators are not available; (2) employment in cases of emergency of persons in the field service of the Department for periods of not more than sixty days; and (3) employment under the appropriation for the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

SEC. 303. Appropriations and authorizations made in this Act shall be available for health service programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150).

SEC. 304. Funds available to the Department during the current fiscal year shall be available for the payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672).

SEC. 305. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or

violence: *Provided*, That such administrative or supervisory employees of the Department as may be designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing: *Provided further*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, the payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this section.

SEC. 306. Limitations on amounts to be expended for personal services under appropriations in this Act shall not apply to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act of December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61b-e).

SEC. 307. Funds available to the Department of Agriculture may be used for printing and binding.

SEC. 308. This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1950".

Approved June 29, 1949.